

County, Florida and should be carefully studied for possible application elsewhere.

Whatever the advantages of strong central coordination, I think that our experience over the past three decades demonstrates that the problems of our urban society are too complex and too imminent to be susceptible of central operation. We can ease the administrative difficulties through the application of the techniques of modern management to urban problems. The genius of systems technology is its ability to bring order out of tremendous numbers of diverse elements and factors—order that not only stabilizes but creates the conditions for progress as well. These concepts, developed so brilliantly right here in Eastern Massachusetts, are already being put to use on public problems. The State of California contracted with four aerospace firms for studies on crime, transportation, pollution and information control. Computers will govern the scheduling and repair of trains in the new Bay Area Rapid Transit system in San Francisco. Experiments are now going forward in Toronto and Chicago with the use of computers to regulate traffic. There is enormous room for greater efforts here. It

is at this point that our technology most directly confronts the urban challenge.

Implicit in everything I have said about strengthening governmental institutions below the national level is the essential validity of government close to the people. One of the failures of our approach to urban problems thus far is the inability of programs of concrete and granite to transform the lives of people. This failure goes to the heart of the second question I raised a few minutes ago. Who is to govern?

The historic ideal of the town meeting where each citizen of the community could speak his piece and influence the decisions of the government closest to him is simply not feasible in a city of millions. What we must strive for is a system of metropolitan government that will give people the sense of participation and involvement envisioned by the town meeting. This will not be achieved simply by establishing quotas of representation on city boards and agencies of "the poor" or any other category of citizen. I am convinced that the consistently low turnout in elections conducted by the Office of Economic Opportunity reflects the inability of the citizens involved to believe that their

representation would really make any difference. People will seek redress in the streets until they believe they can find it in the voting booth. One of my former colleagues in the House is making an exciting attempt to restore the confidence of people in government in New York City. We can only wish him well and hope that his example will be repeated elsewhere in the nation.

In discussing with you some of the elements in the urban challenge that concern me as a Member of Congress, I fear I have raised more questions than I have answered. Those of us who must operate within the confines of existing geographic and administrative divisions look to those of you with the freshness and imagination to develop new forms of government suitable to the age, yet consistent with our tested principles.

It is an awesome challenge, but one from which we cannot turn away. In confronting it, we might reflect upon our history. Almost two hundred years ago the people living on the Atlantic Coast of this continent came together to govern a great nation; it is our challenge here today to come together to develop new and fresh approaches to the government of great cities.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1966

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest.—Exodus 33: 14.

Our Father in heaven and on earth, who hast given us life and the promise of life eternal, on every hand we see evidences of Thy spirit and of Thy goodness to us. For the beauty of the earth, for the glory of the skies, for the love which from our birth over and around us lies, Lord of all to Thee we raise this our prayer of grateful praise.

We thank Thee for Thy presence in our hearts making us strong, giving us confidence, and helping us to live in good will with our fellow man. We thank Thee for our country—this land of the free and the home of the brave. May we now and always play our full part in keeping the flag of freedom forever flying over our land and ultimately over the whole world.

We thank Thee for these men and women in Congress, for their devotion to our country and their dedication to Thee. May Thy presence go with them all the day long. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 9, 1966, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and

a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On May 31, 1966:

H.R. 10366. An act to establish the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10998. An act to continue for a temporary period the existing suspension of duty on heptanoic acid;

H.R. 11653. An act to make permanent the existing suspension of duty on certain natural graphite;

H.R. 12262. An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1969, the existing suspension of duty on certain copying shoe lathes;

H.R. 12463. An act to extend until June 30, 1969, the suspension of duty on crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory;

H.R. 12657. An act to continue the suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite;

H.R. 12864. An act to make permanent the existing duty-free treatment of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders;

H.R. 12997. An act to extend until July 15, 1968, the suspension of duty on electrodes imported for use in producing aluminum; and

H.R. 14215. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

On June 8, 1966:

H.R. 10476. An act to retrocede to the State of Kansas concurrent jurisdiction over Haskell Institute.

On June 9, 1966:

H.R. 12264. An act to declare that 99.84 acres of Government-owned land acquired for Indian administrative purposes is held by the United States in trust for the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation; and

H.J. Res. 763. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the week in which June 14 occurs as National Flag Week.

On June 11, 1966:

H.R. 10451. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to transfer certain lands in the State of Colorado to the Department of Agriculture for recreation development, and for other purposes.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced

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

H.R. 3177. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase dependency and indemnity compensation in certain cases;

H.R. 5984. An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, with respect to certain lands granted to the States;

H.R. 9961. An act to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that where a veteran receiving pension under this chapter disappears, the Administrator may pay the pension otherwise payable to the wife and children;

H.R. 11748. An act to amend section 111 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the prepayment of certain expenses associated with the travel of veterans to or from a Veterans' Administration facility or other place, in connection with vocational rehabilitation or counseling, or for the purpose of examination, treatment, or care;

H.R. 13366. An act to authorize the disposal of aluminum from the national stockpile;

H.R. 13768. An act to authorize the disposal of celestite from the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13769. An act to authorize the disposal of cordage fiber (sisal) from the national stockpile;

H.R. 13770. An act to authorize the disposal of crocidolite asbestos (harsh) from the supplemental stockpile; and

H.R. 13773. An act to authorize the disposal of opium from the national stockpile.

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

H.R. 7042. An act to amend section 402(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1357. An act to revise existing ball practices in courts of the United States, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following

titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 985. An act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes;

S. 1199. An act to liberalize the provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to automobiles for disabled veterans;

S. 2104. An act for the relief of Harriet C. Chambers;

S. 3107. An act to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs, and for other purposes; and

S. 3368. An act to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase United States obligations directly from the Treasury.

DISPLAY OF FLAGS IN STATUARY HALL

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CRALEY. Mr. Speaker, during Flag Week, this week, we are fortunate to have a display of historical American flags in Statuary Hall. The 26 flags trace the critical periods of American history, from the 1605 English flag with its cross of St. George, to the present 50-star flag of the United States.

Many of the flags are from an important but frequently neglected period of American history, those 1st two centuries, the 17th and 18th, when the colonists settled the New World and then began to demand freedom from their colonial master.

Particularly interesting and significant are the numerous flags of liberty which appeared in many colonies just before the Revolution. The early Stars and Stripes—the so-called Betsy Ross flag—is in this group, as well as some original Army and Navy standards.

Mr. Wilfred C. Clausen planned this exhibit. The Hanover, Pa., Area Historical Society and the Patriotic Order Sons of America helped in its origination and display. Mrs. Elizabeth Botterbusch is responsible for the detailed and exact stitching of these beautiful hand-sewn flags of American liberty.

I sincerely hope that many of you, as well as your constituents will be able to take advantage of this memorable opportunity.

I include the following:

A NEW CONSTELLATION

When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.

—JOSEPH RODMAN DRAKE, "The American Flag."

Originating in the local custom of a Wisconsin country schoolhouse, Flag Day was formally proclaimed by President Woodrow Wilson in the midst of dissent preceding American entrance into the First World War.

June 14, 1966, we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the national observance. We also join in "special exercises" to "demonstrate to all the world" that "vital union in sentiment and purpose" in the spirit of President Wilson's request.

This historical flag display is appropriately placed in Statuary Hall, the old Hall of the House of Representatives, long since a museum of heroic Americans. The flags as well as the statues tell the story of the nation's progress through critical periods of history.

For this pageant we are indebted to the careful planning and authentication of Mr. Wilfred C. Clausen. We are grateful for the combined efforts of the Hanover (Pennsylvania) Area Historical Society and the Patriotic Order Sons of America, Mrs. Elizabeth Botterbusch is responsible for the detailed and exact stitching of these beautiful hand-sewn flags of American Liberty.

Display courtesy of the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK, Speaker, House of Representatives; Honorable J. George Stewart, Architect of the Capitol.

Arranged by the Honorable N. NEUMAN CRALEY, Jr., U.S. Representative, 19th District, Pennsylvania.

FLAGS ON DISPLAY

1. England, 1605: Flag of the English nation with its red cross of St. George.

2. Great Britain Union Jack, 1606: Symbol of the union of England and Scotland effected by the coronation of James Stuart of Scotland, King of England. Red cross of St. George now joined with the white cross of St. Andrew of Scotland. Flag of England was used by the colonists for over a hundred years.

3. American Navy Jack, 1775: Hoisted by Esek Hopkins to the main mast of the *Alfred* December 5, 1775 at the time Lt. John Paul Jones raised the Grand Union Flag. Snake spread over red and white stripes.

4. South Carolina Navy Ensign, 1776: The Southern colonies favored the device, "Don't Tread on Me," often used at this time. South Carolina adopted red and blue stripes with crawling serpent for armed ships.

5. Betsy Ross Flag, 1777: Designed by resolution of Congress, June 14, 1777, the Stars and Stripes contained alternate red and white stripes, 13 in number, and 13 stars in a blue field, representing a new constellation, situated in a circle to represent their equality. Popularly known as the Betsy Ross flag this is probably the oldest national flag in existence with the exception of Denmark's.

6. Washington's Cruisers, 1775: A white background containing a large pine tree, a design adopted frequently by the colonists to symbolize their struggles with the wilderness of a new land. This was carried by cruisers in the early formation of an American navy.

7. John Paul Jones Starry Flag (12 stars), 1779: This flag was rescued from the sea during the battle of *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis* in the Revolutionary War. At this time Jones is reputed to have said: "I have not begun to fight."

8. Liberty flag (8 Pointed Stars, Red and Blue Stripes), 1765-77: Colonists just before the Revolution would hoist flag poles in the center of the town square in defiance of the English taxation policy. English soldiers often cut these down.

9. Liberty Flag Canton Union Jack, 1775: Small union Jack in its canton (corner), indicating continued loyalty to the Crown, often with American watchword, Liberty across lower part of the field. Such a flag was hoisted on a liberty pole at Taunton, Massachusetts.

10. Bunker Hill Flag, 1775: Tree on upper left arm of a red cross on white background corner of a blue field. This was recognized as the emblem of the Americans at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

11. Continental Army Flag, 1776: Symbol of Massachusetts Bay Colony. The frequent custom of the colonists as they grew toward independence was to use a pine tree symbol. This was in place of the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew.

12. Bennington Flag, 1776: Bearing the date of Independence, this flag was borne by Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys at the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777. Contains alternate red and white stripes, a blue field with 13 stars surrounding the figure "76." Early indication of what would become the American flag.

13. Gadsden Flag First Marine Flag, 1775: A distinctive flag, this one shows a colled rattlesnake on a yellow background. It was carried on the *Alfred* in 1775, later presented to the Continental Congress by the South Carolina delegate, Christopher Gadsden. An historic naval emblem.

14. Grand Union Flag, 1775-76: Immediate predecessor of the Stars and Stripes, this flag was carried on ships of the colonial fleet and a similar flag was raised by General George Washington at Cambridge as the standard of the Continental Army. 13 stripes, alternately red and white, represent the 13 colonies, with a blue field in the upper left hand corner bearing the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew—a significant sign of continued feeling for England.

15. Liberty Tree Flag, 1776: This flag bears upon a white background the green pine tree of liberty, often the inscription "An Appeal to Heaven." General Gage ordered the tree under which the Sons of Liberty met in Boston cut down. Thereafter this symbol appeared frequently on colonial flags. The Massachusetts Council adopted this flag in April of 1776.

16. Massachusetts Navy Ensign, 1775: Vessels bearing this flag had a commission from the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. It bears a pine tree and a rattlesnake coiled at its roots with the motto "Don't Tread on Me."

17. American Merchants and Privateers, 1776: Ordered to raid British shipping by the Continental Congress, American privateers were also commissioned to carry a flag with 7 red and 6 white stripes as a national flag to prevent their seizure as pirate ships. This flag became the symbol of gallant deeds at sea.

18. Fort Moultries, South Carolina, 1776: The first distinctive American flag displayed in the South. This one flew over a fort on Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, South Carolina, when Britain attacked, June 28, 1776. The garrison under Colonel William Moultrie withheld the British thereby saving the South from invasion for another two years.

19. Beaver Flag, New York, 1775: Carried by armed ships of New York and copied after the seal of New Netherland, the Dutch colony to which New York had formerly belonged.

20. Oliver Hazard Perry, 1813: Perry's Flag was unfurled at the Battle of Lake Erie, September of 1813. It bore the inscription "Don't Give Up the Ship."

21. Fifteen Stars and Stripes, 1794-1818: Adopted by resolution in 1794 after the admission of Kentucky and Virginia, this remained the flag until 1818. It was the inspiration for Francis Scott Key's "Star-Spangled Banner" in the War of 1812. The Hanover Company fought at the battle of North Point, near Baltimore bearing this flag.

22. Stars and Bars, Confederate States of America, 1861: This was flown during the first battle of Manassas.

23. Bonnie Blue Flag, Confederate States of America, 1861: Confederate flag especially identified with the State of Virginia.

24. World War I, 1914-18: 48-star flag after the admission of Arizona and New Mexico 1912.

25. World War II, 1941-45: Such flags were used as casket flags for servicemen slain in the First and Second Wars. This was the flag that flew over the United States Capitol when we went to war in 1941. This same flag went with President Roosevelt to Casablanca, Yalta and other historic places, and flew over conquered cities, as well as the first United Nations meeting in San Francisco in 1945.

26. Today, 1966: Present-day flag, 50 stars, indicating the admission of Alaska as the 49th state in 1959 and Hawaii as the 50th state in 1960.

PROGRESS IN AUTOMOBILE DEVELOPMENT

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I was told that a wise man once stated that when a freshman has something to say, he will know it. Up until now I have talked to you for 10 seconds to congratulate Mr. Arbogast on the occasion of his 35th anniversary with the Associated Press.

Today I would like to tell you that the American automobile industry, working in conjunction with the industry in Great Britain, has produced a car that, for all practical purposes, is safe at any speed. On Union Memorial Day at Indianapolis 14 of these cars stacked up at something over 125 miles an hour and no one was injured except a man who hurt his hand climbing a fence.

My friend, Dr. William Keller, head of the psychiatry department at the University of Louisville and head of the medical department at the track, with his colleagues, has worked long and hard to help design these automobiles. As late as 2 years ago, if this accident had taken place, many men would have been killed.

The chief gain lately has been a gasoline tank that will not spew out gasoline but will only leak, when ruptured.

REORGANIZATION PLAN RELATING TO THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 453)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1966, prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for a reorganization relating to the National Zoological Park located in the District of Columbia.

Today, all responsibilities for the administration of the Park are vested in the Smithsonian Institution with one ex-

ception—the function of preparing plans and specifications for the construction of buildings and bridges at the Zoo. That statutory responsibility is now conducted by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Under the accompanying reorganization plan, the responsibility for the preparation of these plans and specifications would be transferred from the D.C. Board of Commissioners to the Smithsonian. The complete administration of the Park would then be vested in one agency—the Smithsonian Institution. This will allow the more efficient and effective development and management of the Park.

In 1912, the functions to be transferred were vested in the Municipal Architect of the District of Columbia and in the Engineers of the Bridges of the District of Columbia. In 1952, they were transferred to the Board of Commissioners.

When the 1912 Act was passed, the District of Columbia shared the costs of capital improvements in the National Zoological Park. In 1961, it ceased sharing these costs, and the Federal Government assumed complete responsibility for financing the improvements. Accordingly, the District Government retains no capital improvement responsibilities for the National Zoological Park except those functions relating to construction plans and specifications for buildings and bridges, as specified in the 1912 statute. Upon the transfer of these remaining functions to the Smithsonian Institution, the administration of the National Zoological Park will, at last, be fully centered in one agency. It is not practicable at this time, however, to itemize the resulting reduction in expenditures.

I have found, after investigation, that each reorganization included in the accompanying reorganization plan is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in Section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

I recommend that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 13, 1966.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MORRIS. 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:

Abernethy	[Roll No. 136]	Clausen,
Addabbo	Bow	Don H.
Andrews,	Brock	Colmer
George W.	Brooks	Conyers
Annunzio	Brown, Clarence J., Jr.	Cooley
Ashbrook	Cabell	Curtis
Ashley	Cahill	Daddario
Ashmore	Callaway	Daniels
Baring	Carey	Dawson
Barrett	Cederberg	Delaney
Boland	Celler	Derwinski
Bolling	Cheif	Diggs
Boiton	Clark	Dole

Donohue	Keogh	Rhodes, Ariz.
Dorn	King, Utah	Rivers, Alaska
Dow	Kluczyński	Rodino
Downing	Kornegay	Ronan
Dulski	Krebs	Roncalio
Duncan, Oreg.	Kupferman	Rooney, N.Y.
Edwards, La.	Laird	Rooney, Pa.
Ellsworth	Long, La.	Rostenkowski
Erlenborn	McCarthy	Roudebush
Evins, Tenn.	McDowell	St. Onge
Farbstein	McEwen	Scott
Farnum	McMillan	Scheuer
Findley	Mackay	Scott
Fino	Martin, Mass.	Senner
Flood	Matsunaga	Sickles
Flynt	Meeds	Sikes
Frelinghuysen	Minish	Smith, N.Y.
Gallagher	Mosher	Springer
Gialmo	Moss	Stafford
Gilbert	Multer	Staggers
Grabowski	Murphy, Ill.	Stalbaum
Gray	Murray	Sweeney
Green, Oreg.	Nix	Thompson, N.J.
Gubser	O'Brien	Toll
Hagan, Ga.	O'Hara, Ill.	Trimble
Halleck	Olsen, Mont.	Tuck
Hanley	O'Neill, Mass.	Utt
Hanna	Ottinger	Vigorito
Hardy	Pepper	Vivian
Harvey, Ind.	Philbin	Walker, Miss.
Hébert	Pool	Whalley
Herlong	Powell	White, Idaho
Hosmer	Pucinski	Williams
Huot	Quillen	Willis
Jennings	Redlin	Wright
Johnson, Pa.	Rees	Wyatt
Jones, Mo.	Reid, Ill.	Zablocki
Kee	Reifel	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 282 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS TO THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 14324) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

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

The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. MILLER, TEAGUE of Texas, KARTH, HECHLER, DADDARIO, MARTIN of Massachusetts, FULTON of Pennsylvania, and MOSHER.

TVA BOND ISSUE INCREASE

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 883 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 883

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15225) to amend section 15d of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to increase the amount of bonds which may be issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Works, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] pending which I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 883 provides an open rule with 2 hours of general debate for consideration of H.R. 15225, a bill to increase from \$750 million to \$1,750 million the amount of revenue bonds which may be issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The original authority allowing TVA to issue revenue bonds became public law in 1959 and since that time it has proved to be a most successful arrangement. TVA has fulfilled its commitments to the Federal Treasury, and it has met its obligations to investors. The basic bond resolution adopted by the Board of TVA constitutes a contract with present and future bondholders and contains appropriate covenants for their protection. The bonds have found a ready market and have received the highest ratings awarded by Moody's and by Standard & Poor's, the principal rating agencies. The record is excellent. For its performance TVA should be commended.

There is now a need for further increasing the ceiling in the amount of revenue bonds the TVA may issue because of the growing demand for power in the TVA area and for the full-scale development of the entire region. According to present estimates the additional \$1 billion in authorization will provide for the system growth anticipated over a 6-year period. It will permit the homeowners and the business enterprises of the region to plan for the future confident that their power supply will continue to meet their demands.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 883 in order that H.R. 15225 may be considered.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, my esteemed colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee, the Honorable JAMES H. QUILLEN, was scheduled to handle this bill. Due to the death of his father-in-law he is unable to be present today. I take this opportunity to express my sincere sympathy to Congressman QUILLEN and his family.

In the absence of my colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Speaker, I ask that I be permitted to present his statement immediately following my remarks in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I find myself in complete agreement with the statements of the gentleman from Texas. I associate myself with those remarks.

The only thing additional I will say is that I am informed this will not be at any cost to the Government. I am further informed that the particular bill was reported unanimously by the Committee on Public Works.

I know of no objection to the rule, and I urge its adoption.

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

Mr. SMITH of California. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, since this is an open rule it marks an unusual procedure in the House of Representatives. I think it should be noted that we have at least gotten a fully open rule before the House.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. SMITH of California. I thank the gentleman for his statement.

I will say to the gentleman that the next rule is not an open rule. It waives points of order. I suggest the gentleman get ready for that one.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

STATEMENT BY MR. QUILLEN

I am from the TVA area, and the additional authorization, which would be granted to TVA by the passage of H.R. 15225, is badly needed.

Increasing TVA's bond authority from \$750,000,000 to \$1,750,000,000 will not add to our national debt or place any financial burden on the Federal Government, as bonds and interest are paid out of the proceeds realized by TVA from sales of power.

There are many reasons for increasing the amount of bonds which may be issued by TVA. Primarily, the demands for additional electric power in the area served by TVA continue to grow, and this continual growth is of utmost importance to the people of the Valley territory. TVA cannot now neglect its responsibilities to the farms, towns, and cities that it serves. More than 15 municipalities and cooperatives have invested large sums in electric distribution facilities on the strength of their contracts with TVA and on the assurance that TVA will continue to supply the power which their customers require.

The area has made great strides in the past 30 years, raising the economic life of the area, which in turn have benefited the entire Nation.

I recognize the great part that TVA has played in maintaining our national defenses and the superb way in which it has successfully operated since its beginning. I also realize what TVA represents to the world, an example of outstanding regional resource development.

I wholeheartedly support TVA, and take great pride in it as an example of how our Federal Government and private enterprise cooperate for the betterment of our people. I, therefore, urge that H.R. 15225 be passed.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the distinguished gentleman from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], and by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 876 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 876

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 14019) to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. YOUNG] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANDERSON], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 876 provides an open rule, waiving points of order, with 1 hour of general debate for consideration of H.R. 14019, a bill to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes.

The principal purpose of H.R. 14019 is to authorize an appropriation of \$27,610,000 for the purchase, construction, major alteration, and long-term leasing of buildings overseas that are necessary for the effective operation of the Department of State in its 275 posts. This sum will permit the Department to carry out a building program for the next 2 fiscal years. Included in this sum is \$1,600,000 to permit the construction of a chancery in Saigon larger than that planned last year and for which the Congress authorized and appropriated \$1 million. The enlarged structure will more adequately accommodate the enlarged staff now assigned to that post. The bill also authorizes the appropriation of \$25,350,000 over the next 2 fiscal years for the operational activities of the building program such as maintenance, repair, and furnishings.

The bill amends existing law to allow the acquisition of property by exercise of options to purchase contained in short-term leases, applying to the purchase price all or part of the prepaid rents without reimbursement to the appropriation funding the rent payments. It also contains provisions relating to the disposal of property, the acceptance of settlements for damages to property of

the Department abroad, and the acceptance of gifts of property.

The Office of Foreign Buildings of the Department of State administers the office requirements and some of the housing needs of other civilian Government agencies and military attachés abroad. Thus the sums contained in the bill are intended to meet the requirements of many agencies other than the Department of State. Specific sums are authorized separately for USIA and Defense and Agricultural attachés. Office space and living quarters are included for commercial, labor, science, mineral, and fisheries attachés and their staffs. Subject to the availability of Government-owned space, provision is made for office space for all other U.S. Government agencies represented abroad such as Veterans' Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs, FBI, General Accounting Office, and the American Battle Monuments Commission. Office space in Embassy buildings for key staff personnel of the Agency for International Development is also provided. Special requirements for office space and housing for AID personnel are included in AID's own program request.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 876 in order that H.R. 14019 may be considered.

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

Mr. YOUNG. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. I wonder if the gentleman would explain why the Rules Committee, in its wisdom, has again reverted to waiving points of order for consideration of H.R. 14019.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I would advise the gentleman from Missouri it was my understanding that the waiver of points of order was necessary because of the treatment of funds in this bill, involving donated funds, which will be used in connection with the construction of the various buildings.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman elaborate on that a little further? Was this requested by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs?

Mr. YOUNG. It was requested by the chairman of the Subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's answer. Simply the handling of donated funds for foreign service buildings would not require a waiver of points of order and a restriction of the rights of the individually elected Members of the House of Representatives, in respect to authorizations for the origin of tax, tariff, or levies; which constitutionally must originate in the House, and not permitting the Members to work their will.

I wonder if the gentleman could explain further the wisdom of the Committee on Rules. I realize the gentleman is speaking for another member of the Committee on Rules, and I do not wish to embarrass the gentleman from Texas at all.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the inquiry. I share the gentleman's concern about these matters. I will advise him to the best of my ability.

It is my understanding that matters involving appropriations or moneys expended in the line of appropriations do require a waiver of points of order. That is why they have been waived. If we are in error, we will stand corrected.

Mr. HALL. Could the gentleman quote the House rule which necessitates the waiver under this unusual circumstance?

Mr. YOUNG. Not offhand, Mr. Speaker. I shall be glad to consult with the authorities on parliamentary procedure and furnish the gentleman such information, if he considers it of sufficient importance.

Mr. HALL. I would appreciate it. I believe it is.

As the gentleman knows, we are compiling a list of bills on which points of order are waived which to my mind do not allow an open rule; although I realize that the gentleman refers only to the amendment process and the 5-minute rule as being "open."

There is no reference in the report that I can find as to the necessity for waiving points of order on the rule on this bill.

Mr. YOUNG. I should be very happy to obtain the information for the gentleman.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to continue the colloquy conducted between the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from Texas. I believe the answer to the question of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HALL] can be found on page 8 of the report.

As I understand it, there is a single word in the bill which might subject it to a point of order. That is in the language found on lines 20 and 21 on page 4, where reference is made, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. YOUNG] said, to "proceeds derived from dispositions, payments, or gifts."

As I understand it, what we would do by this bill, which is being handled today, is amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, which was originally passed in 1926.

There is no authority under that act to use funds that may be authorized and appropriated pursuant to that act for operational expenses or improvements. It is the desire of the committee, I believe, to be able to use any gifts that may be received by the U.S. Government from time to time and use them without any hindrance either for operational purposes or for improvements to property presently owned. I think that the language on page 8 of the report makes that clear.

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

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Is that the last paragraph on page 8?

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. No. I am referring to the first full paragraph at the top of page 8 of the committee report.

I think the gentleman from Texas [Mr. YOUNG] has already amply explained the purposes of this bill. In addition to au-

thorizing \$27 million for construction, major alteration, and long-term leasing, it is my understanding that it also authorizes an additional amount of \$25,350,000 over the next 2 fiscal years for maintenance, repair, and furnishings. This, of course, is a considerable sum of money, but you have to bear in mind that not only do we have 275 separate posts operated by the Department of State, but they also have the administrative or housekeeping responsibility for providing quarters and office space for a great number of other agencies, such as AID and labor and agricultural attachés. A great many agencies of the Government are conducting overseas operations. So this bill would fund space requirements not only of the Department of State but of these other agencies as well.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I note in the report, and I think the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Affairs should be commended for the fact that they did reduce the original request received from the executive branch by slightly more than \$7 million as a result of hearings they held over a number of months. Their report indicates in acting on this departmental request they have acted in accordance with the criteria established by the committee back in 1952 for the construction of housing and office space for our various overseas facilities.

In summary, then, the purposes of the bill are: to authorize \$27,610,000 over the next 2 fiscal years for the construction, major alteration, and long-term leasing of overseas buildings necessary for the operation of the Department of State in its 275 posts; and to authorize \$25,350,000 over the next 2 fiscal years for the maintenance, repair, and furnishing of such buildings. The bill also contains provisions relating to the disposal of overseas property, acceptance of gifts of such property, and for settling damage claims to U.S. property.

The funds authorized will be used to construct housing for many Government agencies besides State. Specific, separate funds are earmarked for USIA and the Defense and Agricultural attachés. Other agencies who will benefit under these authorizations include AID, the Customs Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. State is charged, as part of its overseas operations, to provide office space for agencies working abroad.

In its consideration of the projects proposed by the administration, the Committee on Foreign Affairs followed these criteria: First, to provide consolidated office space for the Foreign Service and other agencies. Second, to assure a maximum degree of security, particularly in problem areas. Third, to provide Government-owned, furnished residences for all ambassadors and ministers. Fourth, to provide Government-owned, furnished residences for officers in charge of consular posts and senior officers at the principal diplomatic missions. Fifth, to provide Government-owned, furnished quarters for the substantial part of the American staff at posts where special problems exist. Under normal circumstances the committee has opposed Government-owned apart-

ment buildings which make the staff an American island apart. It favors dispersing Americans throughout the community so that they can become a part of it.

The bill increases the authorization for the Saigon chancery by \$1.6 million to insure a structure large enough and secure enough to meet present needs.

In addition to specific sums within the authorization for Defense and Agriculture attachés, the authorization is broken down into five geographic areas. For each of these areas the funds authorized are: Africa, \$5,485,000; American Republics, \$5,720,000; Europe, \$3,310,000; Far East, \$3,150,000; and Near East, \$6,930,000. The total authorization is about \$10 million less than requested.

There are no minority views.

Mr. Speaker, there was no opposition in the subcommittee to this bill. It was reported unanimously by the full committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I recommend the adoption of the rule.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELATING TO ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT FUNDS

Mrs. MINK. 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. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, June 8, this body was told that \$8,000 in Economic Opportunity Act funds had been used to fly Job Corps trainees from Honolulu to the San Francisco Bay area via United Air Lines to harvest asparagus.

I undertook an immediate investigation of this matter and the statement was completely untrue. Not only were no Job Corps trainees flown from Hawaii to work in California, but at the time of the alleged incident there were not even as many Job Corps trainees in Hawaii.

Further, I have checked with the Hawaii State director of the economic opportunity program and have been advised that no funds whatever were used for transporting student hire for asparagus or any agricultural harvesting in California. Unconfirmed reports advise me that inquiries for student hire have been made by private companies.

I am in receipt of the following statement issued by the OEO also refuting this claim:

OEO DENIES GUBSER ALLEGATION

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY,
Washington, D.C., June 9, 1966.

The statement by Representative CHARLES S. GUBSER, of California, that the Office of Economic Opportunity spent "at least \$8,000" to fly 40 workers from a Job Corps center in Hawaii to pick asparagus in the San Francisco Bay area was completely in error.

Dr. Franklyn A. Johnson, Director of Job Corps, said that no Job Corpsmen have been flown from the Hawaiian center, Koko Head. "A group of 14 young men, who formed the cadre for the center, were the only ones at the center on May 15, when the trip allegedly was made," Dr. Johnson said.

"The first contingent of trainees, approximately 30 of them, arrived at the center on May 20th," he said.

A check with the state OEO coordinator in Honolulu revealed that no anti-poverty program personnel or participants in any of the OEO programs participated in such a flight.

Airline representatives reported that on May 7 a group of 50 farm workers flew from Honolulu to San Francisco, destination Stockton, to help harvest crops. The trip was privately sponsored.

Rep. GUBSER also referred to a grant of \$267,000 to the National Farm Workers Association, which is now on strike. An OEO spokesman emphasized that no funds have been released to the Association. The Association President, Caesar Chavez, requested that no funds from the OEO grant be made available while the strike continues.

INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED BY THE TVA

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15225) to amend section 15d of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 to increase the amount of bonds which may be issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 15225, with Mr. FULTON of Tennessee in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES] will be recognized for 1 hour and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER] will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, H.R. 15225, amends section 15d of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, to increase the amount of bonds which may be issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority from \$750 to \$1,750 million.

This bill was reported without objection from the House Public Works Committee following hearings May 31, 1966.

Under the amendments to the original Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 passed in 1959 as Public Law 137 of the 86th Congress, the Tennessee Valley Authority was granted authorization to issue bonds in the amount of \$750 million for the construction of generating and transmission facilities. That authority has been well used. The TVA has been able to plan and proceed with electric facilities to meet the ever-growing needs

for power in the area. But the \$750 million is at the point of exhaustion.

As the report of the Committee on Public Works points out, H.R. 15225 has a very simple objective. It will raise by \$1 billion the amount of bonds TVA is permitted to have outstanding to finance the facilities required to meet the growth of power use in the region it serves.

No other change is recommended in the revenue bond financing legislation adopted by the Congress in 1959. Then the TVA Act was amended to provide an additional source of capital for investment in power facilities. It was a milestone in the life of TVA, permitting the agency to go to the private money market for capital to supplement that available from proceeds and from appropriations by the Congress.

Consideration of that major amendment was prolonged. Hearings were extensive, discussions and debates were lengthy, and out of all the study, the hearings and debate, came a durable and effective measure. The pioneering years have demonstrated that Congress acted with wisdom and with foresight and that the management of TVA has used the authority of the legislation with intelligence and skill. As a member of the committee which reported the bill to the House in 1959 it is with some pride that I report that no substantive change need be recommended now.

The bonds to be issued in the future, like those outstanding now, will not be guaranteed by the Government, but secured solely by the revenues of the power system. They will not be tax exempt. I am confident that like earlier issues they will receive the highest ratings and find ready acceptance by the public.

Today TVA's outstanding borrowings total \$345 million—\$145 million in long-term bonds, \$200 million in short-term borrowings. To complete construction already under way issuance of another \$155 million will be required. This leaves only \$250 million of the original authorization of \$750 million to take care of future growth, and more than that amount will be required to purchase two units on which bids have already been received. One of these units is scheduled for service in the fall of 1970, the other a year later. At the present time the huge generating units installed by TVA must be ordered 4 or 5 years in advance of the time of their initial service. This is why the Committee on Public Works brings before you for approval today a bill to increase the bond authorization by \$1 billion.

Uncertainty in power supply is intolerable in the modern world. The defense establishments supplied by TVA, the NASA Marshall Space Flight Center at Huntsville, Ala., the Air Force Wind Tunnel Research Center at Tullahoma, Tenn., AEC facilities at Oak Ridge, in Tennessee, and Paducah, in Kentucky, and other Federal installations must not have anxieties about power supply to impede their future planning.

Chemical and metallurgical industries must be confident that energy will be available to permit them to respond to the demands of America in peace or in war. The homes and farms of the area,

all the small businesses and commercial establishments, must be certain that their power supplier will never fail to provide the electricity they need. The 158 locally owned distributors to which TVA sells power at wholesale must be able to expand their facilities without qualms with respect to the ability of their supplier to meet their growth.

This is the objective of the pending amendment. It will not increase capital investment this year. It will simply make certain that the TVA, like every power system in the United States, can plan ahead to meet the requirements of the area which depends upon it for power supply, an area of about 80,000 square miles, where more than 5 million people live.

Increasing the authorization by a billion dollars will, according to present estimates, provide the bond proceeds required to finance the addition of facilities for an additional period of something over 6 years. About 10.5 million kilowatts of additional capacity will be needed during the period of 6 or 7 years and the investment of \$2 billion for generating and transmission facilities will be required. Power revenues available for reinvestment after expenses, debt service and Treasury payments are estimated at \$800 million. This means that borrowings of about \$1.2 billion will be required to meet the power needs of the region.

The sum cannot be forecast with exactness. If prices continue to rise, the cost of facilities will go up. Operating expenses may be higher than now estimated, leaving a smaller amount for reinvestment. The period during which the additional billion dollars will be adequate may be shorter. At this time, however, the estimate represents the best judgment of those most competent to judge the growth of capacity and its cost.

Enactment of the pending bill will permit TVA, its power distributors, all electricity consumers, to make plans for the future, assured that funds will be available to finance expected growth. As I stated earlier, nothing else in the basic bond legislation will be changed. TVA's payments from power proceeds to the Treasury will continue under the same schedules.

Two kinds of payments are made each year. One is in reduction of the appropriation investment in power facilities. The amount is fixed in the statute. For 5 years, beginning with fiscal 1961, \$10 million was repaid. This year, fiscal 1966, \$15 million will be paid and that amount will be received for 4 more years. Payments will then increase to \$20 million and remain at that figure until the appropriation investment has been reduced by \$1 billion.

To this amount is added every year, a dividend to the Government as owner, a return on the appropriation investment. It is calculated by applying to the remaining appropriation investment the average cost of money to the Government at the beginning of the fiscal year. For fiscal year 1966, for example, the current year, TVA will pay \$43,873,084 as a return.

Together with the reduction of appropriation investment, payments from TVA

power proceeds this year alone will reach \$58,873,084. Total cash payments under the two schedules since the bond financing legislation was adopted in 1959 will be \$308,528,074 by the 30th of this month, the end of fiscal 1966. These payments will continue. They are not affected by the bill before us today.

I would not want to leave the impression that TVA had not made cash payments to the Treasury prior to the adoption of the 1959 amendment. Payments had been made under different schedules, and TVA has met every commitment. The total is impressive. From the beginning of its life to the end of this fiscal year TVA will have paid \$558,659,593 to the Treasury from power proceeds.

Those payments to the Treasury are only a small share of the national benefits of this power system created by Congress and managed by TVA. Its achievements cannot and should not be counted in dollars. It was not created to provide the largest possible income for the Government, its owner. It was created to serve the people, to stimulate the economy of a great region, and to show for all the world to see what happens when electricity is made abundantly available to all the people at reasonable cost, when it is used as a weapon to fight poverty, to raise the quality of life.

The TVA's contribution to the Nation has been immense, stimulating to see and to report. It has given a demonstration of the results of a low-cost, high-use pricing policy, and proved beyond a doubt that at reasonable rates the consumer's appetite for electricity is almost limitless, that unit costs go down with increasing use, and income rises. To maintain low rates in the face of rising costs has been a challenge, and TVA has responded by adopting new and better equipment, larger and more efficient generating units, higher voltage lines. Its experience is available to power systems everywhere.

Incidentally, the TVA has entered into mutually advantageous agreements with neighboring private power companies. These agreements enable the TVA systems to exchange large blocks of power at times of heavy seasonal demand due to the differences in peak load requirements among various regions. This means that both the TVA and the private firms can avoid installation of costly generating capacity which would be idle during off seasons. Both are able to make most efficient use of their generating investments.

Every year the Federal Treasury saves millions of dollars because Government installations are served by TVA, and every year jobs are created, profits are realized, tax collections increased in other areas of the United States because power use in the TVA area is growing. During its life, through fiscal 1965, TVA has bought almost \$1.5 billion worth of equipment, much for power requirements, in States outside the Tennessee Valley. This represented 76 percent of all expenditures for manufactured articles. Those purchases will continue. In the same way the 158 distributors purchase much of their equipment outside the region, and since the end of World War II electricity consumers themselves

have spent nearly \$4 billion for the appliances whose use is reflected in the statistics of increased electricity consumption. Almost all have been fabricated in States remote from the area where they are used.

The benefits of the TVA power system are shared throughout the Nation. They will grow. Enactment of the bill before us now will guarantee that the record of service continues unbroken.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will receive this bill favorably.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the distinguished member of the Public Works Committee, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CRAMER].

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman stated, did he not, that this bill does not make any substantive change in the 1959 act other than increasing the amount of the bond issue?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. CRAMER. So the bill does not involve itself with the territorial limitations that were written into the 1959 act. They remain?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. They remain as they were written in the act of 1959.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I understand further that these bonds are sold on the public market?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. That is true.

Mr. CRAMER. They have been drawing between 4.4 and 4.7 percent interest; have they not?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. That is correct for the long-term bonds sold on the public market.

Mr. CRAMER. The repayment schedule which was set out in the 1959 act remains, and the repayments have been, under that schedule, in excess of approximately \$300 million of principal and interest since 1959; have they not?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. That was brought out in response to an inquiry the gentleman propounded to Mr. Wagner when he appeared before the committee. It was estimated that by June 30, 1966, there will have been payments from power proceeds of \$309 million under the 1959 legislation.

Mr. CRAMER. Also we went into the question of the Buy American Act. We went into that pretty well at the hearings. It does not change. It has been fully applied by the Commissioner. Is that correct?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. That is true.

Mr. CRAMER. It is true, also, that the repayment schedule, as set out in the 1959 act, will continue to be in full force and effect—relating to principal and interest on the former, that \$1.2 billion of investment—as between TVA and the Federal Government?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. The schedule of payments was established in the 1959 act, and has been maintained.

Mr. CRAMER. Can the gentleman give me additional assurance? There have been some rumors by some sources to the effect that, should this bill get to the other body, there would be possibly an amendment proposed to increase the territorial limitation set out in the 1959

act. As I understand it, the gentleman would oppose any such effort; would he not?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I would feel compelled to stay with the position of the House, I will say to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a single question?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has yielded for this purpose. I would like to know if either under the old law or this amendment proposed by H.R. 15225, which I understand the committee brought out unanimously, there will be any sale of bonds to the public?

In other words, would the Government purchase any? After this was thrown on the open market, for individual subscription by the public, if any of it were picked up by the Government, through the branches of Government—FNMA or others—would that be eligible for participation under the recently passed Participation Sales Act?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. No, sir; they would not be eligible.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DUNCAN].

Mr. DUNCAN of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, on April 6, 1966, I introduced a bill to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, to remove the \$750 million limitation entirely on the authority of the TVA to issue bonds to finance its power program, and for other purposes. That bill H.R. 14316, was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Subsequent to the introduction of H.R. 14316, the President recommended that the TVA Act be amended by increasing the bond limitation from \$750 million to \$1,750 million. Subsequently enabling legislation was introduced, the bill now being considered H.R. 15225. Although many of us would like to have seen the limitation removed entirely, I introduced a companion bill, identical to H.R. 15225, providing for the increase to \$1,750 million. This legislation is a "must" for the some 5 million people who live in the area whose power needs are supplied by this agency.

Since 1933 the Tennessee Valley has risen from an economically starved area to a revitalized industrial region providing a balanced economy. Three decades ago its people were living on incomes less than half of the national average.

Today the Valley is an area of growing strength—achieving spectacular economic growth. This phenomenal economic growth can be attributed primarily to the Tennessee Valley Authority and its many beneficial programs.

If the area is to meet economically the future's challenge, it must respond to change. In my opinion favored action on increasing of this bond limitation will assist in producing these desired objectives—stimulating the economic growth and development of the area.

But TVA is far more than a supplier of power to an important area of the country. Its power program represents just one part—though a very important part—of a regional resource development program which has captured and held the imagination of the world.

Many visitors from all parts of the free world come to the Tennessee Valley, and to Knoxville, to see and to hear about this world-famed agency.

And one thing that these visitors are deeply impressed with is the capable and dedicated personnel of TVA. In my opinion, one of the real secrets of TVA's success has been its continued ability to attract talented, enthusiastic employees, and to maintain a working spirit that is inspiring. Time after time, I have heard visitors of varying backgrounds and beliefs express their praise of TVA's highly competent staff.

It is certain that TVA's power program, and the other portions of its multiple-purpose activities, will be efficiently administered by a staff of high quality and dedication.

Last year more than 3,000 foreign visitors came to study TVA. These visitors came from an amazing number of countries—from 93 nations of the free world. Yes, in 1 year, representatives of 93 nations journeyed to the Tennessee Valley to study and observe TVA in action.

These study visitors were seriously interested in learning more about TVA, probably so they could apply the knowledge to their particular job in their own country. This is a special TVA contribution—supplying vital and much-needed technical information to specialists from the less wealthy nations, and serving as a symbol of how our country develops its resources on a comprehensive basis for the Nation's benefits.

The bill under consideration deals only with the electric power part of TVA—an important part of the total TVA program, and a portion which is growing rapidly. TVA must have the authorization to continue to go into the private money market to borrow funds for power growth.

This method of financing TVA power facilities—through revenue bonds, backed by TVA's revenues from the sale of electricity—was recommended by former President Dwight Eisenhower. The plan has worked well, and I support its continuation.

Passage of the legislation now being proposed is essential in order that a vital part of the TVA regional resources development program will go forward and the integrity of the program as a whole will be preserved.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I am a cosponsor of this legislation to remove the existing bond ceiling of \$750 million which is now imposed on the Tennessee Valley Authority. It is imperative that this ceiling be removed so that the power needs of the valley may be adequately met in the future.

Thinking of the gigantic growth in the southern part of the country both in the

Tennessee Valley Authority area and the area served by private power, I am reminded of the tremendous strides the Alabama Power Co. has made in extending its facilities in meeting the growing needs of the people in an area where we have had a tremendous industrial expansion. I have watched that fine company proceed with its program to expand its facilities to meet its needs and I think all of us are aware that the Tennessee Valley Authority must be permitted the same area in which to grow and expand, because this part of the country is moving forward very rapidly.

TVA has \$345 million in revenue bonds outstanding at the present and another \$155 million committed on present and proposed construction. Bids were taken on new generating facilities on April 28 and awards to be let, which will probably include two generating units because of the economies involved, will probably total some \$230 million. This will leave only some \$20 million of bond authorization. Since 3 to 5 years' lead-time is needed to provide additional generation and transmission, you can see the necessity of additional authorization now.

A ceiling on TVA's bond authorization provides no useful purpose. TVA is limited geographically under restrictions imposed in 1959 amendments to approximately the area it served in July 1957. Therefore, future growth can only take place within this area. No threat exists to other power entities adjacent to TVA.

TVA bonds carry the very highest market rating. No danger exists in TVA selling more bonds than it can retire. The investors who purchase the bonds are the best insurers of the bond fidelity of TVA. Of course this is true in the bond issuings of any company. Congress continues to review the actions of TVA and will always be in a position to know the exact status of the authority at all times. Removal of the bond ceiling will allow the TVA Board to operate free of restrictions that are not present in other businesses.

TVA and its distributors have a good record of holding down costs and rates in the past. If rates must be adjusted upward in the future, which we certainly hope they will not, these adjustments will be as a result of continually increasing costs in all areas and not because more facilities must be constructed.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman from Alabama who has done such a fine job with this bill, as he has with many others in the past, not only for the Tennessee Valley Authority but for public works generally.

Not only has our colleague, BOB JONES, done a fine job in presenting the bill; but for months he has done a splendid job of getting the provisions of this bill understood by the Members of the Congress and the general public. No one has done a greater service for his area than Bob; nor has there been a better friend of this Nation's public works and public

welfare. His work for the TVA region and for a sound operation of the TVA is unsurpassed.

I support the present bill on its merits, and feel that due to the spadework done by our colleague the entire membership recognizes its soundness. Mr. Speaker, I would like to present to the Congress the testimony before the Appropriations Subcommittee for Public Works, of which I have the honor to be a member. This testimony appears on pages 859-862, part 2 of the hearings for fiscal 1967, and clearly demonstrates the need for the pending legislation.

I quote:

TVA FINANCING

I have followed with interest the justifications and the questions and answers.

As I stated earlier, through the years I have worked rather closely with the TVA because much of my own district has always been part of the TVA power service area. During that period we have had many ups and downs so far as enabling TVA to supply the power needs of the area where it is the sole supplier.

Mention was made of the earlier payments. I was on the Government Corporations Subcommittee when that formula was worked out. There was a tremendous pressure to take out of the TVA bill, in my opinion, more funds than you would have found it possible to live without. It was then that we wrote this formula where over a period of 40 years you return to the Treasury all of the power investment, with the right to return 25 percent in any 10-year period. This gave you the latitude to take advantage of the ups and downs in power revenues.

I think I made the closing argument when we had the fight about the new Johnsonville plant, when in response to the first request funds were not made available by appropriations. On another occasion, at Mr. Cannon's request I cooperated with him in the report which affirmed TVA's right to use power revenues for investment in power facilities.

As I have pointed out earlier, in recent weeks six additional counties in the Tennessee Valley area have been added to the district I have the honor to represent.

BONDING LIMITATION

The Chairman has developed the requirements that you are going to have for additional power, and the fact that you have under existing law a limitation of \$750 million on the bonds that you can issue. I would like to pursue that a little further.

As I stated earlier, we deal, on the Appropriations Subcommittee, with the Rural Electrification Administration. As fewer and fewer people are engaged in agriculture, or as we come up with these new and better methods of production with less and less manpower, we have learned it takes considerable additional power. The demand for electricity under the development that we are having, both agriculturally, industrially, and for domestic use is almost unbelievable.

In connection with that, the figures show we have only about 7 percent of our people back on the farm. All of the crowd that has left the farm has been substituted by machinery or some other means of power. Your industrial plants, of course, in turn use it. The record shows we are having an increase of 3.5 million people per year. So, if everybody just uses the same amount of electricity, with a 3.5 million people per year increase, we can see where it is leading us. In fact, the year 2000 we expect we will have 340 million people instead of 240 million.

REGION SERVED BY TVA

Now I come to this: You are the sole supplier of how big a region?

Mr. WAGNER. 80,000 square miles.

Mr. WHITTEN. And under the law you are limited as to the region TVA can serve?

Mr. WAGNER. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTEN. So there is no danger, then, of TVA expanding into other areas under the existing law?

Mr. WAGNER. The law prohibits it.

Mr. WHITTEN. Within the area, if I understand the record you have, with all the fine things that you have done, the average income still is only about 69 percent of the national average.

Mr. WAGNER. That is correct.

ISSUANCE OF BONDS

Mr. WHITTEN. So, if the Congress does not permit you to issue such bonds as may be required to increase your power supply to meet the needs of this region, this region, inferentially, would lag behind or start dropping back in meeting its growing needs.

Mr. WAGNER. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTEN. In the event that the \$750 million will not meet your needs, and you have about reached that limit, then you would have no alternative but to come to the Congress and ask for appropriations?

Mr. WAGNER. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTEN. That is the only alternative unless you would fail the needs of the area.

INCREASED POWER USAGE

I am trying to show you are no different from the rest. You may have to supply the exact figures for the record, but I would like a rough estimate at this time, subject to correction, of what has been the increasing

power use in this country for the last convenient period for which you have records. Can you give us some estimate about the growing use?

Mr. WAGNER. I would like these figures to be corrected, if necessary.

It is about 7 percent per year nationally, I believe, and closer to 10 percent in our area.

Mr. WHITTEN. You can correct the record.

What about the power companies you have adjoining you? I think the record shows that they prospered because TVA was effective in providing for maximum use and large use at lower rates instead of higher rates and less use. What has been the record of investment by the power companies that surround you or are in the general area? Haven't they been expanding about as rapidly as you have?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes, sir, that is correct. The power companies around us have generally reduced their rates, or held their rates lower than in the country as a whole. Their profits have risen much faster than utilities in general, and power use in the areas they serve has grown rapidly.

Mr. WHITTEN. Now the company investment in enlarging their production facilities has been keeping apace with you, too, has it not?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes.

Mr. WHITTEN. Could you supply other detailed information along that line?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes.

(The information follows:)

Adjoining power companies

	Installed capacity end of year (1,000 kilowatts)		Loads (billion kilowatt-hours sales)		Average residential rate (cents per kilowatt-hour)	
	1953	1963	1953	1963	1953	1963
Alabama Power Co.	1,130	2,461	6.0	12.9	2.05	1.77
Arkansas Power & Light Co.	524	1,099	3.4	5.8	3.21	2.82
Carolina Power & Light Co.	599	1,653	3.3	7.8	2.18	1.84
Georgia Power Co.	1,148	2,423	6.2	14.2	2.14	1.84
Kentucky Utilities Co.	306	792	1.7	2.7	3.04	2.80
Mississippi Power Co.	148	469	.7	2.1	2.98	2.24
Mississippi Power & Light Co.	447	646	1.8	2.9	3.39	2.40

Source: "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States" (1953 and 1963) by Federal Power Commission.

NEED FOR ADVANCE PLANNING

Mr. WHITTEN. And now we come back to this: How much advance planning and commitment do you have to do? You can't build one of these dams or one of these big steam plants and then get the money afterward. You have to have the money before you can start construction. How much lag is there between the time you can see a need and have to commit your money and the time you can have that unit in your system supplying the power?

Mr. WAGNER. Normally we have to count on at least 4 years.

Mr. WHITTEN. So, if you get up to the bond limit before some remedy is given you, you could have a 4-year lag there which would put the people in this area, where you are the sole supplier, in a terrible fix?

Mr. WAGNER. That is correct. We will need to award a contract for a large generating unit about a year from now, which will, as near as we can tell, require more funds than the \$750 million ceiling on borrowings will provide us.

NEED FOR PRIOR CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Mr. WHITTEN. You are talking about your immediate situation. I am trying to project this further in the future. The point is that Congress is going to have to act 4 years in advance of your actual demand for the power or else you will have that 4-year lag.

Mr. WAGNER. Yes, that is what I meant.

Mr. WHITTEN. Whenever it runs out.

Mr. WAGNER. We have to have it before next spring because the unit we start next spring has to be on the line 4 years hence.

Mr. WHITTEN. Along with your colleague, Frank Smith, who is one of your directors, I am familiar with the passage of this law, in which he participated to a great degree. But, for the record, the bonds you issue are sold on the open market, are they not?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WHITTEN. They are not guaranteed by the Government, and you have to pay those bonds out of revenues?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes, sir; out of power revenues.

Mr. WHITTEN. And you have to charge enough for power not only to pay those bonds but to make your repayments to the Government?

Mr. WAGNER. That is correct.

Mr. WHITTEN. So if Congress gives you the right to meet the needs of the area where you are the sole power supplier, the investing public would run no risk and the repayments to the Government required by law would not in any way be jeopardized, would they?

Mr. WAGNER. That is correct.

QUESTION OF BONDING CEILING

Mr. WHITTEN. The thing that disturbs a lot of people is the question whether some arbitrary limit should be put on how many bonds you can issue. From what you say it seems to me that it is self-limiting in that the buying public would look to see what

your earning capacity was and your power needs were. The bond buyer would have to be satisfied that new power facilities and the earnings therefrom would pay the interest on and repay any bonds TVA proposed to sell. These facts would act as a limitation on the amount of bonds that could be issued.

You have a string around your area, that is one limitation, and the bonds you issue must go to the money market where business tests would be applied. That is another. It looks as though the interests of the investor and the Government as owner are protected, and that the region can be sure of power supply if the present bond legislation is continued but without a ceiling on the amount to be issued.

Mr. WAGNER. That is correct. We can't sell more bonds than the earning capacity of the system will support.

Mr. EVINS. Do you consider this one of the items of highest priority of TVA in the immediate future?

Mr. WAGNER. Yes, sir; the highest.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Davis.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Alabama yield for a question?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes for the purpose of answering the queries addressed to me by the gentleman from Iowa.

I now yield to the gentleman from Iowa for that purpose.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Alabama for yielding. Unfortunately, I had to answer a long-distance telephone call and was not here when the gentleman was previously questioned concerning these bonds.

Do I understand that there is no obligation on the Federal Government with respect to the bonds that would be issued?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. They are not general revenue bonds in that sense. They do not have the full faith and credit of the Government as the normal bonds issued by the Secretary of the Treasury do.

Mr. GROSS. But the Federal Government does not guarantee these bonds. Is that correct?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Was there some reference made to the interest rates that these bonds will carry?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Was that $4\frac{1}{2}$ or $4\frac{3}{4}$ percent?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Within that range.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in addition to the interest on the bonds, TVA pays to the Treasury a return on the investment of appropriated funds. In addition to that it is repaying under a schedule in the 1959 law \$10 million for the first 5 years and \$15 million for the second 5 years, and then \$20 million thereafter for the retirement of \$1 billion of the appropriated investment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, if certificates are sold under the Sales Participation Act at $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent interest, does the gentleman think that these bonds can be sold at a considerably less rate of interest?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Well, they have had a raise, and they have been well received.

As I pointed out to the question that was asked of me by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri, the certificates that the Treasury buys are in the form of notes.

Now, section 15(e) provides that notes can be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury and they are short-term notes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 1 additional minute.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, of course, we have had no Sales Participation Act to compete with bonds of this nature in the past, insofar as I know.

Are these bonds actually tax exempt?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. No; they are not tax exempt.

Mr. GROSS. And the gentleman thinks that it is reasonable to assume these bonds can be sold even in competition with the Sales Participation Act?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. They have been purchased since 1959. Therefore, there is no reason to suspect that they will not be well received by the purchasing public.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. HALEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Will the gentleman from Alabama inform the House as to the percentage of energy generated throughout the TVA system that is generated by other than waterpower?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Well, the thermal generation has increased by leaps and bounds, because the waterpower has been exhausted.

My recollection is that around 70 percent of the total amount of power generated by TVA is thermal generation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, would it be right to say or am I correct in this that today with the new techniques of transmitting power the TVA program and all of these other great systems now can transmit power probably 10 times farther than they did when the TVA was originally established?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. That is exactly a fact and it has been pointed out not only in TVA but the other power systems.

Mr. Chairman, the capability of transmitting power has almost trebled in the distance at which it can be transported. There has also been almost the same amount of increase in load factors with reference to transmission.

Mr. Chairman, we are talking in terms of 500-kilovolt transmission at the present time.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, with no limitation as to the delivered areas as far as the TVA is concerned—and I understand that is true; that they have no limitation as far as marketing areas are concerned—we could transmit power and build plants all over the Nation?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. No; that is a mistaken idea.

I will say to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY], that under the 1959 act we limited the points to which TVA could transmit power.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has again expired.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama is recognized for 1 additional minute.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, the only exception we made was that TVA could continue to exchange power with the utilities with which they had arrangements prior to the 1959 act.

Mr. HALEY. I thank the gentleman from Alabama.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Is it intended that this billion dollars worth of additional bonds is to be issued rather immediately?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. As the gentleman heard me say in my general statement, I pointed out that this bonding arrangement would take care of the power generation and distribution requirements for the next six or seven years and, consequently, the TVA would not issue bonds until there was a requirement to do so.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. My concern arises out of the fact of the present tightness of the money market and so on, and I am just wondering what the effect of issuing such a large amount of bonds in the immediate future might be.

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I would point out to the gentleman that in the 1959 act, that is one reason why we stipulated in the act that the bonds could be sold on the market or could be purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury on such terms as he thought would not be contrary to the best interests of the Government.

Mr. HUTCHINSON. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. JONES of Alabama. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTEN. As a matter of fact, this fixes a limit on the total amount that can be outstanding at any one time.

For that reason, it does not indicate in any way that this would be done in any hurried fashion or that any large amount would be issued at one time, but it sets the limit that can be outstanding at any one time. Is that not correct?

Mr. JONES of Alabama. That is correct.

Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the authors of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 wisely included as a purpose of the act, "to provide for the national defense." The wisdom and foresight of this purpose was eminently demonstrated by TVA's unprecedented contributions to the Nation's efforts in World War II and during the Korean conflict.

The national need for electric power during World War II was tremendous. To meet this need the TVA broke world records in the construction of power generating facilities. Working on pressing emergency schedules, TVA swelled its electrical generating capacity from 2 billion to 12 billion kilowatt-hours between 1939 and 1945. Approximately 75 percent of the TVA power output went into war production during this period.

This electricity was a vital element in the production of aluminum so critically needed for aircraft and other defense equipment.

It was essential for the development of the Manhattan project facilities at Oak Ridge, Tenn., where atom bomb materials were first produced. Having this needed power available was vital. But having it available at the lowest possible cost to the Government is also important. If the AEC had to pay merely 1 mill more per kilowatt-hour, the Government's power bill would increase more than \$40 million a year.

TVA's great power supply was also tapped during World War II to help meet the Nation's needs for copper; phosphorus for tracer bullets, incendiary bombs and smokescreens; calcium carbide for synthetic rubber; ammonium nitrate and gun cotton; airplanes, anti-aircraft guns and many other items. The TVA chemical plants at Wilson Dam, Ala., which are of course operated with TVA power, are used for the production of new types of fertilizers in times of peace, but are readily convertible to production of munitions when necessary. During World War II, those plants supplied more than 60 percent of all the elemental phosphorus required by our Armed Forces, in addition to large quantities of anhydrous ammonia, ammonium nitrates, and calcium carbide.

The Nation, under defense mobilization conditions, looks to all segments of the economy for extra efforts and it receives that extra effort. But the Nation cannot ask, and cannot expect, the private sector to provide an extra margin of reserve capacity such as can be provided by the TVA for rapid expansion in times of crisis. This ability to provide large blocks of power in a hurry, if the need arises, has proven itself in World War II. This national bonus through improved defense potential is of immense value in times of emergency.

It is thus essential from the national defense standpoint that the TVA power system be maintained as a strong, well operated system. This requires that it add new facilities as required to meet constantly increasing power requirements in the area. The legislation now

proposed will make this possible. I urge its adoption.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 15225 introduced by my colleague and chairman of the Flood Control Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Works, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES].

This bill has a simple purpose. Its enactment will increase from \$750 to \$1,750 million the amount of revenue bonds which TVA may have outstanding to finance additions to its power system. There will be no increase in the service area covered by TVA or its territorial jurisdiction. This I want to make very clear.

However, this is not the point to which I address myself this afternoon. I would like instead to bring out some facts concerning the navigation benefits for the Tennessee River as an illustration of what is going to happen on another major river in this country. This is the Trinity River which rises in my district and flows southerly through the heartland of Texas to the Gulf of Mexico.

Although navigation was conceived of many years ago on the Trinity, it was not until last year that we broke the final barrier and secured authorization of the complete navigation project within the framework of the comprehensive development of the river basin. This authorization was contained in the Omnibus River and Harbor and Flood Control Act of 1965. There is overwhelming evidence that the movement of goods and commodities on the Trinity River will open up a vast new field for economic development and will, I am positive, produce the same beneficial results from cheaper transportation that have been of such outstanding value in the navigation project on the Tennessee River.

Let me give you some official figures on the commercial statistics for the calendar year 1963, the latest available for the entire United States. The Tennessee River during that year carried 14,432,708 tons of commerce. The total ton miles of this commerce amounted to 2,218,133,000. This has increased tremendously over the commerce which was estimated during the time and in the early years of the navigation development. It is interesting to compare the commerce of the Tennessee River in 1963 with the commerce reported in 1943. At that time the total tons carried were 2,869,218, and the total ton-miles were 206,568,000. It should be noted that this was a war time year where the commerce could be expected to be above a long-term peacetime average. The increase in the commerce on the Tennessee River was, therefore, almost precisely 5 times with respect to tonnage, and slightly over 10 times with respect to ton-miles.

This indicates dramatically how a navigation improvement on a major river can have a tremendous impact on the economic development of the basin. To show that this is not an isolated example, the commerce on the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to the mouth increased from 36,610,000 tons in 1943 to 88,828,000 tons in 1963, and this was on the main

stem of the entire Ohio River system which had been improved for a great many more years than the Tennessee River.

Returning to the navigation development of the Trinity River Basin, even the Army Corps of Engineers, notoriously conservative in their estimates, predict that the annual tonnage, using the developed river basin, should reach nearly 7 million tons during the first year's use; a total of 8.8 million tons by 1970; 22.9 million tons by 2020, and 72 million tons by 2070.

Independent outside agencies contend first-year use should measure at least 13.9 million tons. Using the conservative multiples of the corps you can project an astronomical series of figures for 1970, 2020, and 2070.

Together the Trinity and Tennessee Rivers navigation systems are equally essential to the inland waterway network and add tremendously to the economic growth of the entire Nation.

This bill is needed. I am for this bill and I urge you also support it.

Mr. STUBBLEFIELD. Mr. Chairman, in enacting the TVA Act in 1933, Congress looked upon low-cost electric power as an important means of stimulating the economy of the region in which TVA was to operate—a region which was then sometimes referred to as the Nation's No. 1 economic problem. Congress accordingly directed TVA to encourage the widespread use of electricity at the lowest possible rates.

In accordance with this congressional directive, TVA established low-wholesale rates, generally, and contracts between TVA and its municipal and cooperative distributors have provided, similarly, for resale of power by these distributors at low-retail rates. The low-power rates in the valley region are based on the principle that low rates result in greater electric power sales, which in turn lead to economies in production and to lower unit costs. This high-volume, low-cost principle was not new; Henry Ford had made it famous as applied to the production and sale of automobiles, and other segments of American industry had also applied it successfully.

The pricing policy established by TVA has proved an outstanding success. Use of electricity in the homes of the region immediately moved ahead of the national average. Today, the average home in the region uses about 11,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity per year—about 18 times as much as the average in the region in 1933, and more than double the present national average. Moreover, the number of residential consumers in the region has increased since 1933 by some 600 percent. The combined effect of a much larger number of consumers each using much larger amounts of electricity has caused total home use of electricity in the region to multiply by more than 130 times. The effect in raising living standards can hardly be calculated.

The effects of TVA's low-price, high-use policy have extended also to other areas. Nearby private utilities have also reduced rates, and have found that in their areas, too, low rates result in higher

use and also in favorable financial results. Home heating by electricity—a field in which TVA pioneered—is now becoming commonplace in many other sections of the country. TVA's low-rate, high-use policy has brought widespread benefits not only to the area it serves but to other areas as well.

The power demands in the Tennessee Valley increase at about 12½ percent a year. Thus TVA must have the authority requested in the bill in order to meet future demands.

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support H.R. 15225, to increase the limitation on the authority to issue bonds to finance TVA's power program. In fact, I am the sponsor of an identical bill, H.R. 15232, and I am proud to support this important proposal to amend the TVA Act.

As a member of the Public Works Committee, it was my privilege to attend the hearings at which Mr. Aubrey J. Wagner, Chairman of the TVA Board of Directors, testified concerning the need for this legislation.

Mr. Wagner spoke of the effect on rural living of the power generated by TVA. He said:

Refrigeration and food freezing is one of the important blessings of electrification, and particularly of rural electrification. Most of us take refrigerators for granted, but in 1933 some of you at least will remember that refrigeration on a farm was provided by a springhouse or a dirt cellar, uncertain in its preservation of food, and promoting poor health in rural areas particularly.

The TVA Board Chairman said that rural people were enjoying better living, and that "this is what Senator Norris, Senator McKellar, and others instrumental in passing the original TVA legislation, had in mind—that electric power should be used, taken from nature's bounty to relieve the burdens of the families of the area."

In 1933, when TVA began, only 3 percent of the farms were electrified. Today, almost all of the farms in the area have electricity, and are served by some 120,000 miles of powerlines built by the local distributors.

One of the programs underway in the area is the electrofarm program, carried on jointly by the local electric utility distribution systems, the State agricultural extension services, and TVA. The basic purpose of the program is to help individual farm families use electricity as a tool to save time and labor, and increase farm efficiency. More than 260 electrofarms are now in operation, and long-range plans call for some 500.

Electricity has meant a lot to the farm folks in my area. And TVA has helped the farmer in many other ways, too—through improved farming methods, through the demonstration fertilizer program, and through the broad multiple-purpose resource development program for which TVA is so widely known.

TVA has used its revenue bond financing authority well. It should continue to be able to finance its needed power facilities through borrowing funds, with the bonds not being guaranteed by the U.S. Government.

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Chairman, the industrial growth in the Tennessee Valley area since 1933, as in the other parts of the Nation, has been impressive. The availability of electric power has been important in this growth and will continue to be a vital part of the general improvement of the economy.

The pending legislation, to authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority to issue additional revenue bonds, is imperative to the continued growth and prosperity of the area.

Our Nation has experienced dramatic changes in the past 30 years. These changes also have been at work in the TVA area. In 1933, 62 percent of the labor force in the valley was engaged in agriculture; 12 percent was engaged in manufacturing. In 1965, the valley's labor force included 16 percent in agriculture and 30 percent in manufacturing.

This great increase in the manufacturing employment has been of great value in lifting the economy of the valley. The increasing economic position has meant that the people of the area have been able to purchase more consumer goods, many manufactured outside the area.

But the important thing to remember about the industrial growth of the Tennessee Valley is that the overwhelming bulk of the new plants and industrial expansions have represented new production based on available resources, markets, labor, transportation, and other basic economic considerations. Chemical plants in amazing variety, basic aluminum plants, the electronics industry, synthetic fiber production, and space industries—all represent completely new production, plants, and processes starting from scratch. None of these plants moved into the valley from other areas, they were established here from their start.

It is a point worth noting that such industries as aluminum and chemicals produce materials that are sent all over the country for further processing and use, thus creating more jobs and adding to the wealth of other regions.

In our dynamic society there always seems to be some movement of industry. But examination of the industrial changes in the valley indicate plant relocation from other areas has been a negligible factor in the area's development.

Despite striking gains in many sectors of the economy of the Tennessee Valley area, the region is still a third below the national average in income, unemployment is excessive in parts of the area, and the out-migration of people continues.

Solving the problems is going to require increasing development. This requires increasing electric power supplies.

To meet this need, the pending legislation will provide the means for orderly increases in the TVA's electric power supplies.

As the economy of this region grows and develops, economic benefits will accrue to the entire Nation. I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, one of the most significant effects of the TVA program, not only for the TVA region itself but for the entire Na-

tion, has been in the increased purchasing power of the people of the area since 1933. No one would contend that the TVA program has been solely responsible for this development. But neither would any fairminded person who has observed that program at first hand deny that it has played a major role.

TVA's activities, by providing low-cost water transportation, low-cost electric power, and various kinds of research directed at better utilization of the region's resources, has helped make the region an important and rapidly expanding industrial area. In the 201 counties which lie within the Tennessee River watershed or are supplied with TVA power, employment in manufacturing expanded between 1929 and 1964 by 156 percent, as compared with an increase nationally of 62 percent. As a result of this industrial growth, along with a similar growth in trade and service industries, the people of the area have enjoyed more and better paying job opportunities. This has led, in turn, to a sizable increase in incomes and purchasing power.

Between 1929 and 1964, total income received by individuals in the Tennessee Valley region rose from \$1,566 million to \$11,272 million, an increase of 620 percent as compared to an increase in the Nation as a whole of 473 percent.

The increased income and purchasing power of the people of the region have, of course, enabled them to enjoy a better kind of life. In so doing, they have become a much more important market for products of every section of the country. For example, the region is one of the country's most important and fastest growing markets for electric appliances of all kinds. The Tennessee Valley region leads the Nation in the proportion of all-electric homes. Of its 1,631,000 homes, more than one-fourth use electric heat. Over half a million homes also have partial or complete summer air conditioning. Electric equipment is also being used to an increasing extent in public housing projects, in schools, and in commercial and industrial establishments.

Much of the electrical equipment being used to an ever-increasing extent in the Tennessee Valley region is produced in other parts of the country. The same is true of many other types of products for which a greatly increased demand exists—automobiles, petroleum products, and grains, to mention only a few. The increased prosperity of the people of the region thus contributes directly to increased prosperity elsewhere in the country as well.

Similarly, TVA, by contributing directly and importantly to these results, has benefited not only the region in which it operates but the whole country. It is not merely a regional but a national asset.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, the need for additional revenue bond authority for the Tennessee Valley Authority is clear. This Federal agency has been of tremendous service to the region and the Nation.

The TVA power system is, as Congress has directed, a self-supporting one. And in the fiscal year ending June 30, TVA

payments in lieu of State and local taxes will total nearly \$10.5 million. This is an increase of about \$1.4 million over last year's payments, and a 61-percent increase in the past 5 years.

The TVA payments relate to the agency's wholesale power operations. In addition the 156 municipal and rural cooperative electric systems that distribute TVA power are paying an estimated additional \$18 million in taxes or tax equivalents to State and local governments this fiscal year.

Combined total payments from the wholesale and retail power operations in the TVA area will be about \$28.5 million for the year, or about 7½ percent of the power bills paid by the users of TVA electricity. Comparable State-local tax ratios for private power companies serving surrounding areas range from about 5 to 11 percent of their customers' power bills.

Incidentally, these payments do not include taxes imposed directly on power users, such as the sales taxes on electricity bills in several Tennessee Valley States.

The TVA, as President Johnson stated in his letter of May 20 to the Speaker, "is paying back the original U.S. investment in power facilities, with interest, and is making payments to State and local governments in lieu of taxes."

To meet the growing demands for power in the TVA service area, TVA needs additional authority to borrow funds. I urge adoption of this needed legislation.

Mr. EVINS of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I want to commend my colleague the gentleman from Alabama, Representative ROBERT E. JONES, for bringing this bill to the floor. He has worked long and hard on this essential and needed legislation, and I associate myself with him in urging prompt passage of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, two great forces—our people and the Tennessee Valley Authority—have converged in our area to lead the South to new levels of progress.

We have now reached the point that another major step must be taken to assure this continued growth and progress. I refer to H.R. 15225, a bill to increase by \$1 billion the amount of bonds which may be issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority to finance capital improvements.

Our area is dependent upon TVA for power supply, and this legislation will assure an orderly, sustained program of facilities expansion to meet the demands of our cities and towns and communities for electric power.

Electric power is the lifeblood of our economy. Abundant electric power has breathed new life into the Tennessee Valley area. Since the Tennessee Valley Authority came into being in 1933, more than 300,000 jobs have been created in plants and factories in the seven-State area which it serves.

The TVA power system generates more than 70 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity a year to serve 2 million families and other users.

TVA must add roughly a million kilowatts of new generating capacity every year—with the necessary new transmis-

sion facilities—to keep pace with growing power demands.

This means a better life for our people—and a better market for the Nation.

These increased demands mean that homeowners and farmers in the Tennessee Valley are installing new electric appliances and bending electricity to their needs in an ever-increasing volume. And as the barometer to growth and progress in the valley rises, its contribution in the general growth and prosperity of the Nation rises accordingly.

Under existing law, TVA can issue only \$750 million in revenue bonds outstanding to finance needed new power generating and transmission facilities. This authorization was made in legislation enacted in 1959.

At that time it was generally recognized and acknowledged that this authorization was a temporary measure—that within a few years additional authority for bond financing would be needed.

This additional authority is now needed. The passage of this legislation is essential to the growth and progress of our area and I urge the passage of the pending legislation.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, this bill to increase the authorization for TVA to borrow funds to meet the Tennessee Valley region's power requirements is a necessity. For a third of a century, the TVA has been in existence, and during most of that time it has been the primary supplier of electric power in the Tennessee Valley.

The importance of electricity was well stated last month in an address by Aubrey J. Wagner, Chairman of the TVA Board of Directors, before the American Public Power Association annual conference in Boston. Mr. Wagner said:

Electric power is imbued with a public interest greater than almost any other product of our modern society. The massive public dependence on this single source of energy redoubles the concern to the consumer for its cost and the reliability of service.

Our efficiency as a great producing Nation, searching out markets in a vigorously competitive world, depends on effective use of electric energy. Our military defenses, from rifles and chemicals to atomic weapons, depend on the effective use of electric power. Thus, we must be constantly aware of the national importance of our task.

At the same time, we must have equal concern for its impact on the life of the individual.

Mr. Chairman, in today's modern society, an ample supply of electricity is essential to community life and growth. In the Tennessee Valley, TVA must have this additional authority to borrow money, with its revenues from the sale of electricity to back up the borrowing.

Electricity in the Tennessee Valley is distributed at retail by 106 municipal electric systems, 50 rural electric cooperatives, and 2 privately owned systems. These locally owned utilities purchase power at wholesale from TVA.

The growth in the use of electricity by these local retail distributors of TVA power is remarkable. Their total kilowatt-hour sales multiplied 10 times in the 20-year period from 1945 to 1965,

during which time the number of local distributors increased by a small percentage.

My city of Nashville has more completely electrically heated homes than any other community in the United States, with some 65,000 homes being electrically heated. Nashville's municipally owned electric utility last year purchased some 4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity at wholesale from TVA, for retail delivery to nearly 150,000 consumers.

The need for this legislation is clear. I support this increase in TVA's revenue bond authority, so this efficient agency can continue to provide wholesale power supply to a growing region.

As the sponsor of a bill identical to H.R. 15225, I urge prompt passage of this important measure.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 15225

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of subsection (a) of section 15d of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U.S.C. 831n-4), is amended by striking out "\$750,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,750,000,000".

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee will rise.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 15225) to amend section 15d of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, to increase the amount of bonds which may be issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority, pursuant to House Resolution 883, he reported the bill back to the House.

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

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

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

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

FOREIGN SERVICE BUILDINGS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1966

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State

of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 14019) to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 14019 with Mr. FULTON of Tennessee in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, H.R. 14019 is a 2-year authorization act for the State Department for the acquisition of buildings abroad and the maintenance and repair of those we already own. Before I outline briefly what the bill contains, I wish to thank the members of the subcommittee, the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY], the ranking member, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR], the ranking minority member, and all other members of the committee for their diligence in attending and for helping to get this bill in shape without a long series of hearings.

Mr. Chairman, we examined every project in detail that the executive requested. The Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, Mr. Crockett, is mindful of our interest in this program and has cooperated fully with us in developing the information we sought. The new Director of the Foreign Buildings office, Mr. Ralph Scarritt, a Foreign Service officer, and his Deputy, Mr. Orlan C. Ralston, have demonstrated that they have a good grasp of the situation. This is the more commendable since they assumed their present positions after the hearings were well underway. They have made some recommendations on their own initiative for the deletion of projects in which the committee was happy to concur.

The bill authorizes \$27,610,000 for acquisition of buildings by purchase or construction and \$25,350,000 for maintenance and repairs. The executive branch requested an open-end authorization for maintenance and repairs which would mean that it need never come back to the committee. The committee did not grant the request. We put in a figure which the executive estimates is sufficient for 2 years, so that at least in each Congress it will have to come back to justify to the legislative committee the amount of money needed for maintenance and repairs as well as for new construction.

The original executive branch requests for acquisition, purchase, and construction was \$36,065,000. The subcommittee cut that amount to \$26,010,000, a reduction of about 25 percent. This is to

carry out the program for the next 2 fiscal years.

During consideration of the bill the executive department requested an additional \$1,600,000 for the Chancery in Saigon. This was added at my suggestion. I was in Saigon and I saw that the building that they requested last year and which the Congress granted in an emergency measure, you may remember, was not going to be sufficient. Given the growing size of our staff we would have to have a second building, and possibly a third building. This would entail three sets of guards in the street, three sets of pillboxes around the building, and three sets of people manning them, three sets of security people in three buildings. It seemed to me, in addition to paying a high rental, this was nonsense, since we are building a much more secure building, putting it back from the street, and placing a high wall about it. It seemed to me it made sense to construct a building capable of accommodating all these people, and that would need one set of guards, one set of pillboxes, and provide maximum protection.

The executive branch said it would be only too happy to build it if Congress concurred. So the subcommittee put it in and it raised the total sum. We did screen out a number of questionable projects, including plans for apartment houses. Mr. Scarritt and Mr. Ralston deserve some credit for the elimination of apartments because the department originally asked for a whole bunch of apartment houses, specifically in Hong Kong, Bangkok, and Tokyo.

I visited these places myself. Mr. Ralston visited them separately. He wrote a report which I did not read after I visited them. He and I independently arrived at the decision they did not need these.

How did I arrive at that decision? The people in the field including our ambassadors said, "We do not need them and do not want them." Somebody in the department thought they ought to have them and put them in.

So we took them out, because in Bangkok, and especially in Hong Kong there are plenty of apartments to be had on the open market. Our people would prefer to live in them rather than in an American ghetto.

We did take out \$10 million, which we believe will be of benefit to the taxpayers.

There are other amendments which deal with the overall administration. I will mention several.

There is one applying to the acquisition of property by the exercise of option to purchase, in leases of less than 10 years. We found in Africa that many times the only way we can get a building quickly is to lease one. Many times we can get an option to purchase, and the amount we pay in lease money can be applied to the purchase price. We found this would save the Government a lot of money. In other words, if we kept the lease 10 years, we would pay for the building anyway, and we would have nothing but a lot of rent receipts. Many times we can use, and we do require the Department to use, local currencies that we own and which can be converted to a

valuable asset through the purchase of buildings we need.

In all of these hearings we have urged the Department to use these local currency funds. With some exceptions they are being used. For instance, when we build in some countries we must import plumbing, air conditioners, and electrical appliances. In such cases we have urged that these be brought in from the United States.

Some years ago we found the Department was buying silver, china, and glassware in foreign countries. We called in Mr. Crockett, who had just been appointed a week or two before, as Deputy Under Secretary of State for Administration. We told him we thought this was absurd. He immediately issued administrative orders. Not all such supplies are being bought in the United States, and being bought as cheaply as anywhere else. This provides some work for people in this country and saves on the dollar drain. Further, it demonstrates the quality of American design and craftsmanship.

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

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

Mr. WAGGONNER. Mr. Chairman, I express my appreciation to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS] for having done his usual good job in using a rather sharp pruning knife in limiting to the bare necessities the authorization for construction of these buildings abroad. If I remember correctly, 3 years ago when we considered this same authorization, we really pared to the bone the requests of the State Department for these foreign buildings.

I especially like this year the attitude which the committee has adopted with regard to the purchase options, whereby we utilize for a while the leased buildings. I believe the committee is to be commended for its insistence on the use of the local currency funds, which really gives us the maximum benefit from these funds. The committee has done a splendid job and the Congress is indebted to it for the diligence it has shown.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Chairman, we put in the bill authority for the Department to use the money it receives in compensatory payments for damages to repair or replace the property.

Under the present law such payments go into the Treasury. The Department must secure appropriations in order to repair the property which was damaged. Believe it or not, in a great many of these cases we get fairly prompt compensation.

As an example, I saw one building in Cairo, Egypt, which had been damaged. They did not have money to repair it. There it stands, deteriorating even more. It seemed to the subcommittee to make sense to permit the Department to use compensatory payments to repair the building without going through the appropriation procedure. We have included legislation to this end.

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

Mr. HAYS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman spoke to me earlier about an amendment to the bill. Would he explain that briefly?

Mr. HAYS. I was just coming to that. It has been brought to our attention by the Foreign Buildings Office—and they have been cooperative in bringing these things to our attention—that we were going to have to find new quarters in Bogotá, Colombia, and that the lease arrangements we would have to make there would be, in my opinion, extremely expensive. Therefore, I have prepared an amendment, and I have cleared it with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR], and others on the other side, to authorize money to build a building in Bogotá.

We have the land. We have deferred the building. At the moment, the lease offered to us involves money which would pay for a new building in something like seven and a fraction years. The building would be completely amortized, including land, in not more than 10 years.

It did not seem to me to be necessary that we be penny wise and pound foolish, and have at the end of 9 or 10 years nothing but a bunch of rent receipts, when we already have the land. We can build the structure according to our specifications. We will not be in a part of building with security problems. We will have a building we can amortize over 50 years.

If we stayed there and rented space for 50 years, we would have to pay something like 8 times the amount of money, as I figure it, compared to what this will cost us.

There are times, it seems to me, when it is necessary to do something of this kind. We talked it over, and we believe this is the thing to do.

Mr. GROSS. I wish to commend the committee for what I believe is a good job on this bill. I hope the committee will go slow in authorizing construction of buildings in some places in Africa. The way things are going over there I wonder how many governments will be in existence in a few years.

Mr. HAYS. I am not sure how much we discussed this in these hearings, but I recall that 2 years ago over and over and over I cautioned the Buildings Office about this. I recall that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR] did; and I recall that the gentleman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] did. We cautioned about doing that very thing.

I appreciate the gentleman's bringing this point up.

That is exactly why we put in the lease-purchase agreements. We can lease the buildings. Then we can see the situation. If conditions look stable, we can convert to a purchase, and if they do not, we have the lease and the other fellow has the damages.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mrs. KELLY. I should like to bring to the attention of the Members of the Committee the fact that the original Ex-

ecutive request for Africa was \$6,525,000, and the committee cut that to \$5,485,000.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I share the attitude of the chairman of our subcommittee in saying that this subcommittee performed a splendid job in considering this bill that is before us today.

The gentleman was kind enough to mention some members of the subcommittee. I believe all of us would want to say that the chairman did an outstanding job in leading our consideration of this program. Not only did his interrogation of witnesses develop a great deal of valuable information and contribute much to the final form of the bill, but also he has, upon occasion, very wisely, I believe, traveled here and there in the world. As a result of observations made on the spot—and some others of us have tried to do that also—we have been able to make changes in this program which I believe have generally been for the benefit of the program and of our State Department and its activities.

Mr. Chairman. It is a matter of personal regret, shared I am certain by all my colleagues on the subcommittee, that the gentleman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] is not able to contribute to the debate today. She is unfortunately slightly ill. She has been most faithful in her attendance at our hearings and brings to this subject a vast amount of knowledge and commonsense.

In considering this bill we have for several years been confronted with a problem of how we can make available necessary amounts of money and reasonably limit these amounts to certain geographic areas without unduly tying the hands of the Department. Several years ago we hit upon the device of authorizing sums by major geographic areas. This was found to be successful and the bill before you continues that approach. The major geographic areas in the world are authorized lump sums. It is anticipated that these amounts will be used for specific projects which were justified to, and approved by, the committee. However, as we are all very much aware, conditions are changing so rapidly in some parts of the world that it is impossible to predict today what conditions will be 1 year or 2 years hence. Therefore, there is flexibility within the areas in the use of this money. We have found this to be a successful method of retaining congressional control in the past.

Among other problems which we have looked into in considering this bill was not simply the matter of the authority to expend money to acquire and maintain real estate for our 275 posts abroad, but the subcommittee took advantage of the hearings to make inquiry as to the number of people that are stationed at these posts. If we felt that there were too many people assigned to a particular post, we made our views known to the responsible authorities and asked for a justification of their presence or suggested cuts. We think this is a proper and useful part of our function.

As the chairman has pointed out, we did bring before the House today a meas-

ure which is some \$10 million less than the original proposals. The subcommittee is principally responsible for this reduction but some credit must be given to the Executive, which did propose a number of places where cuts could properly be made.

Mr. Chairman, on the whole, our buildings program has been successful through the years. The sum total of the value of the buildings which we now have is far in excess of the figures at which they are carried on the official records. With very few exceptions in the world the value of the properties which we have acquired has risen rather steadily.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

As a result of that, if these properties were to be sold, which, of course, they will not be, the Treasury would realize a sum far in excess of that which we have invested in them.

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

Mr. ADAIR. I am glad to yield to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to mention the name of the country in which the United States recently bought a new residence for our ambassador. I know the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ADAIR] knows about this matter. I was out there and saw it just after we purchased it. If you look at the price in dollars, it looks pretty high, but you are looking at a price converted at a very artificial rate of exchange from that country's currency into ours. In addition, we bought it with local currency funds, of which we own a large amount. Although the price looks high, in fact we obtained that property for about 20 cents on the dollar of what it is really worth. Mr. Chairman, this is why I believe we ought to use as much of our local currency holdings as we can, because in many countries inflation is reducing its real value even though we may continue to acquire more of it.

Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman from Indiana agree with that statement?

Mr. ADAIR. I certainly would agree. As was pointed out earlier, we have not only written into the law that local currencies are to be used to the extent possible, but we have constantly encouraged responsible authorities to do just that.

Mr. Chairman, we have brought before the Committee today a bill which represents and carries in it a substantial reduction, but it is a bill which has received most careful scrutiny over a period of weeks and months and one which is designed to meet our immediate requirements in the next 2 years.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would strongly urge the passage of this bill.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentleman from New York [Mrs. KELLY] the ranking majority member of the subcommittee.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to speak in support of H.R. 14019. The Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations, under the chairmanship of the gentle-

man from Ohio [Mr. HAYS], has discharged its responsibilities in considering this bill. The hearings will bear me out. We had nine sessions during which executive witnesses appeared. The printed version covers 256 pages. In addition, we had a series of markup sessions. Quite clearly, this is not a hastily drawn bill. I want to pay tribute not only to the chairman of the subcommittee but to all of its members who devoted so much time and effort to drafting a bill that came out of the subcommittee and the committee unanimously.

Frequently I find there is a lack of a clear understanding on the part of members of this body and the public as to the reasons for a bill of this kind and magnitude. Before I talk about what is contained in this bill, I want to sketch briefly the considerations that our committee take into account before acting on the buildings bill.

While this bill amends the Foreign Service Buildings Act, its provisions cover many agencies of Government other than the Department of State. The Department administers the office requirements and some of the housing needs of other civilian Government agencies and military attachés abroad. Office space and living quarters are included for commercial, labor, science, mineral, and fisheries attachés and their staffs. Subject to the availability of Government-owned space, provision is made for office space for all other Government agencies represented abroad such as the Veterans' Administration, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs, Federal Bureau of Investigation, the General Accounting Office, and the American Battle Monuments Commission. Office space in Embassy buildings is also provided for key staff personnel of the Agency for International Development.

To meet the needs of our civilian personnel stationed overseas the committee over the years has developed specific objectives to be achieved by the buildings programs. These are:

First, to provide representative consolidated office space for the Foreign Service and other agencies of the U.S. Government operating in cooperation with the Foreign Service except where leasing arrangements are more advantageous.

Second, to assure through the consolidation, particularly of office facilities, a maximum degree of security with minimum expense to the Government. I need hardly add that in some areas of the world the problem of security is much more difficult to handle than in other areas.

Third, to provide Government-owned furnished residences for our ambassadors and ministers.

Fourth, to provide Government-owned furnished residences for officers in charge of consular posts and for senior officers at the principal diplomatic missions, including the attachés of the Defense Department and other agencies.

Fifth, to provide Government-owned furnished quarters for a substantial part of the American staff at posts where special housing problems exist, such as health, security, long-term housing

shortages, and so forth, where no practical alternative to Government housing can be found.

In this latter connection the committee is mindful of the fact that our civilians overseas can best perform their representational functions by living in the local community rather than in a compound or an apartment inhabited only by Americans. Over the years the committee has been insistent that only special circumstances such as security or health are sufficient to justify concentrating our personnel in a single site or structure.

There are two principal purposes set forth in H.R. 14019. The first authorizes an appropriation of \$27,610,000 for the purchase, construction, major alteration, and long-term leasing of buildings abroad that are necessary for the effective operation of the Department of State and the agencies which it serves in their space requirements. This is more than \$10 million below the executive request. The heaviest reductions were made in the Far East and the Latin America areas. Our judgment was determined by unsettled conditions in some countries, abnormally high costs in others, the availability of adequate accommodations at reasonable rental rates, and the desire to cut down expenditures and dollar outflows as much as possible. This figure, I should add, is intended to cover acquisition costs for the next 2 fiscal years.

The second purpose of the bill is to authorize an appropriation of \$25,350,000 for the operational activities of the building program such as maintenance, repair, and furnishings for the next 2 fiscal years. The United States currently has long-term lease agreements or owns the following improved properties: 242 office buildings, 171 residences for ambassadors and other principal officers, 377 residences for other officers and attachés, 290 other single or duplex residential buildings, 260 apartment buildings with an aggregate of 1,967 apartments, and 151 other buildings such as warehouses and garages. These buildings are capitalized at about \$250 million and their current market value greatly exceeds this amount. With a worldwide investment of this magnitude it is clearly in our interest to maintain these buildings in the best possible condition.

Mr. Chairman, it is important that the House understand that the committee has stressed that excess local currencies be used to the maximum extent possible. I have constantly urged the executive to seek every available use of these currencies for our various programs overseas. Since 1926 more than \$257 million have been appropriated for use in the Foreign Service buildings program as against \$49 millions in U.S. currency. Thus more than 80 percent of the funds that Congress has appropriated have been in local currencies. In my judgment this is a constructive utilization of our large foreign currency holdings.

The committee is mindful of the necessity of congressional scrutiny over a program of this type. Immediately after World War II the practice was to authorize large sums without regard to details of the structures. Over the past decade

the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS], has insisted that that practice be ended. At the same time, he and all the members of the subcommittee recognize that in a rapidly changing situation it would be unwise for us to authorize in law each particular structure. So we have worked out an approach which combines congressional oversight with executive flexibility. We have authorized sums on a geographic basis. The sums in this bill for each geographic area are the total of the various requests made and justified by the executive and recommended by the committee. They are not picked out of the air. As a further recognition of the need for some element of flexibility, provision is made for a 10-percent transfer between area sums.

The committee recommends the following amounts for the various areas of the world:

Africa.....	\$5,485,000
American Republics.....	5,720,000
Europe.....	3,310,000
Far East.....	3,150,000
Near East.....	6,930,000
Subtotal.....	24,595,000
USIA.....	615,000
Agricultural and Defense attaché housing.....	800,000
Total.....	26,010,000

During our consideration of the bill in subcommittee, it was brought to our attention that the \$1 million that Congress voted last year for a new chancery in Saigon would not permit the accommodation of our enlarged staff. We were of the opinion that security was paramount at that post and any structure we built should be adequate to provide office facilities in a single building. Accordingly the Department submitted an estimate of \$1,600,000 as an additional amount that would make possible an enlarged single structure. The subcommittee and the committee approved this amount and added it to the bill.

As chairman of the subcommittee on Europe, I am understandably interested in all that affects that area. Most of the projected structures for Europe are scheduled to replace inadequate, overcrowded, insecure and outmoded buildings now owned or leased by the United States. The maintenance and operating costs of these buildings now runs at about \$107,000 a year. The Department estimates that approximately \$30,000 of this amount will be saved annually through the replacement of these buildings with larger and more modern, efficient buildings. In addition, the rental now being paid annually for six of the buildings to be replaced will represent a further savings to the Government of about \$85,000 a year.

Mr. Chairman, based upon lengthy hearings during which the subcommittee discussed each of the projects and supported by my own observations during the course of my studies abroad, I think this is a meritorious bill that deserves the support of every Member. I urge the unanimous passage of H.R. 14019.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, I would not want to conclude this debate without paying a compliment to the gentlewoman from Ohio, my distinguished colleague [Mrs. BOLTON], who is slightly indisposed and is unable to be here today.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the gentlewoman from Ohio [Mrs. BOLTON] attended every meeting of the subcommittee. She has a vast knowledge of our foreign buildings program, having seen a great many of them in person. She has contributed a great deal to this program.

Mr. Chairman, all of us are sorry that she is not here to participate in this debate today.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Chairman, I was one of only three members to vote today against the Foreign Service Building Act Amendments of 1966, H.R. 14019; yet I feel strongly that there are very serious objections to these amendments.

A large part of these funds is allocated to providing Government-owned furnished residences to U.S. employees overseas—and not just to ambassadors, but to a wide variety of officials including ministers, consular officers, "senior officers at principal diplomatic missions," "attachés of the Defense Department and other agencies," and any other American staff wherever a finding is made that local housing is not adequate.

By this time, we should have learned the great detriment to our overseas endeavor from having our officers live in fancy Government-furnished quarters, apart from the communities in which they serve. They waste their overseas experience, both to themselves and their country, living so far apart from and financially above the people with whom they work. We should put an end to these practices.

Furthermore, even if this construction has been deemed necessary or desirable by us, the provision of these quarters cannot but be described as a luxury. To spend \$127 million on such utilization at a time of great inflationary pressures and at a time that our boys are making the ultimate sacrifices for their country in Vietnam, seems outrageous.

If we are serious about cutting unnecessary expenditures, this is certainly an ideal place to start.

I suppose the reason that the bill got such wide Republican support was because of the small item for construction of an enlarged chancery in Vietnam. I am sure that this need could have been met handsomely from existing authorizations and appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, I think this bill perpetuates an unfortunate housing practice that vastly reduces the effectiveness of our overseas officials. It is wasteful at a time when we should be exercising meaningful frugality in Federal spending. It should have been defeated.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4 of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 295, is amended—

(1) by striking out the last three sentences of subsection (d);

(2) by striking out "\$1,000,000" in subsection (e) and inserting in lieu thereof "\$2,600,000"; and

(3) by adding at the end of such section the following new subsections:

"(f) In addition to amounts authorized before the date of enactment of this subsection, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State—

"(1) for acquisition by purchase or construction (including acquisition of leaseholds) of sites and buildings in foreign countries under this Act, and for major alterations of buildings acquired under this Act, the following sums—

"(A) for use in Africa, not to exceed \$5,485,000, of which not to exceed \$1,885,000 may be appropriated for the fiscal year 1967;

"(B) for use in the American Republics, not to exceed \$5,720,000, of which not to exceed \$1,385,000 may be appropriated for the fiscal year 1967;

"(C) for use in Europe, not to exceed \$3,310,000, of which not to exceed \$785,000 may be appropriated for the fiscal year 1967;

"(D) for use in the Far East, not to exceed \$3,150,000, of which not to exceed \$560,000 may be appropriated for the fiscal year 1967;

"(E) for use in the Near East, not to exceed \$6,930,000, of which not to exceed \$1,890,000 may be appropriated for the fiscal year 1967;

"(F) for facilities for the United States Information Agency, not to exceed \$615,000, of which not to exceed \$430,000 may be appropriated for the fiscal year 1967;

"(G) for facilities for agricultural and defense attaché housing, not to exceed \$800,000, of which not to exceed \$400,000 may be appropriated for the fiscal year 1967;

"(2) for use to carry out the other purposes of this Act, not to exceed \$12,600,000 for the fiscal year 1968 and not to exceed \$12,750,000 for the fiscal year 1969.

"(g) (1) Sums appropriated under authority of this Act shall remain available until expended. To the maximum extent feasible, expenditures under this Act shall be made out of foreign currencies owned by or owed to the United States.

"(2) Beginning with the fiscal year 1966, not to exceed 10 per centum of the funds authorized by any subparagraph under either paragraph (1) of subsection (d), or paragraph (1) of subsection (f), of this section may be used for any of the purposes for which funds are authorized under any other subparagraph of either of such paragraphs (1)."

Sec. 2. The first section of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292), is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "That" and by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(b) Payments made for rent or otherwise by the United States from funds other than appropriations made under authority of this Act may be credited toward the acquisition of property under this Act without regard to limitations of amounts imposed by this Act."

Sec. 3. Section 9 of the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 300), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. (a) The Secretary of State is authorized—

"(1) to sell, exchange, lease, or license any property or property interest acquired under this Act, or under other authority, for use of diplomatic and consular establishments in foreign countries,

"(2) to receive payment in whatever form, or in kind, he determines to be in the interest of the United States for damage to or destruction of property acquired for use of diplomatic and consular establishments abroad, and the contents of such buildings, and

"(3) to accept on behalf of the United States gifts of property or services of any kind made by will or otherwise for the purposes of this Act.

"(b) Proceeds derived from dispositions, payments, or gifts under subsection (a) shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, be applied toward acquisition, construction, or other purposes authorized by this Act or held in the Foreign Service Buildings Fund, as in the judgment of the Secretary may best serve the Government's interest: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall report all such transactions annually to the Congress with the budget estimates of the Department of State."

Mr. HAYS (during reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point. It is a short bill and I believe everyone has had an opportunity to read it.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HAYS

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HAYS: On page 2, beginning in line 12, strike out "\$5,720,000, of which not to exceed \$1,385,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$7,920,000, of which not to exceed \$3,585,000."

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, this is the amendment about which I spoke. It provides, in the Latin American area an additional amount of money. We have an understanding with the department as to the planning and construction of an office building in Bogotá.

I believe I have sufficiently explained the reasons and have mentioned the substantial savings over a long period of time to the taxpayers.

If there are any questions, I would be glad to answer them, but I did sum it up in the presentation.

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

Mr. HAYS. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ADAIR. I wish to say to the Committee, this amendment has been discussed with us on the minority side, and we have given consideration to it. We think it is a good amendment and ought to be adopted.

Mr. HAYS. I thank the gentleman and ask for the adoption of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HAYS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FULTON of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 14019) to amend the Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926, to authorize additional appropriations, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 876, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee on the Whole.

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

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

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

The question was taken.

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 290, nays 3, not voting 138, as follows:

[Roll No. 137]

YEAS—290

Abbutt	Davis, Wis.	Hungate
Adair	de la Garza	Hutchinson
Adams	Delaney	Ichord
Albert	Dent	Irwin
Anderson, III.	Denton	Jacobs
Anderson, Tenn.	Devine	Jarman
Andrews, George W.	Dingell	Jennings
Andrews, Glenn	Dole	Joelson
Andrews, N. Dak.	Dowdy	Johnson, Calif.
Arends	Duncan, Tenn.	Johnson, Okla.
Ashley	Dwyer	Jonas
Aspinall	Dyal	Jones, Ala.
Ayres	Edmondson	Jones, N.C.
Bandstra	Edwards, Ala.	Karsten
Barrett	Evans, Colo.	Karsten
Bates	Everett	Karsten
Battin	Fallon	Kastenmeier
Beckworth	Farnsley	Kelly
Belcher	Fascell	King, Calif.
Bell	Feighan	King, N.Y.
Bennett	Fisher	Kornegay
Berry	Foley	Kunkel
Bettis	Ford, Gerald R.	Landrum
Bingham	Ford,	Langen
Blatnik	William D.	Latta
Boggs	Fountain	Leggett
Brademas	Fraser	Lennon
Bray	Friedel	Lipson
Brook	Fulton, Pa.	Long, Md.
Broomfield	Fulton, Tenn.	Love
Brown, Calif.	Fuqua	McClory
Broyhill, N.C.	Garmatz	McCulloch
Broyhill, Va.	Gathings	McDade
Buchanan	Gettys	McFall
Burke	Gibbons	McGrath
Burleson	Gilligan	McVicker
Burton, Calif.	Gonzalez	Macdonald
Burton, Utah	Goodell	MacGregor
Byrne, Pa.	Green, Pa.	Machen
Byrnes, Wis.	Greigg	Mackay
Callan	Grider	Mackie
Cameron	Griffiths	Madden
Carey	Gross	Mahon
Carter	Gurney	Maillard
Casey	Hagan, Ga.	Marsh
Chamberlain	Hagen, Calif.	Martin, Ala.
Chelf	Haley	Martin, Nebr.
Clancy	Hall	Mathias
Clawson, Del.	Halpern	Matthews
Cleveland	Hamilton	May
Clevenger	Hanley	Michel
Cohelan	Hanna	Miller
Collier	Hansen, Idaho	Mills
Colmer	Hansen, Iowa	Mink
Conable	Harvey, Mich.	Minshall
Conte	Hathaway	Mize
Corman	Hawkins	Moeller
Craley	Hays	Monagan
Cramer	Hechler	Moore
Culver	Heistoski	Moorhead
Cunningham	Henderson	Morgan
Curtin	Herlong	Morris
Curtis	Hicks	Morrison
Dague	Hollifield	Morton
Davis, Ga.	Holland	Natcher
	Horton	Nedzi
	Howard	Nelsen
	Hull	O'Hara, Mich.
		O'Konski

Olson, Minn.	Roush	Thomas
O'Neal, Ga.	Royal	Thompson, Tex.
Pasman	Rumsfeld	Thomson, Wis.
Patman	Ryan	Todd
Patten	St Germain	Tunney
Pelly	Saylor	Tupper
Perkins	Schisler	Tuten
Pickle	Schmidhauser	Udall
Pike	Schneebeli	Ullman
Pirnie	Schweiker	Van Deerlin
Poage	Selden	Vanik
Poff	Shipley	Waggonner
Pool	Shriver	Walker, N. Mex.
Price	Sisk	Watkins
Purcell	Skubitz	Watson
Quile	Slack	Watts
Race	Smith, Calif.	Weltner
Randall	Smith, Iowa	White, Tex.
Reid, N.Y.	Smith, Va.	Whitener
Reinecke	Staggers	Whitten
Resnick	Stanton	Widnall
Reuss	Steed	Wilson, Bob
Rhodes, Pa.	Stephens	Wilson,
Rivers, S.C.	Stratton	Charles H.
Roberts	Stubblefield	Wolff
Robison	Sullivan	Wylder
Rogers, Colo.	Talcott	Yates
Rogers, Fla.	Taylor	Young
Rogers, Tex.	Teague, Calif.	Younger
Rosenthal	Tenzer	

NAYS—3

Harsha	Ottinger	Secret
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NOT VOTING—138

Abernethy	Fogarty	Pepper
Addabbo	Frelinghuysen	Philbin
Annunzio	Gallagher	Powell
Ashbrook	Gialmo	Pucinski
Ashmore	Gilbert	Quillen
Baring	Grabowski	Redlin
Boland	Gray	Rees
Bolling	Green, Oreg.	Reid, Ill.
Bolton	Gubser	Reifel
Bow	Halleck	Rhodes, Ariz.
Brooks	Hansen, Wash.	Rivers, Alaska
Brown, Clarence J., Jr.	Harvey	Rodino
Cabell	Hardy, Ind.	Ronan
Cahill	Hébert	Roncallo
Callaway	Hosmer	Rooney, N.Y.
Cederberg	Huot	Rooney, Pa.
Celler	Johnson, Pa.	Rostenkowski
Clark	Jones, Mo.	Roudebush
Clausen, Don H.	Kee	Satterfield
Conyers	Keogh	St. Onge
Cooley	King, Utah	Scheuer
Corbett	Kirwan	Scott
Daddario	Kluczynski	Senner
Daniels	Krebs	Sickles
Dawson	Kupferman	Sikes
Derwinski	Laird	Smith, N.Y.
Dickinson	Long, La.	Springer
Diggs	McCarthy	Stafford
Donohue	McDowell	Stalbaum
Dorn	McEwen	Sweeney
Dow	McMillan	Teague, Tex.
Downing	Martin, Mass.	Thompson, N.J.
Dulski	Matsunaga	Toll
Duncan, Oreg.	Meeds	Trimble
Edwards, Calif.	Minish	Tuck
Edwards, La.	Morse	Utt
Ellsworth	Mosher	Vigorito
Erlenborn	Moss	Walker, Miss.
Evins, Tenn.	Multer	Whalley
Farbstein	Murphy, Ill.	White, Idaho
Farnum	Murphy, N.Y.	Williams
Findley	Murray	Willis
Fino	Nix	Wright
Flood	O'Brien	Wyatt
Flynt	O'Hara, Ill.	Zablocki
	Olsen, Mont.	
	O'Neill, Mass.	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Cahill.
 Mr. Rooney of New York with Mrs. Bolton.
 Mr. Wright with Mr. McEwen.
 Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Utt.
 Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Whalley.
 Mr. Rees with Mr. Ashbrook.
 Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Laird.
 Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Quillen.
 Mr. Toll with Mr. Kupferman.
 Mr. Annunzio with Mr. Derwinski.
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Callaway.
 Mr. Dulski with Mr. Cederberg.
 Mr. Multer with Mr. Fino.

Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Smith of New York.
 Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts with Mr. Morse.

Mr. Philbin with Mr. Mosher.
 Mr. Donohue with Mr. Halleck.
 Mr. Rivers of Alaska with Mr. Gubser.
 Mr. Daniels with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
 Mr. Rodino with Mr. Stafford.
 Mr. Minish with Mr. Clarence J. Brown, Jr.
 Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Walker of Mississippi.
 Mr. Senner with Mr. Wyatt.
 Mr. Sickles with Mr. Reifel.
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Roudebush.
 Mr. Trimble with Mr. Findley.
 Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Corbett.
 Mr. Stalbaum with Mr. Erlenborn.
 Mr. Williams with Mr. Dickinson.
 Mr. Daddario with Mr. Don H. Clausen.
 Mr. Zablocki with Mrs. Reid of Illinois.
 Mr. Matsunaga with Mr. Springer.
 Mr. Krebs with Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Rhodes of Arizona.
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Bow.
 Mr. Moss with Mr. Hosmer.
 Mr. O'Brien with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.
 Mr. White of Idaho with Mr. Duncan of Oregon.
 Mr. Downing with Mr. Dow.
 Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Cabell.
 Mr. Boland with Mr. Kee.
 Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Rostenkowski.
 Mr. Edwards of California with Mr. Conyers.

Mr. Evins with Mr. Farbstein.
 Mr. Flynt with Mr. Olsen of Montana.
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Sweeney.
 Mr. Meeds with Mr. Dawson.
 Mr. Vigorito with Mr. Diggs.
 Mr. Satterfield with Mr. Huot.
 Mr. Ashmore with Mr. Baring.
 Mr. Brooks with Mr. Celler.
 Mr. Clark with Mr. Dorn.
 Mr. Gray with Mrs. Hansen of Washington.
 Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Powell.
 Mr. Willis with Mr. Vivian.
 Mr. McDowell with Mr. Tuck.
 Mr. King of Utah with Mr. Murphy of Illinois.
 Mr. Pepper with Mr. O'Hara of Illinois.
 Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Grabowski.
 Mr. Hardy with Mrs. Green of Oregon.
 Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Redlin.
 Mr. Farnum with Mr. Murray.
 Mr. Flood with Mr. Ronan.
 Mr. Nix with Mr. Roncallo.
 Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Scott.
 Mr. McMillan with Mr. Scheuer.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

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

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolutions of the following titles,

in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 160. Joint resolution to designate the period beginning June 13, 1966, and ending June 19, 1966, as "Gas Industry Week"; and

S.J. Res. 161. Joint resolution to designate the third Sunday in June of each year as "Father's Day."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TREASURY AND POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTS, THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND CERTAIN INDEPENDENT AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1967, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 14266) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma? The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. STEED, PASSMAN, ADDABBO, COHELAN, YATES, MAHON, CONTE, ROBISON, and BOW.

FILING CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 14266

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tomorrow, Tuesday, June 14, 1966, to file a conference report on the bill H.R. 14266, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

GAS INDUSTRY WEEK

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 160) to designate the period beginning June 13, 1966, and ending June 19, 1966, as "Gas Industry Week," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I trust this is not going to cost us any money?

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. We have taken care of this so it will not cost anybody and at the same time you can still expand the gas industry in every direction.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SAYLOR. 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 Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, because of Pennsylvania's reputation as a coal producer and as the birthplace of the Nation's oil industry, the State's importance as a source of natural gas has been too easily overlooked. With the advent of Gas Industry Week, June 13-19, it is in order that the RECORD contain some reference to our contributions in making available the fuel that has brought convenient living into so many American homes.

As early as 1872 a 2-inch iron pipeline extending 5½ miles from Newton to Titusville, Pa., was completed to transport gas for household purposes. The State thereupon took a place among the leading producers of natural gas and—through the years of development of rich fields in the Southwest—retained a prominent position in the new industry. As late as 1942 our State's output was approximately 15 percent of national production, with the present 22d Congressional District counties accounting for almost 30 percent of the State's total.

As long-distance pipelines were constructed during and after World War II to carry natural gas from the South and Southwest, Pennsylvania's share of the markets dwindled steadily, yet the industry has remained an important part of the State's economic structure. Estimated proved reserves of natural gas in Pennsylvania are approximately 1½ trillion cubic feet, with considerably more expected to be discovered as exploration methods are improved.

Whatever Pennsylvania's future in the gas industry, Mr. Speaker, we are aware that companies engaged in searching for and producing and distributing this commodity have played a vital role in America's progress, not only because they have made life easier for householders but also because of the business that they have created for other industries. As a producer of steel and other equipment used by the gas industry, Pennsylvania is quick to recognize these benefits.

I salute the natural gas industry on this important occasion.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 160

Whereas the first gas company in the United States was founded in Baltimore, Maryland, on June 13, 1816; and

Whereas June 13, 1966, marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the gas industry in this Nation; and

Whereas the gas industry is the sixth largest industry in the United States, with thirty-six million six hundred thousand customers served by one thousand four hundred and forty utility companies throughout the fifty States of the Union and other areas of our Nation; and

Whereas the gas industry is making a major contribution to the health and well-being of millions of Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period beginning June 13, 1966, and ending June 19, 1966, is hereby designated as "Gas Industry Week". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation inviting the governments of States and communities and the people of the United States to join in the observance of such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

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

FATHER'S DAY

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 161) to designate the third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third Sunday in June of 1966 is hereby designated as "Father's Day". The President is authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation calling on the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day, inviting the governments of the States and communities and the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies, and urging our people to offer public and private expressions on such day to the abiding love and gratitude which they bear for their fathers.

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

POPULARITY POLLS RECORD DECLINE IN CONFIDENCE IN OUR LEADERSHIP

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. 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. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, recent popularity polls records an ominous decline in confidence in our leadership. This can be dangerous nationally in time of war.

Part of this, of course, is caused by squabbling within the administration, but a good part is caused by the glaring

spectacle of social highjinks in the White House.

In one headline Americans read that 18,000 more American troops are being sent to fight, and possibly die, in the deep jungles of southeast Asia; in another that some 2,200 are to attend a formal White House wedding for one of the President's daughters.

In one news story, we read of men so desperate in battle that they call down phosphorous bombs on their own positions from their own planes; in another of administration officials dancing the watusi and the frug at Washington gatherings.

LET'S PUT MERGERS IN PERSPECTIVE

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Glen McDaniel, senior vice president of Litton Industries, Inc., delivered an address at the annual Businessmen's Day luncheon of the School of Business Administration on March 23, 1966, at Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Tex., on the subject "Let's Put Mergers in Perspective." In view of the fact that the question of mergers is constantly before the Congress, as well as the question of protecting small business, his address not only seems to be of current interest but he speaks from a wealth of information because Litton Industries has resulted from many mergers. His address follows:

LET'S PUT MERGERS IN PERSPECTIVE

(A significant address by Mr. Glen McDaniel, senior vice president of Litton Industries, Inc., at the annual businessmen's day luncheon of the School of Business Administration, Mar. 23, 1966, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.)

FOREWORD

It is always a matter of pride to any campus when one of its distinguished graduates returns to participate in one of its important functions. It is even more so when that graduate decides to use the forum of his old school to launch some thought-provoking ideas.

The School of Business Administration of Southern Methodist University invited Mr. Glen McDaniel, Senior Vice President of Litton Industries, Inc., in Beverly Hills, California to be its principal speaker for its annual Businessmen's Day Luncheon, March 23, 1966.

On that occasion, he chose to speak on the subject of "Let's Put Mergers in Perspective." We think what he said deserves to be read widely, considered well by those who read it, and perhaps be treated as a valuable reference by individuals, agencies, departments and libraries to which we send it with our compliments.

The School of Business Administration takes particular pleasure in doing this at the time of our May, 1966 Commencement, since it represents the Fiftieth Anniversary of the University and a part of that exercise has

been the award to Mr. Glen McDaniel of an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree.

AARON QUINN SARTAIN,

Dean, School of Business Administration, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Why am I speaking on mergers today?

One reason is that Mr. Donald F. Turner, the recently appointed head of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, has said that he intends to formulate guidelines that will give businessmen a basis for determining what kinds of mergers the Antitrust Division will take action against. Mr. Turner has said he will invite industry comment on these guidelines—and I think industry should participate actively in the discussion of his guidelines.

Another reason is that there has recently been a heavy barrage of criticism of mergers by a small but vocal band of economists and members of Congress. These economic theorists claim mergers should be stopped merely because they lead to larger business entities which these economists assume are bad from a socio-economic theoretical point of view. They denounce "super concentration"; and since "super concentration" results, they say, from mergers, they argue that mergers are bad and should be stopped.

These economists base their approach partly on broad statistical studies which were made twenty or thirty years ago. They fail to take into account the present realities of business, the flood of new technology, or the present and prospective benefits of mergers.

Strangely enough, these attackers are making their loudest noise against conglomerate mergers. In reality these mergers are the most beneficial and, because by definition they involve companies in different fields, they have the least potential for harming competition.

We cannot assume that the noise being made by these theorists is to be dismissed as just so much smoke, because they have advanced legislative proposals that illustrate the seriousness of their attack. One of these, the Adams proposal, would apply the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 to all conglomerate companies that control ten per cent or more of the market for any product or service, or that own or control assets or securities valued in excess of \$25,000,000. Under this proposal, the Securities and Exchange Commission would be empowered to limit the size of such companies by dissolution or divestiture. Dr. Walter Adams, professor of economics at Michigan State University, justifies this proposal with the charge that the conglomerate company has no advantages of specialization, economies, specialized skills or know-how which are conducive to research, invention and innovation, that the conglomerate company is the "least conscionable form of economic power" and is the "least defensible form of private socialism in America."¹

However, this high-powered name calling does not answer the question, "What is wrong with mergers?"

For one thing, the attackers have not proved that super concentration exists. Donald F. Turner, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division, in an article last year, concluded, "There is some evidence that the concentration of assets in the hands of the largest business firms has risen somewhat over the past several decades."² He cited some studies indicating perhaps an increase of five percentage

points in the share of assets of all industrial corporations held by the 100 largest firms between 1909 and 1958. But he also cited other studies indicating that the degree of concentration has remained relatively stable since 1935.

But regardless of the concentration ratio, the important consideration is the opportunity for small business to form and flourish. On this question, Mr. Turner concluded, "... there is little or no indication that any relative decline in the opportunities for small businesses has occurred. Almost any way that one defines 'small businesses', their absolute number has risen steadily and substantially over the years, and the relative number of small firms to large ones appears to have remained remarkably stable; indeed, from 1945 to 1956, the last year for which statistics seem to be available, the relative number of small firms increased slightly."³ Mr. Turner noted that this stability has been present even in the manufacturing sector, where, because of the tremendous investments in assets required, one would think small business would play a less important role.

Not only have these critics failed to prove "super concentration" exists, they also have not proved that mergers are bad. The fact is that the vast majority of mergers are good for the economy. Mr. Turner's predecessor at the Antitrust Division once said that one reason the Government challenged less than 1% of the mergers occurring each year is that "so few of them are illegal." I will have more to say on that in a moment.

But one of the things I would like to drive home today is that it is time for businessmen to speak out clearly and forcefully in support of those who are advocating reason and logic amid the furor and confusion. And there are many advocating reason and logic.

The minority members of the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee studying economic concentration are doing an excellent job keeping the record straight. Also, Mr. Turner himself has stated on several occasions that he intends to move slowly against conglomerate mergers—at least until he understands better their economic consequences.

Mr. Turner deserves high praise for this realistic approach and for his forthrightness and courage in calling for a full appraisal of conglomerate mergers in the face of the attack by the loud band of socio-economic absolutists. But businessmen, who are closest to the subject, cannot leave the whole burden to others.

As I said a moment ago, the critics of mergers have not shown that mergers are bad. They have failed to do this because, in fact, most mergers are beneficial to the economy and to the public.

But before we get into that, we had better define our terms.

There are three generally recognized types of mergers:

- (1) The horizontal merger—the acquisition of a direct competitor,
- (2) The vertical merger—the acquisition of a company standing in a supplier or customer relationship, or potential supplier-customer relationship, with the acquiring company, and the
- (3) Conglomerate merger—the acquisition of a company in a different field and which is neither a competitor, a customer, nor a supplier.

Section 7 of the Clayton Act, which deals with corporate mergers, provides that no corporation engaged in commerce shall acquire the whole or any part of the stock or assets of another corporation also engaged in commerce where, in any line of commerce in any section of the country, the effect of such acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition or to tend to create a monopoly.

¹ *Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary*, 88th Cong., 2d Sess. pt. 1 at 249, 251 (1964).

² Turner, *Conglomerate Mergers and Section 7 of the Clayton Act*, 78 Harv. L. Rev. 1313, 1327 (1965).

³ *Ibid.*

Now, I'm sure that at first blush, most of us would agree that the merger of two healthy and substantial competitors would raise the probability of a substantial lessening of competition. Of course, such a merger would lessen competition between the two companies. In fact, it would eliminate it. But would that necessarily raise the probability of a substantial lessening of competition generally—i.e., among all companies—in that market?

I submit that there is wide room for mergers between healthy competitors where, over-all, the procompetitive effects outweigh the anti-competitive effects. For example, by giving the merging companies greater resources or facilities, such a horizontal merger may sharpen competition by forcing the other companies in the market to work harder, or by enabling the merged companies to offer greater competition against larger companies in the market, such as where the merging companies are relatively small and face competition from large entrenched companies.

As an illustration, some years ago the Antitrust Division approved the merger of Hudson and American Motors and Studebaker and Packard. Interestingly, antitrust enforcement agencies appear to have followed this principle only where there are no companies smaller than the merging companies. For example, the government apparently felt it was all right for Hudson and American Motors and Studebaker and Packard to merge in order to better compete against General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, but felt it was not all right for Bethlehem Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube to merge in order to better compete against U.S. Steel.

Also, where the acquired company, even though it is healthy and of more than insignificant size, is lethargic, has ineffective management, and is therefore supplying little or no competitive vigor in the market place, its acquisition by a competitor would not seem to raise the probability of a substantial lessening of competition. Many factors could account for its lethargic and ineffective condition: Meager profits for a number of years; obsolescent and inefficient facilities; old and thin management; the company may be part of a larger company which is a disinterested owner and desirous of selling; the market may be overpopulated or in a declining trend.

Some illustrations of such mergers are these: (a) General Dynamics' acquisition of Bethlehem Steel Company's Quincy, Massachusetts shipyard—just thirty miles away from General Dynamics' own shipyard at Groton, Connecticut—with no government opposition; (b) the Antitrust Division's approval of Firestone Rubber Company's recent acquisition of Seiberling Rubber Company's tire manufacturing facilities; (c) the Antitrust Division's approval of General Electric's acquisition of the Universal-Landers Fray and Clark Division of the J. B. Williams Company.

Now Mr. Turner is quoted in the press as saying, "We will attack any merger between substantial and healthy competitors in almost any industry," and he says this while acknowledging that this *per se* approach will prevent some mergers that would increase competition.⁴

I doubt that Mr. Turner means this literally, because that would require him to attack the mergers of Firestone and Seiberling, of General Electric and Universal, and the others I have mentioned.

I submit that there are many instances where mergers between substantial competitors will do more to promote competition than to hinder it, and I am sure Mr. Turner

will look carefully at such mergers before condemning them out of hand.

Of course, of all types of mergers, conglomerate mergers offer the greatest opportunity for providing beneficial effects and this is where those who blindly attack mergers are farthest off base.

Conglomerate mergers may strengthen competition and promote innovation in many ways. Take the case of a substantial company acquiring a small company in a market dominated by giants. The entry of the large company can infuse new ideas, spur innovation, promote enterprise and increase efficiency in the oligopolistic market.

In fact, the acquisition of a dull competitor by a large, well-run company can increase competition in almost any market by the infusion of new management, money and skills. But whether the small, acquired company is a dull competitor or not, a large company can aid it by furnishing specialized, professional assistance, such as in dealing with banks, marketing products, recruiting and retaining key personnel, training new employees, etc. Such expert assistance by the acquiring corporation can free the owners or managers of the small business from many tasks, thus enabling them to devote their time to the work in which they excel, such as administration, research, or selling.

Conglomerate mergers also can increase research and development activity—of course, horizontal and vertical mergers can have the same effect—by combining the resources and facilities of the merging companies. Many fields are now becoming so technically oriented, and our technology is mushrooming so quickly, that research and development in many industries require complex laboratory equipment, highly trained technicians and scientists and obviously, great amounts of money.

It has been estimated that during the next 10 years our technological advancement will be more than double that of the last 20 years.

There has been a great deal of talk recently about the "deep pocket" or "rich parent" theory which seems to hold that a large company acquiring a small company in a market consisting of a number of small companies may so upset the structure of the small-company market that the merger should be held unlawful. Obviously this theory, if overzealously applied or blindly followed, could produce unfortunate results.

The leading case espousing this theory arose out of the acquisition by Procter & Gamble, one of the country's leading producers of soaps, detergents and cleansers, of the Clorox Company, the leading producer of liquid household bleach. This acquisition was held unlawful by the Federal Trade Commission because of Procter's large size and the close compatibility between Procter's and Clorox's products. The general principle announced by the Commission was that a large company cannot acquire a small company which is the leader in a market composed of small companies and where the products and operations of the acquiring company are so compatible or complementary to those of the acquired company that the intrusion of the large company into the small company market would give the merged company a decisive advantage over its competitors.

On Mar. 18th, however, a very important development occurred in this case. The decision was unanimously reversed by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati. As the court saw it, the real motivating factor for the Trade Commission's denunciation of this merger was the mere size and success of Procter & Gamble, and the Commission's theories based on Procter & Gamble's "deep pocket" were merely a rationalization to justify its decision. After noting that there was no significant change in Clorox's share of the market in the four years following the merger, the court stated that the Federal

Trade Commission had engaged in "conjecture, possibility or suspicion" in basing its findings of illegality on "hypotheses" which never took place.

This may turn out to be a landmark decision. It certainly warns us not to get lost in theory, but to look at the facts.

This decision is of great importance to all those companies which think in terms of research and development. Consider the situation where a large corporation acquires into a market dominated by small companies. The market is a new market, based on a recent technological discovery which has promise for great development, but due to the highly technical nature of the field, such development will require tremendous research and development money and facilities. If a large company moves into the field by acquiring one of the small companies, and provides sufficient R&D money which makes possible some new development or a significant breakthrough, is the merger to be condemned? Is innovation in this manner to be stifled merely because it results from a large company acquiring a small one?

Another important factor that must be kept in mind when considering whether mergers are good or bad is the opportunity for entrepreneurs to sell their businesses and capitalize on their industry and inventiveness. Free transferability of capital assets provides incentive to the formation of new businesses, while restrictions on the sale of businesses reduce those incentives.

Our tax laws wisely encourage the formation of new companies by permitting tax-free mergers with larger companies. The resulting benefits to the economy have been tremendous.

Last year a friend of mine, a distinguished Swedish businessman, said to me: "You don't know how fortunate you are to live in America where the tax laws are designed to encourage business growth. If you are lucky enough to build up a company in Sweden you can't sell it without devastating tax consequences. One of the results of this is that it is very difficult to raise private capital in Sweden to form new companies because the investors look ahead and see the difficulty of eventually selling what they have built up."

If antitrust enforcement becomes so doctrinaire that it discourages the formation of new companies it will be defeating not only this wise United States tax policy but also one of the basic aims of antitrust itself.

My point is that the government and the courts should weigh all factors involved in a merger—whether it be a horizontal, vertical, or conglomerate merger. If we fail to consider all factors, we are likely to hold all companies in a market down to the level of the underdeveloped companies. This is like holding a class of school children down to the level of the slow learners. Our educators have recognized this problem in our schoolrooms, and we should hope that our antitrust enforcers will recognize the problem in industry and not condemn out-of-hand mergers that produce beneficial results.

Most importantly, our enforcers should avoid making doctrinaire or preemptory judgments of mergers. This gives me some concern in connection with the proposals for formulating industry guidelines to indicate to businessmen when they can and cannot effect mergers. The Federal Trade Commission has proposed guidelines applicable to specific industries, while the Antitrust Division has proposed guidelines applicable across all industries.

I think the guideline approach must be viewed with caution. I seriously doubt that guidelines to be applied generally across all industry are practical. It is impossible to reduce all of the complex interplay of competitive forces to simple universal rules. A few individual industries might be susceptible to merger guidelines, such as stable, non-technical industries wherein competitive

⁴ Interview with Donald F. Turner, U.S. News and World Report, February 21, 1966, page 76.

forces follow long-established, unvarying and easily recognizable patterns. But certainly there are few such industries in our American economy.

I also question whether such guidelines are necessary. While businessmen certainly need all the clarification they can get, it is very true that a relative handful of decided cases set forth sufficient rules so that any businessman desiring conscientiously to follow merger principles can obtain effective guidance by consulting his antitrust lawyer.

For example, the Supreme Court has held, as I have already indicated, that a company cannot acquire a substantial direct competitor. The Supreme Court has further held that where the acquired and acquiring company together would have more than 30% of the market, the acquisition would be presumed to be unlawful.⁵ The Supreme Court will rule probably this fall on whether a merger of two companies that together would have 9% of a market is unlawful.⁶ The Supreme Court already has held that a merger combining 5½% of a market can be unlawful.⁷

Two other points must be kept in mind. For companies to be direct competitors their products do not have to be identical—it is sufficient if their products, even though different, are used for the same purposes so that, as the economists phrase it, there is cross-elasticity of demand between the products. For example, the Supreme Court has held unlawful the acquisition of a bottle manufacturer by a can manufacturer on the ground that cans and bottles are directly competitive for some packaging purposes.⁸

The concept of direct competitors also includes potential competition. Thus, the merger of two companies that are not presently competitors may be unlawful if, because of logical future growth patterns, based on past growth trends, it is reasonably likely that one of the companies would move into the other's market in the future. The two companies would be held to be potential competitors.⁹ This, incidentally, is a relatively recent principle that is going to require clarification. Any company eventually might enter any market, but how likely is it to enter a given market? As one Federal District Judge said recently, "Potential competition" would seem to escape any quantitative measurement because so much is conjectural and so little rests upon any firm foundation for economic analysis.¹⁰

Another rule is that a manufacturer cannot acquire a customer where the effect may be to give the manufacturer the power to foreclose competing manufacturers from a substantial share of the market for a product. The corollary is that a customer cannot acquire a supplier where the effect may be to give the customer the power to foreclose competitors from a substantial share of the supply of a product.¹¹

In the area of conglomerate mergers, the rule has been espoused that a large company cannot acquire the leading small company in a market of small companies where the products of the two companies are closely complementary, so that a decisive advantage is the result. This is the "deep pocket" theory of the *Procter & Gamble* case, which I have already discussed.

⁵ *U.S. v. Philadelphia National Bank*, 374 U.S. 321 (1963).

⁶ *U.S. v. Von's Grocery Company*, probable jurisdiction noted 382 U.S. 806 (1965).

⁷ *Brown Shoe Company v. U.S.*, 370 U.S. 294 (1962).

⁸ *U.S. v. Continental Can Co.*, 378 U.S. 441 (1964).

⁹ *U.S. v. El Paso Natural Gas Co.*, 376 U.S. 651 (1964).

¹⁰ *U.S. v. Loew's Inc.*,—F. Supp.—(S.D.N.Y. 1966).

¹¹ See, e.g., *Brown Shoe Company v. U.S.*, 370 U.S. 294 (1962).

The Supreme Court has also held that a conglomerate merger is unlawful where it creates such an opportunity for reciprocal dealing that there is a reasonable probability that competition would be substantially lessened. The theory here is that where one of the companies is a substantial purchaser or seller of a product, and its vendors or customers use a product made by the other company, the first company may grant or withhold its purchases or sales in order to force its vendors or customers to use the product of the other company.

These rules sound simple enough, but it is their application that is difficult. What makes a company a substantial competitor? a potential competitor? How much competition must be lessened before there is a substantial lessening? When is it reasonably probable that competition will be substantially lessened?

These are crucial questions, because one thing is certain—if these rules are applied too woodenly, they will result in stifling more competition than they will promote. For that reason, and because of the complexities of the modern interplay of competitive factors, full economic analysis is required in the application of these rules. Yet, we are hearing statements by antitrust officials that the economic analysis in merger cases should be shortened.

For example, under this short-hand approach, we are told that a simple showing of market shares can establish a presumption that a merger is unlawful. This is giving market structure sole consideration. But as one noted economist who has devoted considerable study to mergers, Dr. Irston Barnes, has said, change in market structure itself does not constitute a change in competition; a change in structure merely causes changes in incentives and tactics used by other companies in an industry, and it is these changes that affect the competitive relationships in an industry. Thus, it is these changes in the competitive forces that must be analyzed in determining whether a merger is lawful or unlawful. Sheer reliance on changes in structure will not suffice. This is particularly true in our present day economy which is so characterized by complex technology and fast technological change.

Another pitfall our courts and enforcement officials must avoid is guessing, or unduly speculating, as to the effects of a merger on the basis of incomplete and misleading facts. To hold a merger unlawful, the law requires a finding that the merger probably would result in a substantial lessening of competition or in a tendency to monopolize. This means you must look into the future and conclude what the economic effects probably will be, based on current facts.

This analysis of economic probabilities must not become a guessing game. There is a big difference between guessing or speculating, based on a superficial factual analysis, and projecting into the future on the basis of a sound knowledge of existing behavior. And a shorthand analysis is liable to overlook important behavioral patterns, thus producing an erroneous conclusion.

A good example of this erroneous thinking is highlighted in that recent decision in the *Procter & Gamble* case. The Federal Trade Commission appeared to assume that after acquiring Clorox, Procter & Gamble would divert huge sums from its regular advertising budgets to the Clorox product and thereby damage competition. There were no facts to support this assumption. The court said such an assumption was mere conjecture. This clearheaded statement by the court comes, however, after 9 years of protracted and expensive litigation in which this assumption was indulged in by the Federal Trade Commission.

I think you could summarize what I have been saying by one sentence from the Supreme Court's opinion in its *Brown Shoe* decision: "Taken as a whole, the legislative

history [of Section 7 of the Clayton Act] illuminates congressional concern with the protection of competition not competitors, and its desire to restrain mergers only to the extent that such combinations may tend to lessen competition." It seems to me that to apply this test, we must weigh the pluses and minuses of an acquisition—if it shows five pluses, we should not condemn it out of hand because it shows one minus.

In conclusion, I think it is obvious that the health, vigor and dynamism of our economy is the answer to those who decry mergers and advocate stringent new curbs.

Present laws dealing with mergers are adequate—the rules of the cases are clear and simple—it is the application of the rules that is not simple. As our technology expands and the number of new businesses increases, the appraisal of the competitive effects of mergers becomes more difficult, and short-hand presumptions become more apt to stifle rather than promote competition and technological advance. In our present day economy, what is required more than anything is careful application of the law by the enforcement agencies and realistic interpretation of the law by the courts.

If I have seemed overly critical of our antitrust laws or their enforcement, let me hasten to deny any such intention. Our antitrust laws have been the charter of freedom for the market place since 1890, and our country has grown and prospered and experienced the greatest era of invention, technological development, and consumer benefits of any nation in the world. We at Litton—as I am sure every thinking person does—firmly believe in the antitrust laws. We have an extensive internal preventive program and we make an antitrust appraisal of all acquisitions. In fact, we like to think that we illustrate, to some degree, the benefits of our antitrust laws. Without them and their enforcement, a young company like Litton would not have been able to enter the markets it has, for those markets would have been in the power of monopolists.

A HELPING HAND FOR TOPEKA, KANS.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MIZE] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to report to my colleagues that the residents of Topeka, Kans., and other areas in Kansas are recovering as best they can from the destruction wrought by a killer tornado last Wednesday night.

For those who lost loved ones, their homes, and belongings, there is no easy way to the normal life they enjoyed prior to the time they found themselves in the tornado's path, but they have made a start because of the responsiveness of others. Thousands of helping hands have been extended to provide shelter, medical attention, food, and financial assistance. Individuals, organizations, and governmental agencies are working together to help Topeka and its people recover from the worst disaster in their memory.

I returned to Topeka as soon as I could after Wednesday's storm, not because I could do anything more than was already being done, but because I felt that

I should be there and should make myself available as I was needed. I was met at the Kansas City airport and was flown to Topeka by a National Guard plane, which flew me over the city so that I could see the destruction from the air.

The best way I can describe the devastation is to say that you would have to see it to believe it. You would have to do as I did, fly over the tornado's path which cut across the capital city of Kansas and see how it demolished homes, ripped up trees, flattened buildings, and crushed automobiles and airplanes and left almost a score dead and hundreds injured.

Later I was driven through the residential and business districts which suffered from the storm's violence. I saw the apartment buildings which had been flattened, the homes torn from their foundations and demolished, the parks with uprooted trees and defoliated shrubbery. I saw what happened to Washburn University where practically every building on the campus was damaged or demolished. I visited the business district; saw the smashed windows and the piles of rubble and damaged cars. I went to the airport where every plane on the ground suffered damage—many of them literally turned into balls of twisted metal.

In the face of this disaster of major proportions, my conferences with Federal and State officials assured me that the necessary steps were being taken to provide assistance to the homeless families, the wrecked businesses, and the disrupted utilities. I was impressed by the leadership being provided by Gov. William Avery and his staff, the mayor of Topeka, Charles Wright, the Kansas National Guard, and the officials of Federal agencies already on the scene.

The White House moved quickly to survey the damage and to put in motion the disaster relief forces which are channeled through the Office of Emergency Planning. I was gratified to see the Corps of Engineers, the General Services Administration, the Federal Aviation Agency, the Federal Housing Administration, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Small Business Administration, the Veterans' Administration, and the Department of Agriculture ready to move ahead with the type of specialized assistance for which each agency is responsible.

Special mention should be made of the on-the-scene aid given by the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army, and the officers and men at Forbes Air Force Base. Doctors, nurses, policemen, firemen—all responded to provide the assistance most needed at the moment.

It should be noted also that many lives were saved because there was some pre-warning. People in homes and apartments had time to get in basements and shelters. Kansans know they live in "Tornado Alley." They know the suddenness with which such a storm can strike at this time of year. They are always prepared to a degree and they act quickly when the alarm is sounded. The warning system can be improved, however, and I am anxious to see the nationwide national disaster warning system—*nadwarn*—developed to its full capability just as quickly as possible.

The Weather Bureau reported a total of 12 confirmed tornadoes in Kansas last Wednesday from 3 in the afternoon until 9 at night. Manhattan, Kans., and especially Kansas State University, suffered damage which may run at high as \$3 million. At least 25 homes and business places in Leavenworth, Kans., also suffered damages from the tornado activity in the State.

The damage to property in Topeka is expected to run well over \$100 million with an estimated \$6 million in damage occurring to Washburn University alone.

Kansans in these affected areas will do as much as they can for themselves, but in the face of a death, a serious injury, a demolished home, a wrecked business, a damaged automobile, the needs are so great that they must look to others, and especially to their Government to help them get on their feet again. It means a great deal to know that all those who can help have not been found wanting. For my constituents, I express grateful thanks.

Mr. Speaker, there has been nationwide coverage of this disaster in Kansas. The newspapers, radio, and television have done yeoman service in reporting fully in words and pictures all the various aspects of the damage, the destruction, the places, and the people involved. It is unfair to single out any one story or picture as being better than any others, but I do want to call attention to a story giving some eyewitness accounts of the storm and its fury. It was written by Phillip S. Brimble of the Kansas City Star and is worth reading because it is a narrative of the storm slashing through Topeka as seen through the eyes of people who lived through it. The article follows:

A LEGEND BELIED IN TWISTER'S FURY
(By Phillip S. Brimble)

TOPEKA.—There is an old Indian legend here that Topeka is safe from tornadoes, being in the Kaw river valley, protected by Burnett's Mound at the south and Calhoun bluff at the north.

Persons here wouldn't buy that legend today. Not after last night. Not after a whirling killer of a tornado swooped down and smashed millions of dollars in property and snuffed out at least a dozen lives.

The legend-buster did just what persons are told they do it came from the southwest and it went northeast.

Tom Lux, 22, was driving south on Gage boulevard when a policeman waved him to the side of the road, just beneath the I-470 overpass.

"I thought it was a license check," Wux said. "But then I saw it coming around Burnett's Mound. The policeman, five other people, Jim Russell, my passenger, and I crawled up in the wedge where the overpass met the ground.

"I closed my eyes and buried my head. Jim said he wanted to see it, that he had never seen a tornado. He kept his eyes open until the wind and dust burned them too much. I kept yelling that we were going to get killed. He was more interested in seeing it.

CAR THROWN 30 FEET

"I've been in 80-mile-an-hour winds but this was much worse. It must have passed right over us. After it died down, I looked around and the others were sprawled over the hill. One man had a broken back. Our car had been thrown 30 feet onto the patrol car."

The tornado moved across the highway and across the Gage, right into an apartment complex.

Leo Holzhuter, 57, was outside his home five blocks away, watching.

"Those apartments exploded," Holzhuter said. "They didn't fall. They exploded."

Holzhuter joined his wife and daughter and small grandson in the basement of the house.

"It hit us three times," Holzhuter said. "The first time it threw my Cadillac through the house. Thirty seconds later it hit again. You've heard the twisting, screeching noise when a bulldozer tears into a building. That's what it sounded like from the basement.

STILL HAS HIS FAMILY

"I don't feel bad about this at all. Some people are cussing. Not me. I've got my family. I'll rebuild right here. "If it hadn't been for my wife I wouldn't have gone to the basement. I'd go now. Thank God for our recreation room.

"You know what the Indians used to say. Time after time she has come to Burnett's Mound and turned off. She didn't this time."

The tornado left only Holzhuter his family when it moved on.

Jerry Jorgensen, associate director of Stormont-Vall hospital, was on the phone when Holzhuter's house disappeared.

"I was giving instructions to the nursing supervisor," Jorgensen said. "I heard it coming so I hung up. I ran to a storm shelter down the block. We had 20 people in a cellar 10 feet square.

DESCRIBES WHIRLING CLOUD

"I watched it coming through a tiny window. It was a black, gray and green cloud whirling around in seemingly unorganized directions. But sometimes it almost seemed like the sun was shining through.

"As far as you could see into the sky there were bushes, trees, boards, television arials. It was over us in a minute. The people in the cellar were saying the Lord's Prayer in unison. One of the women started off. Hell yes, I prayed too.

"I grabbed a doctor across the street and we headed for the hospital. Everything was blocked so I got out at Twenty-first street and ran 10 blocks to the hospital.

"All along the streets people were crying, looking around, stunned, trying to find their family or a neighbor. They didn't know which way to turn. They weren't able to comprehend what had happened.

"I actually saw one man out hosing the mud off his house 20 minutes after the tornado went through his neighborhood."

TELLS OF HYSTERIA

At Stormont-Vall eight bodies were identified, 27 persons were admitted, and more than 200 persons were treated. There were cases of hysteria. There was a young woman who was told her mother was killed. There was a man with no face. There was a 5-year-old girl who swore the X-rays were "goofed up," that she had a broken arm. It turned out she had a broken toe.

"The injured weren't as difficult to contend with as those waiting to see about their relatives," Jorgensen said.

The tornado missed Jorgensen's house and the hospital.

It didn't miss Washburn university. "I was driving across campus when I turned a corner and saw it," said Harold Holden, manager of the campus book store temporarily located in Benton hall, a girls' dormitory and one of the first major school buildings hit.

RUNS FOR THE BASEMENT

"My wife grabbed the baby and we ran for the basement of Benton. By the time we got to the door the debris was hitting the ground behind us. There were 25 girls in the base-

ment, here for a 3-day twirling institute. Batons. Know what I mean.

"It got loud. You know how tornadoes are. It got very, very dark. That's my car there."

He pointed to a wrung-out piece of metal bent around what used to be a shade tree.

In MacVicar chapel on the Washburn campus a flute recital was going on. Just before the room and upper half of the walls caved in and the windows blew out, the audience found the basement.

And the tornado moved on.

ANNOUNCER GIVES WARNING

Mrs. Charles Sterba's two youngest sons, Phillip, 15, and Charles, 7, were watching a television show called "Lost in Space," in her basement apartment when the announcer cut in and said take cover, the funnel was heading downtown.

"I told the boys to pull the blinds and open the windows," Mrs. Sterba said. "Then we got under the kitchen table. The couple from the third floor came down and joined us."

"There was this terrific pressure inside. You had to close your eyes and open your mouth to relieve it. I could hear things cracking everywhere. Then it was quiet, I'm Catholic and I was saying Hail Marys and Our Father."

"When we went outside there wasn't any third floor. A woman on the first floor was trapped under her bed. The ceiling fell on it. Across the street they pulled a man from an apartment but he died before the ambulance arrived. I didn't cry. I'm a nurse's aide and used to pain. I was willing to help the poor man but there just wasn't any help for him."

WIND BLOWS DEBRIS

North of the downtown area Robert Goodson, 31, of Battle Ground, Wash., was driving on I-70, on his way home from vacation in Tennessee, when his son Robert, 11, asked what all the stuff flying in the air was.

"That's jus' wind following the rain," Goodson said. Then he took another look. The debris was too big for just a wind. It must be a tornado, he thought, and pulled up under the Tenth street overpass.

"I told the kids to get out," Goodson said, referring to Robert, his other son, Steven, 8, and his niece, Jill Nauman, 9. "I started to turn the car around but didn't because sometimes tornadoes turn around too."

"We got under the overpass where it met the ground. I told them to keep their heads covered. The first thing I remembered was the dirt clods hitting me in the head. I grabbed two of the kids and the other one grabbed me."

Goodson is a millwright. He weighs 245 pounds. He figured himself a good anchor for three children.

LASTS FOR FIVE SECONDS

"I kept feeling like I was about to rise up," Goodson said. "I hollered to hang on. When it was over, and it only lasted about five seconds, I felt for the youngest boy. He was covered with debris but he said he wasn't hurt."

"The other boy was all right. The girl had a splinter about two inches long stuck between her scalp and skull. I flagged down a car and he took us to Santa Fe hospital. We were their first customers. They couldn't have been nicer."

The funnel went northeast and smashed some airplanes. Then it went over Calhoun bluff, the northern protective boundary of the Kaw river valley where the Indian legend has it no tornado shall strike.

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL WEEK

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WIDNALL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, in June of last year I introduced House Joint Resolution 507, requesting the President to proclaim the last week of October as National Student Council Week.

At that time, I noted that my own State of New Jersey was the first to proclaim a statewide Student Council Week, and that the New Jersey Association of High School Student Councils had been given the responsibility of promoting the National Student Council Week project by the annual national convention. The New Jersey association has been particularly active during the past year, and has made the results of its extensive research project available to Members of Congress.

I am pleased to note that the various member councils of the association in New Jersey have also been active in the National Student Council Week project. Last week I received a petition compiled by students at Washington High School and Blairstown High School of Warren County, N.J., containing the names of more than 1,200 of my constituents in that area supporting the establishment of such a week. Petitions of this type require a considerable amount of work, and the successful completion of this task is a tribute to the determination and concern of the students involved, and to the leadership of Blairstown High School Student Council President Michael Malczewsky, and the council's faculty adviser, Fred T. Ehrgood.

The student councils in secondary schools serve the cause of good citizenship well. They provide a forum for the expression of student opinion and a training ground for students who will be the future leaders of the Nation. I urge my colleagues in both Houses of Congress to join me in supporting the establishment of National Student Council Week.

CHINA IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Speaker, the late Sir Winston Churchill once described Soviet Russia as "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." There are times when our scholars studying Communist China must feel that an appropriate description for that land as well. Certainly the influence of Communist China, and her intentions in Asia, are matters of grave importance for the United States and the rest of the free world. We must continuously seek to learn more in this area.

One particularly qualified observer of the role of China in the Far East is Dr. Purnendu K. Banerjee, Minister at the Embassy of India in Washington. Prior to his present assignment, Dr. Banerjee served as India's Minister and Chargé d'Affaires in Peking from 1961 to 1964. He has also served with the Indian delegation to the United Nations, and as Deputy High Commissioner for India in East Pakistan.

At the third annual China conference held at Harvard University on March 26, 1966, Dr. Banerjee spoke on the subject of China in relation to both India and Pakistan. I believe his comments are of considerable importance, and I would urge their careful evaluation by anyone concerned with developments in Asia.

The speech follows:

CHINA IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN

(By the Honorable Dr. Purnendu Kumar Banerjee, Minister, Embassy of India, Washington; formerly Indian Minister and Chargé d'Affaires in China, 1961-64)

I consider it a privilege to be given this opportunity to speak before this learned audience and to share the platform with such distinguished scholars. I wish to speak today on China in India and Pakistan. The fast changing mosaic of the Chinese relationship with these states does not permit me to evaluate fully the implications of the situation, for the discernible pattern, at the most, provides us with a pointer. Besides, this is perhaps one of the most intricate issues in international relations, for it has the complexion of a situation which is akin to what a literary critic would call dramatic irony. We will be discussing a Western ally, a Communist State and a non-aligned country. Among them, they represent the unhappy division of the world.

China's foreign policy can roughly be divided into four parts. I would like to emphasize that this is a rough division, for we cannot be categorical about such a classification. Following the civil war, China was naturally pre-occupied with the problem of consolidation. Having established themselves on the Mainland of China, the present Chinese leaders were emboldened to change their tactics. Between 1953-57, as elsewhere, there was a partial thaw in China's relationship with the rest of the world. This was followed by a period of "variable weather", slowly and progressively disclosing China's real intentions on the sub-continent. This period also witnessed the growing but concealed rift within the International Communist movement. The Sino-Soviet conflict drifted perhaps to the point of no return and October 1962 marks the beginning of the "freeze-up". The hegemonial tension between China and the Soviet Union has not abated, despite the change in the Soviet leadership. The militant China is pressing hard the hesitant, and increasingly mellowing, Soviet Union to give up the leadership of the Communist Parties in Asia and Africa if not of the world. Some observers have ventured to suggest that China's attitude towards the sub-continent is conditioned by her relations with Russia.

During the period of consolidation, for obvious reasons, China was fearful of the rest of the world. It was a natural fear of a group of partly dedicated and partly fanatical individuals seeking to establish their power and gain admittance into the international community. Both India and Pakistan accorded recognition to the new regime in China but both received similar rough treatment from the Chinese leaders. Mao Tse-tung, for example, speaking of India on October 19, 1949, said: "I firmly believe that relying on the brave communist party of India

and the unity and struggle of all Indian patriots, India will certainly not remain long under the yoke of imperialism and its collaborators. Like free China, free India will one day emerge in the Socialist and People's Democratic family; that day will end the imperialist reactionary era in the history of mankind."

While the people of India had already adopted the democratic constitution, the Chinese leader thought that India still needed to be "liberated."

Pakistan fared no better. She was called a stooge of Anglo-American imperialism. In November 1951, when the Ambassador of Pakistan presented credentials of Mao Tse-tung, the latter said: "I have great pleasure in receiving the letter of credentials of the King of Great Britain, Ireland and British Dominion beyond the seas, presented by you."

There was no mention of the fact that the Ambassador was representing Pakistan.

In India, as well as in Pakistan, in the early fifties, China attempted subversion to overthrow then existing governments. The Indian Communist Party, allegedly encouraged mainly by China, employed violence to convert Telangana into an Indian Yenan. It was an unsuccessful attempt. The Pakistan Government discovered a plot to overthrow it in March 1951. It was suspected to be inspired by China, involving senior army officials, including a Major-General. When those involved in the conspiracy were arrested and prosecuted, the Government of Pakistan was criticised by the Chinese for "the persecution of peace-fighters".

Both countries on the sub-continent followed, however, broadly similar policies towards China. Both India and Pakistan had openly admitted that North Korea was the aggressor but both refused to support the resolution branding China as the aggressor in Korea. While India actively promoted the cause of admission of China into the United Nations, Pakistan maintained diplomatically correct relations. In March 1953, China and Pakistan signed a trade agreement. A trade delegation from China visited Pakistan and received a friendly welcome. During the last years of the period of consolidation, China muted her criticism of the countries on the sub-continent, and sometimes displayed sweet reasonableness.

As the Chinese foreign policy made its foray into the second period, it became outwardly more flexible. The hostility towards India almost disappeared and the slogan "Hindi-Chini Shai Bhai" represented the mood that enabled the two countries to sign the Agreement on Trade and Intercourse between Tibet and India on April 29, 1954. Mr. Chou En-lai paid a State visit to India in June 1954. Within three weeks of this event, China laid her claim, for the first time, to Barahoti by protesting the presence of Indian troops there. India protested to China when her officials attempted to cross into Barahoti on August 27, 1954. China played down these events through verbal assurances and diplomatically employed her persuasive powers to declare these incidents as "petty problems". Mr. Chou En-lai, during his visit to India in November 1954, indicated that he would, as in the case of Burma, recognize the McMahon Line. China availed herself of the good offices of Mr. Nehru to cultivate Asian leaders at the Bandung Conference behind the facade of friendship for all. In the following month, Mr. Krishna Menon visited China and after some discussion the Chinese announced the release of four American prisoners. Thus India was given a tangible proof of China's confidence in her. But continued protests by India against the border incursions were ignored by China. Then, in July 1956, China overtly claimed Barahoti as her territory.

Thus, during the period of partial thaw, China successfully concealed her real inten-

tions towards India. It is clear, perhaps retrospectively, that China had all along marked India as her real enemy both ideologically and at some future date militarily. Her policy towards India's immediate neighbours revolved around this axis. Her strategy was continuously focussed on this aspect. Having secured all she could from India at Bandung, China perhaps thought she could change her tactics. This aspect of China's policy becomes more clear when we analyse her attitude towards Pakistan during the same period.

Basically, China never slammed the door on Pakistan, for, as Burke said, "Conduct is the only language that rarely lies". China has given enough proof to Pakistan, while publicly criticizing her that China could understand, if not appreciate, Pakistan's actions. When Pakistan signed the Mutual Defence Treaty in May 1954 with the United States, China blamed the U.S. *The People's Daily* held the United States responsible for dragging Pakistan "to unify her aggressive strength extending from West Asia to South East Asia." It was even said that such a step was detrimental and against the wishes of peace-loving people of Pakistan.

Pakistan apparently grasped the subtlety of this approach. When she signed the SEATO Pact, in September 1954, she secured the omission of the qualifying word "communist" from the clause on aggression in the treaty. This was done, it was pointed out, to avoid any offense to China. The United States however, in an addendum to the treaty entitled "understanding of the United States of America" made it clear that by "aggression" she meant communist aggression.

China continued to follow an ambivalent policy. Despite the SEATO Treaty, Mr. Chou En-lai was reported to have sent a message, through Pakistan's Ambassador in Peking when he was transferred in November 1954, assuring China's friendship towards Pakistan. The pro-Western stance of Pakistan resulting from her alliance, was considered to be a consequence of American intrigue. Pakistan, then, joined the Baghdad Pact. China felt that this was "dangerous" and an action difficult to reconcile with Pakistan's expressed desire to maintain friendly relations with China. This was proffered as advice, rather than admonition. Unlike the Soviet Union, China refrained from denouncing Pakistan.

China moved perceptibly closer to Pakistan and sought to wean her away from her allies. Pakistan obsessed with Kashmir, often appeared to acquiesce in this, for China did not fail to exploit Pakistan's weakness. When the Soviet Union publicly accepted the Indian position in Kashmir, China remained conspicuously silent. Madam Soong visited Pakistan in January 1956 and was hailed in Pakistan as a great lady from China, a country with which Pakistan aspired to be "on the friendliest terms."

In March 1956, China sent an official delegation to Pakistan to attend the inauguration ceremony of the new Republic. In Peking, Mr. Chou En-lai, attending a banquet given on the occasion, emphasized the growing friendship between the two countries.

Later, Mr. Suhrawardy, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, visiting China in October 1956 stressed the existing cordial relationship between the two countries. Despite Mr. Suhrawardy's avowal of friendship towards China, Pakistan voted against the unseating of Nationalist China in the United Nations.

This public behaviour of Pakistan, betraying the gap between profession and practice, did not dissuade Mr. Chou En-lai from visiting Pakistan and making anti-Western speeches. By withholding his endorsement of Indian position in Kashmir, Mr. Chou En-lai acted as if he was making a concession to Pakistan. This was a great achievement

for Pakistan. Then at a press conference, Mr. Chou En-lai stated that the Kashmir situation needed a more "detailed study". In February 1957, the joint communique of Mr. Chou En-lai and Mr. Bandaranaike stressed the need to settle the 'Kashmir dispute' peacefully thereby recognizing the existence of a dispute. China thus laid the foundation, as later events indicated, for widening the existing wedge between India and Pakistan.

The diplomacy of China was further complicated by her internal situation. The policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom together" initiated in May 1956, coupled with the "rectification" campaign encouraging self-criticism and criticism naturally brought into the open submerged mass discontent. The trend of events took a fearful turn and the leadership skillfully channeled "rectification" in the 'anti-rightist' drive. A gigantic programme of economic activity was taken up. Aid from the Soviet Union had been progressively reduced from 1,657 million Yuans in 1955 to 23 million in 1957. Increasing economic difficulties at home were inevitably reflected in Chinese foreign policy during this period. A new harshness and belligerence in China's attitude was evident.

China began to denounce "the imperialist cut-throats and vultures", and revolutionary propaganda and doctrinaire statements received more prominence in the Chinese press. A fresh onslaught was ordered on the Yugoslav "revisionism". India too came under open and heavy attack. In 1957, India was asked to surrender, despite the 1954 agreement, all land used by her in Yatung, Tibet, save the Trade Agency. In the following year, China became progressively aggressive. She attacked both Russia and the United States for granting economic aid to India. She specially accused Russia for offering loans on favorable terms to India. This, China maintained, enhanced India's bargaining capacity. Simultaneously, the Chinese press began reporting news items to corroborate its thesis that India was discarding her policy of non-alignment. India's role in the Tibetan uprising admittedly fell short of Chinese demands, in spite of India's conscious effort not to offend the Chinese susceptibilities. Let me explain this.

The enforcement of Communism on the unwilling Tibetans resulted in a sudden uprising in Lhasa leading to an outbreak of hostilities between the Tibetans and the Chinese forces. Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of the Tibetans, fled and sought asylum in India. The Indian Government granted asylum but denied Dalai Lama the privilege of political activity while in India. This was objected to by China despite the fact that China had in the past accorded similar shelter to politicians from neighboring countries.

This action of the Government of India became a convenient peg on which to hang Chinese grievances. It was used, through propaganda and other means, to create an atmosphere in which China could make a major military move against India. In September 1959, Mr. Chou En-lai, in a letter to the Indian Prime Minister, laid claim to about 62,000 square miles of Indian territory. India contested this claim and produced copious evidence to support her case. The officials of both Governments produced two separate reports after each had examined the records of the other. The very fact that China, unlike India, delayed the publication of the Report indicated the weakness of her position. By fall 1962, China gave up her silk gloves and initiated the blunderbuss diplomacy. On September 8, 1962, Chinese troops crossed into the North-East Frontier Agency. India was still anxious to settle the question through negotiations and peaceful means. Successive proposals by the Govern-

ment of India were rejected by the Chinese. On October 20, 1962, China mounted a full-scale attack. All accumulated evidence unmistakably indicated that it was an organized attack well planned and carefully executed. Its immediate aim, it appears, was to force the collapse of the democratic structure of the Indian Government and also to humiliate India by compelling her to give up her non-alignment policy. India refused to submit to force and, significantly, Mr. Nehru insisted that non-alignment would continue to be India's foreign policy. Even the States that came to her rescue did not demand it of her. Professor Galbraith was very candid when he said: "The military assistance which the United States is giving to India is not intended to involve in a military alliance or otherwise influence her policy of non-alignment." He has often said, "We accept India's policy in this regard."

It is possible that an aligned India would not have been a victim of aggression, though there is enough evidence today that alignment no longer affords the supposed protective shield. After all, the Chinese know there are many ways to kill a cat. On the other hand, India's policy of non-alignment seeks to have localized the conflict. The failure to achieve the collapse of the Government of India, the unity forged by the rising nationalism of India, and the extended supply line of the Chinese army before the coming of the winter were perhaps some of the factors which caused China to declare unilateral withdrawal of Chinese forces. This was a skillful diplomatic move, based on 'cost-risk' calculations, which enabled the Chinese (a) to maintain the image of the mighty China and (b) to retain their territorial conquests without suffering unacceptable damage. China's attitude to the Colombo Proposals formulated in December 1962 by six non-aligned countries, makes this crystal clear. These proposals though they fell short of the Indian position, were accepted by India *in toto* as a workable base for further negotiations. Incidentally, a study of the Colombo Proposals would indicate that China was asked to withdraw militarily in both the sectors, in the east beyond the McMahon Line, and in the west 20 kilometers demilitarized zone of the actual line of control on 20th October 1962. India, on the other hand, was not asked to withdraw from any of the areas concerned. China, through cleverly contrived conditions, allowed these proposals to languish. The ensuing stalemate seems to be serving the Chinese diplomatic needs.

The Chinese attitude towards Pakistan, during the period 1957-62, was perhaps the easiest task a student of diplomatic history could look to. It followed a predictable textbook pattern.

Being a middle power Pakistan had to be cultivated to balance China's hardening policy towards India. Fortunately, for China, Pakistan had a long catalogue of grievances against India. Perturbed by the suggested Indo-Pakistan joint defense proposals, China quickened the tempo of her diplomatic activity for Pakistan was reminded that China's real enemy was the United States and not the Asian members of SEATO. She even refused, as a concession to Pakistan, to discuss with India the boundary of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. China and Pakistan affirmed that the boundary between "China's Sinkiang and the contiguous areas (the defense of which is under the actual control of Pakistan) has not been formally delimited." This 'contiguous area' is a part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This appeared to be a reciprocal concession by Pakistan for it pulled away a pillar from under India's case against China. The two Governments further agreed that "after the settlement of the dispute over Kashmir between Pakistan and India, the sovereign authorities concerned shall reopen negotiations with the Chinese

Government regarding the boundary of Kashmir so as to sign a formal treaty to replace this provisional agreement." When India protested, she was told that China was 'impartial' on the Kashmir situation. All these subtleties were given up after the unabashed aggression against India in 1962.

China's foreign policy, since October 1962, slowly and steadily moved into "freeze-up" zone. The ideological chasm with the Soviet Union was widened and China took diplomacy back to the Bismarckian age, when power was the paramount factor in international relations. China's obduracy increased in proportion to the thaw in the Cold War west of Suez. As a matter of fact, the Cold War moved into the East and the subcontinent was in the midst of it.

China, after 1962, having publicly identified India as an enemy, had no more inhibitions to attack India. She employed every possible means to keep India and Pakistan apart. Circumstantial pressure had brought India and Pakistan in 1962 to a conference table. China could not risk the chance success of these negotiations. She literally pulled Pakistan away from the conference table. China and Pakistan announced an agreement in principle "on the delimitation of the boundary between Sinkiang and the contiguous areas" in Kashmir. And Pakistan was given the responsibility for the defense of these areas. The Chinese capacity for mischief was further revealed by the agreement signed on March 2, 1963, which defined the boundary and also made a provision for setting up a commission to demarcate the boundary. This was profitable to both countries. Pakistan got a Chinese commitment on Kashmir and China secured an outright gift of 3,000 square miles of Kashmir under Pakistan's control. Besides China could easily proclaim to the world India's unreasonableness, for all her neighbors had successfully negotiated their borders with China.

The collaboration between China and Pakistan became still closer and *quid pro quo* was certainly the accepted basis of their relationship. In CENTO and SEATO meetings, Pakistan absolved China of aggression against India. Mr. Chou En-lai publicly commended Pakistan for her 'bold' stand. The contacts—diplomatic, commercial and cultural—between the two countries increased steeply.

Let me list a few examples to illustrate this:

(1) In July 1963, Mr. Z. A. Bhutto said in the Parliament: "If Pakistan were to be attacked by India, the largest Nation in Asia would come forward to support Pakistan. Attack upon Pakistan by India would be considered as an attack upon the largest nation of Asia as well."

(2) On December 2, 1963, the Chinese Minister of Trade, Mr. Nan Nan-Chen pledged China's support to Pakistan in the event of a war between India and Pakistan.

(3) On March 6, 1965, Marshall Chen Yi, said that China could never forget the support which Pakistan gave to her during the Sino-Indian border conflict in 1962. He assured Pakistan that China would not disappoint her.

(4) On March 22, 1965, China and Pakistan reached an agreement to sign an air-communication agreement.

(5) On March 26, 1965, the two countries signed a cultural agreement and a protocol of border agreement on demarcation of boundary.

(6) In April 1965, China openly supported Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch fighting.

(7) On June 2, 1965, Mr. Chou En-lai stated in Rawalpindi "Strengthening of friendship and cooperation between China and Pakistan is a positive factor in the present international situation."

(8) On June 15, 1965, Pakistan and China signed a banking agreement for regulating transactions under a \$60 million interest-free Chinese loan granted to Pakistan in January 1965.

(9) On July 7, 1965, Pakistan troops constructed a ferry-bridge across the river Indus at Skardu (7,700 feet) in the Karakoram mountainous range in collaboration with Chinese engineers.

(10) On July 16, 1965, it was announced that Pakistan would buy goods worth \$30 million from China under the Chinese \$60 million interest-free loan agreement.

(11) The State Bank of Pakistan authorized five scheduled banks to handle imports of machinery, equipment and goods from China on July 22, 1965.

(12) On August 3, 1965, China assured Pakistan of her support to tide over the difficulties arising from postponement of U.S. aid.

Naturally during the recent Indo-Pakistani fight, as further evidence of collusion began mounting, China threw her weight completely behind Pakistan and even gave the appearance of assisting her actively. The farcical Chinese ultimatum to India at the height of the Indo-Pakistan fighting it appears had twin purpose. First, to force India to relax her fight in the Western border and thus relieve pressure on Pakistani forces.

Secondly, to show the world that China is a force in world affairs, and the glare of publicity must have certainly pleased the Mandarins in Peking. But the bluff was called, and Pakistan may have realized the hollowness of Chinese assurances.

On September 23, 1965, the ceasefire came into operation and that too under the aegis of the United Nations. China could hardly conceal her disappointment and discomfiture. The Tashkent Agreement of January 1966 obviously caused further uneasiness and unhappiness to China. China proclaimed Pakistan as an innocent baby pushed around by the Soviet Union and the United States, who in the words of *Jen Min Jih Pao* "instigated and encouraged the Indian aggressors and brought crude pressure to bear on Pakistan which was acting in self-defense . . ." Certainly, China has, so far, not given up hope of retaining Pakistan's friendship.

For example, Pakistan, on March 23, 1966, displayed, for the first time, five Chinese-built T-59 medium tanks and four Chinese-built MIG-19s during the National Day parade of the armed forces. Chinese armor was paraded alongside two squadrons of American Patton tanks.

Currently, Chairman Liu Shao Chi accompanied by Marshal Chen Yi are on a State visit to Pakistan. Mr. Ghulam Farooq, the Commerce Minister of Pakistan, while opening the Chinese Economic and Trade Exhibition in Karachi on March 15, 1966, said that the trade between two countries has risen from \$10.36 million to \$58.8 million. On the same day, Mr. Bhutto, speaking in the National Assembly at Dacca, stated that India did not attack East Pakistan out of fear of China. He did not see any incongruity in juxtaposing close relationship with China and the United States.

Pakistan today in the context of military take-overs in Africa and Indonesia, is the only non-communist country that enjoys intimacy with China. How far and where they will together go, is anybody's guess. For India's part, I can assure you, we are very keen to uphold the Tashkent Agreement both in letter and spirit.

China, has, over the years, in my judgment, upset the evolving international system in which persuasion, not power, was slowly and imperceptibly becoming the main tool of diplomacy. Power, because of the nuclear deterrent, was devalued and deflated, if not discarded, by most of the States. But China, by enthroning blunderbuss diplomacy, has put the clock back and has provided proof of an ancient adage that a single rotten fish could pollute the pond. China has compelled the rest of the comity of nations to take cognizance of her militant ideology.

This is unfortunate. China has broken immense barriers, in every field save international diplomacy where she is pursuing policies and programmes of the feudal era. This is, I submit, the outstanding failure of recent times. The Chinese leadership is mainly if not solely responsible for this tragedy.

HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS TO THE HONORABLE STANLEY R. TUPPER, OF MAINE

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. 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. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, on June 5, our colleague, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. TUPPER] was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Ricker College in Houlton, Maine.

The citation included Mr. TUPPER's long career of public service, most recently culminating in his appointment as Commissioner General of the U.S. Exhibit at the Montreal World's Fair, 1967, for which he will carry ambassadorial rank.

In addition the citation noted the qualities of which his colleagues here in the House have long been aware: courage and honesty in public life.

I include the text of the citation in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CITATION FROM RICKER COLLEGE, HOULTON, MAINE, TO STANLEY R. TUPPER, JUNE 5, 1966

Following your law studies, which permitted you to gain admission to the Bar of the State of Maine and later to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, you have demonstrated exemplary progress in shaping a career in public service, both elective and appointive. From being a member and chairman of the Board of Selectmen of your home community of beautiful Boothbay Harbor, you have successively been a member of the State Legislature, Commissioner of Sea and Shore Fisheries of the State, and briefly filled the office of Assistant Attorney General at the State's Capitol.

These activities served as excellent background and preparation for your election in 1960 as Representative in the 87th Congress. The merit of your legislative role was recognized by your constituents through successive elections to the 88th and 89th Congresses. Your membership in the inter-parliamentary group, where you are ranking minority member of the United States House delegation, clearly confirms the wisdom of the President's nomination of you as Commissioner General of the United States Exhibit, Montreal World's Fair—1967, for which you will gain ambassadorial rank.

For two years during World War II, you served in the United States Navy, and also have been for two periods in your country's service as a member of the Border Patrol.

From friends and political opponents alike you have won praise for your courage and honesty in public life, for your earnest pursuit of ideas, for your readiness—after deliberation—to take and maintain a stand which may be unpopular.

On behalf of Ricker College, I am happy and proud to confer upon you the honorary degree doctor of laws, as attested by this diploma and by the special academic hood which is now placed on your shoulders.

ECONOMIC GROWTH IN THE TVA AREA

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BROCK] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, in 1933, the Tennessee Valley region was economically a depressed area. At that time, the per capita income of its citizens amounted to 45 percent of the national average. This very low figure reflected some hard economic facts: the region's economy was dependent largely on agriculture, with very little manufacturing; and its agricultural products consisted largely of row crops—particularly corn and cotton—which, grown with little knowledge or use of crop rotation and other soil conserving practices, were rapidly depleting the fertility of the area's soil resources.

The TVA program attacked these basic economic problems on several fronts. In agriculture, TVA, in cooperation with the Extension Services, introduced programs making possible a shift from a soil-depleting agriculture based on row crop production to a soil-conserving agriculture emphasizing development of pastures, cattle production, crop rotation, and other conservation practices.

In the manufacturing field, low-cost water transportation, low-cost power, and various research programs sponsored by TVA as a means of stimulating development of the region's resources, have had a tremendous effect. Between 1929 and 1964, in the 201 counties lying within the Tennessee Valley or supplied with TVA power, the number of employees engaged in manufacturing increased by 156 percent, as compared with an increase for the Nation as a whole of 62 percent. Similarly, the number of employees engaged in the trade and service industry increased by 111 percent, as against a national average figure of 84 percent.

These trends are continuing. In calendar year 1965, 210 new industrial operations located in the TVA area, while 364 existing plants in the area announced plans for expansion. These industrial developments during the year created approximately 38,000 new jobs.

The economic shifts within the area have greatly benefited its residents from an income standpoint. Whereas in 1933 average per capita income in the area was only 45 percent of the national average, today it is approximately 70 percent of the national average.

This increase in per capita incomes has been of great benefit not only to the people of the area, but to the country as a whole. The residents of the area represent an improved market for products shipped in from other parts of the country. They are also able to carry a larger percentage of the national tax load. In 1933, only eight-tenths of 1 percent of Federal income tax collections came from people in the 201 counties of the

TVA region. In 1964, the figure had doubled to 1.6 percent.

The area has come a long way, but, with its per capita income figure still at only 70 percent of the national average, it has a long way to go. It is to the interest of the whole Nation that it continue in the path of economic progress which it has followed for the past 30 years. Passage of the present legislation enabling TVA to continue to supply the area's power requirements is assurance that the region will progress economically in the future as in the past.

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, June 7, I was granted a leave of absence on account of official business. On that date I was in the State of Mississippi with a congressional delegation to observe the primary elections, the first held under the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

If I had been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 127 in favor of the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1967, and I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 128 in favor of the Bail Reform Act of 1966.

THE ROSE PARADE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of Congress in whose district the world's most beautiful festivity, the Rose Parade, is staged each New Year's Day, I would like to commend the Tournament of Roses Association for giving continuity to an event which has become a part of the American scene. Tribute, in particular, should be given to the men who provide the leadership for this great organization of public-spirited men, who give freely of their time to stage a spectacle of beauty for the enjoyment of millions.

The highest post that a member of the community can attain is the presidency of the Tournament of Roses Association. This is as it should very well be, for it takes many years of climbing up the ladder to reach this pinnacle. When a man is chosen for this coveted position he is most qualified, since it is a matter of decades working on a score or more of committees before he reaches the top. Even after reaching the policymaking executive committee, it is 7 years before a man is placed at the helm.

Attention is called to the record of service of Henry Kearns, president of the 78th annual Tournament of Roses, which will be held in Pasadena on January 2, 1967. He became an association member in 1937, being named as a member of the board of directors in 1948. He has been a member of 32 committees during his 30 years of membership, serving as chairman of 12 planning units. In addition, during his past 6 years on the executive committee, he has been the coordinator for eight committees.

He was named to the executive committee in 1960, serving 4 years as a non-

officer member. Beginning in 1964, he was elected secretary, subsequently proceeding through the offices of treasurer and vice president to his present office, tournament president.

President Kearns is fortified with many years of accumulated experience with his fellow officers—H. W. Bragg, vice president; Gleeson Payne, treasurer; C. Lewis Edwards, secretary; Max Colwell, manager and executive secretary; and the six other members of the executive committee. With all of this qualified leadership, the 78th annual Tournament of Roses promises to be the most beautiful in the event's history.

President Kearns will reach the high point of his 30 years as an association member on January 2, 1967, when he and Mrs. Kearns ride in a rose-covered auto near the front of the world-famous procession.

The parade theme will be "Travel Tales in Flowers," which is most fitting because the man at the tournament's helm has visited the four corners of the earth many times both as a public servant and as an international business executive. He has made many friends for his country as well as himself during his travels. He has been received by heads of state and he has walked with the man in the street. The King of Thailand decorated him with that country's highest award, Grand Knight, Order of the White Elephant. The Kearnses have also personified the spirit of international good will by taking into their home an exchange student from the Orient.

Under the leadership of President Kearns, the 78th annual Tournament of Roses promises to be spectacular. The participation by other countries will probably reach a new high, judging from inquiries already received. The tournament story will be told again and again in many lands with the official parade films being sent abroad by the association and the U.S. Information Agency. It will be a big day in the life of a man who has worked unceasingly for three decades to stage a spectacle of beauty for the enjoyment of many millions around the world.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, Alabama, the Cotton State, recalls with considerable pride one of its greatest eras of athletes, which spanned two decades—1926 through 1946. The Alabama Crimson Tide football teams participated in six Rose Bowl games—1926, 1927, 1931, 1935, 1938, and 1946.

The school and State officials became fully aware of the fine handling of the Rose Bowl game by the Tournament of Roses and its football committee in cooperation with participating conferences. The entire operation is a success story, reflecting the vision, good judgment and skill of the association officials in Pasadena.

I had the pleasure of being in California and seeing the 1946 Rose Bowl Game, which was the last time Alabama played in the bowl. It was shortly thereafter that the rules were changed and participation in the bowl was limited to California colleges and the Big Ten. Since this is such an outstanding event in which my

alma mater has had the honor to participate to a large extent, I look forward to the time when the rules are changed again to once more allow the Crimson Tide, the Nation's No. 1 football team, to participate in the Rose Bowl.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, Arizona, the Grand Canyon State, with its familiar symbol, the Giant Saguaro Cactus, has recorded the history of American transportation with its barely discernible overland trails of the covered wagons, the hoof-marked cattle trails, the smooth ribbons of concrete for the automobiles, buses and trucks, the railroad tracks of steel and the modern airports that send aloft the cruisers of the skies. With its many points of beauty, Arizona has become a mecca of travelers and tourists.

Therefore, it is most fitting that Arizona pay tribute to California, its friendly neighbor, and the staging of the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses parade in Pasadena on January 2, 1967. The theme of the event will be "Travel Tales in Flowers," which was selected from over 7,000 suggestions sent in from all parts of the United States.

This very appropriate theme will be dramatized in beautiful midwinter flowers next New Year's Day in Pasadena. Each entrant will have an imaginative and unique interpretation of the motif. The 60 floral masterpieces will represent countries, States, cities, schools, associations and civic groups. Ten of the entries, representative of this country's free enterprise system, will be from commercial firms of high standing.

Over 20 of the outstanding bands of the Nation will appear in this traditional New Year's Day event. The various geographical areas of the United States will be represented by fine musical organizations. In 1959, the Grand Canyon State was represented in the fete of flowers by the Phoenix Mission Indian Band, each musician being attired in tribal costume and presenting a colorful appearance.

The world's greatest assemblage of horses and riders is seen on January 1 in Pasadena. Many of the equestrian units hall from Arizona, noted for its many fine breeds and great numbers of skilled and dedicated horsemen.

Mr. CORMAN. Mr. Speaker, Pasadena, long known for its beauty on the first day of the year, is known by neighboring communities as a friendly city that extends a floral welcome by extending them invitations to take part in the Tournament of Roses.

About 20 communities of southern California are proud of the fact that they have a long record of participation in the world's most famous floral event. It is with a feeling of close kinship that they join the City of Roses in sending New Year's greetings to the Nation—and the world. The interchange of friendship between the communities takes place throughout the year.

Residents of all of these participating communities send in many ideas for a parade theme during the February contest. The association invites all area residents to the premiere of the official parade film held late in February each year. Four of the neighboring cities were major award winners in the 1966 Rose Parade

and received their trophies at the first showing of the film held at the Pasadena Civic Auditorium.

The float associations of all communities celebrate the success of the last parade and begin planning for the next New Year's Day with banquets or social gatherings. Tournament of Roses officers or float committeemen invariably attend, often being the honored guests. Trophy presentations are made to the nonmajor award winners and often the official film is projected. Lasting friendships between the tournament and participants as well as between the cities are the result of these gatherings.

Close contact continues throughout the year as plans are finalized by all entrants as to titles, designs, and construction of floats. The interchange becomes more frequent as the months of the year roll by. In December, participating communities have their officials at the float decorating sites much of the time. On January 1, all join with the host city in the day of beauty.

Many Southland communities have sent bands to march in the parade. This requires no end of coordination and contact. Plans have evolved whereby some nearby communities take turns in sending musical organizations to the biggest show on earth.

Pasadena has proven itself to be a good neighbor by sharing the excitement and beauty of its great festival with the cities close by.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, with plans well underway for the staging of the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses on January 2, 1967, recognition is due the organization behind this outstanding event, which has made so many contributions to the State of California.

The Golden State notes with great pride that one of the major awards given winning entries each year is the Governor's Trophy awarded for the best characterization of the romance of California. The winners of this award have depicted some great moment in the colorful history of the fine State. These include the exploration by Cabrillo, the founding of the missions by the padres and the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill.

It is also noted that a statewide organization that is dedicated to preservation of the historic sites of California, the native sons and daughters of the Golden West, is a longtime participant in the parade. Officials of the group are among the association's honored guests on the day of the parade.

Four institutions of higher learning located within the State's boundaries have taken part in many of the Rose Parades and Rose Bowl games. These are the University of California at Berkeley, the University of California at Los Angeles, Stanford University and the University of Southern California. When serving as the gridiron standard-bearer for the West, they have had floats and bands in the parade as a prelude to the afternoon football game.

Bands marching in the Rose Parade have come from every part of the State—north, south, east, and west.

The Tournament of Roses has given recognition to many of its native sons by

naming them to serve as grand marshal—Leo Carrillo, Eugene Biscailuz, Richard Nixon, and Robert Gordon Sproul. It has also paid homage to the State's great entertainment industry by according this high honor to such stars as Mary Pickford, Harold Lloyd, Kay Kyser, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, and Bob Hope.

And since the beginning of the event, the Governor of California has had a carpet of red roses rolled out for him in Pasadena on New Year's Day. Therefore, California reaffirms its esteem for the Tournament of Roses, which has done much for the State.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, the people-to-people movement of the sister cities affiliation program has been given great impetus by the Tournament of Roses, thus furthering the friendly interchange between the inhabitants of many countries of the world.

On January 1, 1963, Tazio Hasegawa, the mayor of Mishima, Pasadena's sister city, and his wife were honored guests of the Tournament of Roses and the friendly city of beautiful midwinter blossoms. They rode along the processional route in the Pasadena mayor's rose-covered automobile. Later, Mishima rolled out the red carpet of friendship for officials from Pasadena.

Two years later, Burgermeister Hans Kluber of Ludwigshafen, Pasadena's other sister city, accompanied by his wife, attended the events of tournament season, including the rose parade and the Rose Bowl game. Huge crowds were on hand at both their arrival and departure. Earlier in the previous year, Pasadena City Manager Elder Gunter made a visit to Ludwigshafen where he was presented the keys of the city.

During the 1966 parade, Pasadena gave a bouquet to both its sister cities—Mishima and Ludwigshafen. The entry of the Pasadena city schools featured the shields of the two sister cities and had the theme title, "Salute to Sister Cities—Ludwigshafen and Mishima." The entry gave meaning to the parade theme "It's a Small World."

Film footage of the above entry was speedily dispatched by plane and shown throughout Japan over the NHK television network. Official films were dispatched to Ludwigshafen for both TV transmission and projection before audiences.

Several other longtime entrants also gave a floral salute to their sister cities on the first day of 1966. With an imaginative entry, "Mexican Fiesta," Redondo Beach hailed its two sister cities in Mexico—La Paz and Ensenada. St. Paul, Minn., paid tribute to São Paulo, Brazil, with a float designed with a Latin American motif. Monterey Park's "South of the Border" gave a handclasp of friendship to Querétaro, Mexico. San Francisco with an elegant oriental float design paid homage to Osaka, Japan.

In view of the above it would seem the Tournament of Roses is an event that should be taken abroad through the medium of the Voice of America and the Armed Forces radio-television services.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, the State of Colorado is proud of its scenic

beauty as well as its fine institutions of higher learning. One of these is Adams State College located in the beautiful mountain community of Alamosa. The State flower, the columbine, abounds in this area where culture and learning are acquired amid the beautiful surroundings of the State's natural wonders. On January 2, 1961, over 100 musicians of the Adams State College Band marched in the Tournament of Roses parade, serving as the highpoint in the life of many of these musical emissaries.

Considerable interesting history surrounds the participation of bands in the Tournament of Roses. Founded in 1890, records reveal that the initial fete was without music. The next year, the neighboring city of Monrovia sent its town band to march and play in the gala event. This was a first as far as band participation in the rose parade is concerned. Many firsts were to follow.

In 1898, the Whittier High School Band was the first to miss the rose parade due to transportation difficulties. When it came time to hire a horse-drawn livery to transport musicians and instruments, each stable in the area had all units in service.

Early day parades saw the participation of school bands from Pasadena and the surrounding communities. Boy Scout units marched and played in the event during the teens.

The Salvation Army Band made its first appearance in 1920, introducing marching hymnals and playing instruments fashioned by corps craftsmen. Pasadena City College—then junior college—marched as the Official Tournament of Roses Band for the first time in 1930, beginning a tradition that continues through to today.

The University of Illinois was the first Big Ten representative to send a band to Pasadena for its 2 great New Year's events. This was in 1946. Sustained participation of the service bands—U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. 6th Army Band, and the U.S. Air Force Band began shortly after World War II. In 1955, the U.S. Army Cadet School at West Point made its first trip west of the Mississippi to appear in the rose parade. The U.S. Navy Band of Washington, D.C., appeared 2 years later. It was in the early 1950's, the professional Union Band made its first appearance. About the same time, a policy of community band rotation was devised. Soon thereafter, school districts, such as Long Beach and Glendale, selected all-star units from all school musicians.

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, Delaware, the Peach Blossom State, is rich with tradition and history, being one of the Original Thirteen Colonies and the first State to ratify the Constitution of the United States. The State looks forward to tomorrow and the leaders of the future as it gives recognition to excellence of performance on the part of its youth.

With its century-old buildings, New Castle, a Delaware community of 7,000 residents, experienced one of its finest days in its proud history as the De La Warr High School Band took part in the Tournament of Roses on January 2, 1961. The young musicians were the musical ambassadors of New Castle, Del., and

Eastern United States. This was a climax to one of the finest community efforts that welded the residents to one common goal—sending the fine band to Pasadena.

The people of New Castle are industrious and hard working, most of whom are employed in one or the other of the two main industries—textiles and steel producing. All have a high level of community pride, which soared to a new peak when the school band received the invitation to march in the Rose Parade. This exciting news galvanized the entire population into action. New Castle, Delaware's first seat of government, became the State's music capital and the band director its Governor. The papers of the area and of the State carried banner headlines, photos and lengthy columnar stories about the De La Warr High School Band and its selection for participation in the Rose Parade. The entire community saluted its 100-plus first citizens—the band members. Residents of all ages and of all walks of life lined the sides of the practice field where the De La Warr musicians put in long hours perfecting their playing and marching formations. Officials of the city, county, and State commended the band and its fine honor with official resolutions. The citizenry turned out en masse when the bandmen left for the banner appearance on New Year's Day. Millions viewed the band in its finest performance through the magic of television. New Castle greeted their goodwill ambassadors upon their return. New Castle loomed up larger on the map and the people of Delaware had a bigger place in their hearts for these young musicians because of the 1961 Rose Parade themed "Ballads in Blossoms."

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. Speaker, Florida, the Peninsula State, has the very appropriate floral symbol, the orange blossom. It was the bountiful yield in 1866, a century ago, that firmly established the citrus industry in the State. Orlando, the largest inland city and the seat of Orange County, has become the center of the citrus growing and packing activity.

An Orlando-based firm giving great credit and prestige to the citrus industry is the Minute Maid Co., which has been a factor in making Florida orange juice a household item by taking the telecast of the Tournament of Roses parade to many millions across the United States for 15 years.

The prestige of the industry was also reflected by the annual floral entries of Minute Maid in this spectacular event during this same period. Winner of several major awards, the Minute Maid entry has brought repeated favorable comment in letters sent from all parts of the country.

This great business enterprise made a very tangible demonstration of its civic pride by sending the Colonial High School Grenadier Guard Band of Orlando, Fla., to take part in the 76th Annual Tournament of Roses having the motif "Headlines in Flowers." The public-spirited gesture brought many headlines to the school, the community, and the State of Florida. In a further display of sincerity

and humility, Minute Maid made no effort to capitalize on their benevolent deed. It was the company's way to show its pride in being a part of Orlando and Florida.

Townsmen gave audible cheers to the fine young musicians representing Colonial High School, Orlando, and Florida. Simultaneously, they offered quiet prayers of thanks and gratitude to Minute Maid for making the visit by the young musicians to Pasadena possible.

On behalf of the people of the State of Florida, I offer thanks to the Pasadena Tournament of Roses for allowing the State to have a part in the great pageant of flowers, also wishing success in the staging of the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses on January 2, 1967, themed "Travel Tales in Flowers."

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, known as the Gem State, Idaho is a golden land—nuggets were found in abundance during a rich strike in 1859, there are late summer harvests of golden grain, the rich soil yields bumper crops of golden russets and within the boundaries are many golden opportunities.

The Pasadena Tournament of Roses extended an invitation to the Pocatello High School Indian Marching Band to take part in the 1963 Rose Parade. Officials immediately accepted because it was a chance for a wonderful experience by the young bandmen that would provide them with many golden memories through the years.

Excitement prevailed throughout the State when the acceptance was made public. The people of Idaho hailed the announcement. Congratulations poured in from all corners to the school in the city named after the famous chief of the Bannock Indian Tribe. Further reason for the tribal nickname of the school and its band is seen in the fact that Pocatello is also the county seat of Bannock County which contains a part of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

The music of the band never died down after the celebration of the acceptance of the invitation to play and march in the world-famed procession in Pasadena. The young musicians appeared at concerts that would provide funds for the trip to the west coast. In a fine display of community spirit and cooperation, all of the townspeople swung into action to help with the Project Pocatello to Pasadena. The 100-plus band members were the community's first citizens. Local, county, State, and National public officials issued testimonials in their honor as they represented both Idaho and Pocatello. All eyes were on Pasadena as these young emissaries made their finest appearance.

On behalf of the State and its people, I send best wishes for a successful 1967 Rose Parade, which will be observing its 78th year. Idaho will be celebrating the same milestone of its statehood, being born as the 43d State of the Union in 1890, the year the Tournament of Roses began.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, Illinois, the Prairie State, is the land of beautiful flowers. Countless gardens paint each city, town and village with a splash of

color. The State flower, the butterfly violet, provides a carpet of elegant purple for the shady dells, wooded retreats and the moss-strewn river banks.

Therefore, it is easily understood why Illinois looks westward to California on each New Year's Day upon the staging of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses.

A sincere tribute is paid to this great event, which has become a part of the American scene. The Rose Parade has become noted for honoring national heroes, shrines and historic events of this great country. National heroes who have been grand marshal of this pageant of flowers, include Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth, 1931; Adm. William S. Sims, 1934; Adm. William F. Halsey, 1946; Gen. Omar Bradley, 1948; Marine Corp. Robert S. Gray for General Eisenhower, 1951; seven Congressional Medal of Honor winners, 1952; Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, 1954; Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, 1957; and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1964.

There have been a number of patriotic themes through the years, such as "America," 1941; "The Americas," 1942; "We're in To Win," 1943; "Victory, Unity, and Peace," 1946; "Our American Heritage," 1950; and "Symbols of Freedom," 1964. Floats in these processions depicted in flowers leaders, places and events standing out in the glorious history of the United States.

Review of the tournament's files reveal that two of the greatest of Americans, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, have been portrayed many times. Three floats in the 1964 procession themed "Symbols of Freedom" centered on the most famous native son of Illinois—"Young Abe Lincoln," "Lincoln's Address" and "In God We Trust." Douglas MacArthur was featured on a 1965 entry and the Liberty Bell, Old Glory, Four Freedoms and the shrines of the Nation's Capital—Washington Monument, Lincoln Monument, White House, and U.S. Capitol—have been fashioned in flowers many times in the Tournament of Roses.

On behalf of the State of Illinois and its people, I wish the best of success in the staging of the 78th annual Tournament of Roses on January 2, 1967.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, all over the United States the Tournament of Roses is almost as much a part of the traditional New Year's celebration as it is in southern California. Families gather around the television set to watch the parade in the morning and the football game in the afternoon. Color television has enhanced the enjoyment of these great spectacles for millions of people from coast to coast.

In Illinois, and particularly in the 22d Congressional District where the University of Illinois is located, the goings-on in Pasadena are of course an even more thrilling attraction in those years when the fighting Illini are playing in the Rose Bowl. There have been three of those glorious occasions since the present series of games between the Western Conference, or Big Ten, and the Pacific Coast Conference started in 1947. At the risk of being accused of boasting I must say that the Illini emerged tri-

umphant from all three encounters with the Pacific Coast's best, defeating UCLA 45-14 in 1947, Stanford 40-7 in 1952, and the University of Washington 17-7 in 1964.

To west coast alumni the sight of the famous University of Illinois marching band on Pasadena's Colorado Boulevard must have brought the same spine-tingling sensation that many Illini in Washington experienced when the Illinois Loyalty Sound resounded in Pennsylvania Avenue during the Eisenhower inaugural parades of 1953 and 1957.

So I am delighted that our colleague from California has furnished this opportunity for me to pay tribute to the Tournament of Roses, now after almost four decades one of the Nation's most enduring festivals.

Great traditions are a part of the American way of life. Outstanding events as the Tournament of Roses have many of these traditions that have become the character and heart of the festivity that began as a community affair and now belongs to the world.

Initially, the Rose Parade was founded as a celebration paying tribute to the beautiful midwinter flowers and the ripening oranges of the southern California locale. Only fresh flowers were used in decorating the early day conveyances in the parade. This is still the case 78 years later as Pasadena once again prepares to send forth its New Year's Day greetings.

In 1905, the Tournament of Roses first paid tribute to young womanhood by choosing a Rose Queen. In the ensuing years, 55 young ladies have presided over the realm of roses. The first grand marshal was named in 1902, and after a lapse of 6 years, was reestablished in 1908 as a part of the tournament tradition, continuing through to the present time. A total of 60 eminent persons—Presidents, Vice Presidents, Senators, men of the military, stars of stage, screen, radio, and TV and well-known public figures have served.

Officers have been elected during each of the tournament's 78 years, the presidency being the highest honor that a member of the community can attain.

The tradition of inviting outside bands to take part in the procession began in the second year as the Monrovia Town Band marched in the parade of 1891. Today, the various geographical areas of the United States—North, South, East, West, and Midwest—are represented by the participating out-of-State musical organizations. Bands now come from other lands.

Each parade has been filmed for several decades, with the multiple film copies being sent to all parts of the world for others to enjoy. It was in 1947 that the tradition of the massed American flags of the Long Beach Mounted Police began.

The annual selection of parade themes began in 1927 following a nationwide poem-writing contest won by Mrs. Francesca Falk Miller, of Chicago, who wrote "Roses Are in Bloom." The words were put to music by Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond, the noted composer of the day. Themes have been chosen each year since.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Indiana, the Hoosier State, is proudly observing 150 years of statehood during the year of 1966. It is a State with a proud past, active present, and a promising future.

Having the motto "The Crossroads of America," Indiana is conscious of the unity of the 50 States of the Union. This can be attributed, in a very large measure, to the friendly interchange between the States afforded by the Pasadena Tournament of Roses. On New Year's Day, the eyes of the Nation—and the world—are on the City of Roses and its beautiful procession of flowers. People go to Pasadena from all States—and many foreign countries—to view the spectacle. Forty of the fifty States have had representation in the Tournament of Roses—a float or a band. A number of States have launched centennial observances, including Indiana, Montana, Wyoming, and West Virginia, in recent years.

When the out-of-State bands, representing the various geographical areas of the United States, are chosen, invariably the State officials and governing bodies designate the unit as an official representative of the entire State.

In most instances of State participation, the top State officials make the trip to Pasadena to witness the great festivity. They meet the officials from other States at the various functions and in the distinguished guests stand on the morning of January 1. This makes for closer ties between the States and the formation of lifelong friendships among the various State representatives.

Further, the horses and riders hail from a number of different States. Two networks telecasting the huge event carried the story of a three-horse group hailing from three widely divergent points—Connecticut, Indiana, and Hawaii. Nearly 100 million people heard this story denoting friendliness and human interest.

Therefore, the State of Indiana sends forth a message of best wishes to California and the Tournament of Roses, which has done so very much in promoting friendship and good will between the States.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. Speaker, Kansas, the Sunflower State, has contributed many chapters to the story of the Old West. It has been the scene of many historic happenings that have been considered by historians as milestones in the winning and development of this vast region.

A friendly sunflower greeting is sent to California to add to its bouquet of golden poppies and the many magnificent midwinter blooms of the Tournament of Roses. Many times the lore and history of the West have been dramatized by the floral masterpieces appearing in the procession. Vignettes of the Old West reproduced in flowers included in recent years "the Battle of the Alamo," "the Overland Trail," "the 49'ers," and "the Pony Express."

In 1910, a special feature of the Rose Parade was Ezra Meeker and his oxcart. This adventuresome man had traversed the Oregon Trail in such a conveyance in 1852 and again in 1906.

It was like a page out of the past in 1958 as the Shawnee Mission District

High School Band of Merriam participated in the Tournament of Roses. Wearing 10-gallon hats and attired in western costumes, the Dodge City High School Cowboy Band appeared in the Pasadena parade in 1961 as the official representative of the State of Kansas in its centennial year. The tournament president in his later visit to Dodge City was made an honorary marshal.

Kansas wishes the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses great success in staging the parade on January 2, 1967, themed "Travel Tales in Flowers." The State is the setting for many such tales, being the crossroads for the Pony Express, Oregon Trail, Overland Trail, Mormon Trail, and the Donner Party Trail.

Mr. FARNSLEY. Mr. Speaker, Kentucky, long known as the Blue Grass State, looks forward to 1967 when it will observe its 175th anniversary of statehood. Legends are many of this Commonwealth on whose seal is etched in bold letters its motto "United We Stand, Divided We Fall." This has long been the philosophy of the Union and has become the slogan of friendship and unity of the 50 States.

As a testimonial to the friendship between the States, the goldenrod of Kentucky joins the golden poppy of California, along with the 48 other State flowers, as the Pasadena Tournament of Roses presents its traditional pageant of flowers on January 2, 1967.

Many Kentuckians have viewed this famous event in person, returning with accounts of the beautiful festivity. The magic of television has taken the parade into the homes of untold other residents of the State. Two floats in the 1966 Rose Parade held particular significance to the people of Kentucky. Daniel Boone, one of the State's greatest heroes, was depicted by the famed film star, Fess Parker, on the National Rifle Association entry titled "Land of the Free, Home of the Brave," symbolizing the protection of America's freedom and liberties on the frontier. The Nation's Capitol provided an impressive backdrop for the historic floral tableau.

The entry of Arcadia, headlining one of the greatest of all jockeys, Johnny Longden, paid a tribute to the world of horseracing. The Blue Grass State is known as the home of the great thoroughbreds of the track as well as its famous Churchill Downs. Some of the most dramatic moments of the sport of kings have taken place there during the Kentucky Derby with this great rider up.

It was a proud day on January 1, 1958, in Kentucky when the State was represented by an outstanding group of young musicians of the Louisville Military High School ROTC Band of Louisville. The strains of "My Old Kentucky Home" never sounded better than when played along Colorado Boulevard in Pasadena, Calif.

Mr. WAGGONER. Mr. Speaker, Louisiana, the Pelican State, presents a mixture of the Old World charm and the vigor of this young hemisphere. The enchantment of the life within its boundaries is further enhanced by the traditional love of beautiful flowers and melodious music by Louisianians.

The State of magnolia blossoms offers best wishes to the great New Year's Day fete in California, the Tournament of Roses. It is recalled that on January 1, 1960, the Byrd High School Marching Band of Shreveport took part in the Rose Parade as the official representative of the State. Winner of many awards in band reviews, the unit played flawlessly in Pasadena, capturing the hearts of many on-the-spot viewers as well as many watching the event on television.

The Byrd High School Marching Band made many friends for the State, Shreveport, Byrd High School and themselves. Letters arrived from all parts of the United States praising the young musicians and their outstanding performance. Excerpts from the communications included "the tone quality of the music was excellent," "the bandmen kept their well-echeloned lines in perfect order" and "the band's repertoire was well chosen. The numbers fitted the occasion." Band leaders across the country queried the director for technical information on band presentation. The Tournament officials wrote the Byrd High School officials that the 100-plus bandmen were "well disciplined, courteous and cooperative at all times."

Reports continue to filter in pertaining to the band's appearance over 6 years ago. The official films of the 1960 Rose Parade have been shown over 70 times a day in many parts of the world since that time. Some of the letters resulting from the film showing are from Louisianians who write "It made me proud to be a Louisianian when I saw the Rose Parade film showing the fine Byrd High School Band marching and playing."

Louisiana is a hub of transportation—highway, rail, river, sea and air—and so wishes success in the staging of the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses having the theme "Travel Tales in Flowers."

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, Massachusetts, the Bay State, adds a spray of its floral symbol, the Mayflower, to the display of 50 State flowers as a part of the nationwide salute to California and the magnificent New Year's Day event, the Tournament of Roses.

The foundation stones for our freedoms and American way of life were laid in Massachusetts. Therefore, it is significant to note that the Tournament of Roses has practiced the true principles of democracy by including participants of all faiths, races, and nationalities. This was particularly evident during the 1962 Rose Parade having the theme "Around the World With Flowers." Entries for the most part had motifs with an international flavor with such titles as "Youth for World Peace," "Flowers Worldwide," "Liberty Around the World," and "Pathways of Peace Through Sister Cities." Riding many of the floats were people of all origins attired in native costume of the country they represented. Friendship and brotherhood were keynoted as every race, color, and nationality were represented.

Massachusetts was represented by the Fitchburg High School marching band in this parade. It was a memorable occasion for the young musicians to span this country, seeing many other States

and areas en route, and perform in the most famous parade of flowers in the world. Probably the most unforgettable aspect of the trip was the spirit of impartiality and brotherhood reflected by the participation of all creeds and colors. Young musicians of Negro, oriental, and Mexican extraction were members of each of the 22 participating bands.

The Mississippi Valley State College marching band from Itta Bena, Miss., comprised entirely of Negroes, has appeared in the Rose Parade as has the Tenri High School Band, of Tenri, Japan. Many of the band members were of the Buddhist faith. The St. Ann's Catholic Youth Organization Band of Gloucester, Mass., took part in the 1966 parade. San Francisco's famed Chinese Girls' Band has taken part in the event on two occasions. In bygone years, a number of churches have had entries. Lutheran Laymen's League still participates as does the Salvation Army with both band and float. The centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation was observed with a Negro association entry in 1964. The group has continued its participation, presenting each year a dignified and beautiful portrayal of the contributions of the Negro to the culture of the United States.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the great State of Michigan has long been known as an industrial giant, being the capital of the automobile industry. Participation in the Tournament of Roses has been a means of carrying the story of the industrial might and the free enterprise system of the country by large firms of the State to vast numbers of people.

Chrysler Motors Corp. has enthusiastically assumed the sponsorship of the telecast of the Rose Parade over the network facilities of CBS. This was motivated by the desire to be associated with a prestige event and the opportunity of reaching one of the largest special event audiences in the world. The TV transmission on CBS reached more than 50 million people in the United States and Canada.

Evaluation of the exposure led Chrysler to also share the sponsorship of the Rose Bowl game. This telecast over NBC reached 80 million persons on January 1, 1966. The game was taken into 26 million homes having 3 viewers per set, effecting an exposure of unprecedented magnitude. The promotional genius of the industry equals in greatness the capacity for production as made possible by the precision of assembly line methods.

Chrysler Motors Corp. is also one of the 10 commercial entries in the parade. With imaginative design and beautiful floral decor, the firm's entries during the past few years have earned the reputation of being among the best, also being a winner of major awards.

It is significant that the industrial firms, such as Chrysler, are interested in providing pleasure to many millions by taking the two traditional Pasadena New Year's Day events into millions of homes across the land. This is a great public service in itself.

Another highly respected participant is the Chevrolet Division of General

Motors Corp. which has sponsored elegant floral entries each year since 1959. The floats of this great concern have won four major awards in 8 years.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, Michigan, the Wolverine State, as it prepares to launch its 130th year of statehood in 1967 holds high its State flower, the apple blossom, to wave a greeting of friendship to California and the successful staging of the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses on next January 2. This State is proud of its participation and representation in both outstanding events.

The Rose Bowl game, known far and wide as the grandfather of all postseason intersectional football contests, was born on January 1, 1902, as the University of Michigan met Stanford University on the gridiron at Tournament Park in Pasadena. This was the historic beginning of a great tradition in the annals of intercollegiate athletics, although it was some 14 years until continuity was given to the idea of some farseeing and visionary individuals, including James H. Wagner, the tournament president, who did much of the spearheading of the initial intersectional game.

Some 5,000 football fans viewed that first game as compared to the 100,000 that now fill the famed stadium in the Arroyo Seco. Added to the latter number are the 80 million viewing the game on network telecast and the untold numbers listening to the radio broadcast of the contest.

Some 20 bowl games are played today as an outgrowth of the pioneering of the Tournament of Roses Association and the valiant football players of Michigan and Stanford. Postseason football has become a part of the national scene.

The association officials have wisely insisted upon allowing the officials of the participating conferences and schools to be in the forefront as far as staging the game is concerned. Game management is by the hosting western school coordinating with the visiting school officials. The tournament's football committee serves in a liaison capacity.

The Rose Bowl game is a shrine to college football at its best, making definite recognition of the fine qualities of sports, such as sportsmanship, fairplay, and outstanding performance.

The Rose Bowl Hall of Fame at the stadium records the exploits of the stars, including the following players of the game from our State: Neil Snow, University of Michigan, 1902; Robert Chappius, University of Michigan, 1948; Donald Dufek, University of Michigan, 1951; Billy Wells, Michigan State University, 1954; and Mel Anthony, University of Michigan, 1965.

Mr. KARTH. Mr. Speaker, Minnesota, the Gopher State, would like to make a testimonial on behalf of the Tournament of Roses as an expression of gratitude for its wonderful cooperation with the festivals in this State as well as in other areas.

The St. Paul Winter Carnival has had a very pleasant association with the Tournament of Roses Association for several years. Since 1959, each has had floats in the other's festivity. King Boreas and the Queen of Snows occupy

the throne on the St. Paul entry in the Rose Parade. The tournament president and his wife are guests of honor at the winter event in the Minnesota city.

In 1965, the American Legion Indian Band of St. Paul marched at the front of the procession of flowers in Pasadena, presenting a colorful site as the bandsmen wore authentic tribal attire.

In 1961 and 1962, the University of Minnesota was represented by its great band and a float in the Rose Parade and by its football teams in the Rose Bowl game.

The State of Minnesota has had three entries in the Tournament of Roses Parade—1958, 1961, and 1962. The Minneapolis Aquatennial entered a float in 1962 and has brought the festival's Queen of Lakes to participate in the events in Pasadena on New Year's Day. Tournament officials have been hosted at this midsummer festivity in Minneapolis.

Other fiestas with which the tournament association has cooperated are the Portland Rose Festival, San Antonio's Fiesta Flambeau, Los Angeles County Fair, San Bernardino's National Orange Show, Mexico City's Fiesta of Flowers, and the Calgary Stampede.

Royalty from many events across the Nation appear in the New Year's parade, including Miss Rhododendron, Miss Daffodil, Miss Teenage America, America's Junior Miss, Miss Rose Festival, Miss Montana, Miss La Paz, Miss Ensenada, Miss Los Angeles County, as well as a score of queens of participating communities.

Congratulations are in order for the Tournament of Roses for sharing its big day with events across the land and in turn participating in festivities in other locales.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, Mississippi, the Bayou State, as it prepares to celebrate 150 years of statehood in 1967, sends best wishes to the Tournament of Roses and the staging of its great fete themed "Travel Tales in Flowers" on the second day of January next year.

On two occasions, Mississippi has been represented in the Rose Parade—Picayune High School Band of Picayune in 1959 and the Mississippi Valley State College Marching Band of Itta Bena in 1965. This participation sparked mounting interest in the spectacle by the people of this State, thus bringing into focus the people-to-people aspects of the traditional year-beginning festivity both on a domestic and an international basis.

Flowers in every State as well as every country of the world provide enjoyment with their beauty. Although the species vary as to locale, the beauty of blooms is appreciated everywhere and the language of these creations of nature is understood universally.

Learning that the official tournament films are shown 100 times a day in some part of the world, it is readily understandable why this event has won fame throughout the globe, also becoming important to the people-to-people programs as fostered by the Sister Cities Affiliations Committees of many participating communities. There were six cities paying tributes to their sister cities in other

lands with their floats in the 1966 Rose Parade. This has resulted in closer ties and interchange visits of city officials. This in turn helps in the promotion of international understanding.

At one time during a recent check, the official films were being shown in 30 countries of the world. An American Embassy official in Karachi, Pakistan, wrote glowingly of how much the film showings have done to promote friendship with the United States. A mayor of a city in Israel showed the film to 20,000 persons in 1 week. The U.S. Department of State frequently sends urgent requests for film to be shown in Cambodia, Thailand, or Taiwan.

The Tournament of Roses is to be commended for helping to foster better understanding between peoples of many lands through the medium of beautiful flowers.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, Missouri, the Ozark State, with its floral symbol, the Hawthorn, enthusiastically congratulates the Tournament of Roses, which is in its 78th year of staging a pageant of floral beauty to provide enjoyment for others.

The city of St. Louis, beginning in 1953, has been a float participant, winning six national trophies during the 13 years of sponsoring unusually beautiful entries. The most recent entry, "The Golden Coach of the Queen of the Netherlands" prompted a courteous and praising letter from Her Majesty.

In 1960, the Ruskin High School Golden Eagle Band of Hickman Mills was invited by the association to take part in the magnificent procession.

Many are the milestones of the Rose Parade which began on January 1, 1890, as a community festivity. The first band to appear in the parade was from nearby Monrovia. This was in 1891. During the early years, all decorated entries were horse drawn. These included buggies, tally ho's and turnabouts. However, by the turn of the century, the auto age began to chug into the picture. Auto owners tried to get into the 1900 parade, but were turned down. Five autos were finally allowed in the 1901 procession providing they stayed at the rear to keep from frightening the horses. The day turned very warm and the slow-moving gasoline buggies boiled over, so the parade was stopped and they were allowed to go to the front.

C. P. Rodgers, pioneer aviator, flew into Pasadena to conclude his history-making transcontinental flight. He flew his craft above the 1912 Rose Parade and tossed rose petals from the sky. The first parade in which all floats were mechanically propelled was in 1920. The first nationwide radio hookup took the 1927 Rose Bowl game across the land with the Rose Parade being broadcast soon thereafter. The first telecast of the procession was in 1947 with network TV in 1950.

In its 78 years, the Tournament of Roses has reflected the life and times of the United States. Its fame has spread through the improvements of communications—telegraph, telephone, wirephoto, radio, and television. Today, it flourishes in the era of color printing, photography, and television.

Mr. BATTIN. Mr. Speaker, Montana, the Treasure State, the land of the big sky recalls with pride its participation in the Tournament of Roses. In 1964, the State celebrated its centennial as a territory and 75 years of statehood with a float and the Montana Centennial Band. On January 1, 1966, Montana's floral entry won the highest competitive award—the Sweepstakes. This victory was celebrated with a gala banquet in Helena on March 31 of this year.

The story of the leadership of the Tournament of Roses is worthy of telling. Public spirited men from all walks of life in the community join the association to work for nothing, giving freely of their time to stage an event of beauty for others to enjoy. The members begin by working on one of the 30 committees—float, decorating places, post parade, and the like. Several years of hard work and sustained effort result in a committee chairmanship for those who excel. Social status, business prestige, or personal friendship has nothing to do with the chairmanship selections. The choices are based on merit. A bank president might work on a committee having an oil-station attendant as a chairman. About 600 of the 1,300 association members are named to serve on committees.

Twenty men comprise the board of directors, their selection being based upon outstanding and sustained service. The place on the directorate, which is limited to 10 years, is the next step up the ladder. The directors are elected at the annual membership meeting. The long ascendancy to the peak hits a very significant summit—approaching milestone which one reaches the executive committee. The 10-man policymaking unit is composed of 4 nonofficer members, secretary, treasurer, vice president, president, and 2 past presidents—immediate and 2 years prior.

The usual single vacancy on the executive committee is occasioned by the past president of 2 years prior moving off the board to life director. The existing executive committee nominates a man from the directorate for the imminent vacancy approved by members at the annual meeting the third Thursday in January. Once on the executive committee, 8 years hence one will be president. This has followed some 15 years in the lower echelons.

Mr. MARTIN of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, Nebraska, the Tree Planter State, sends best wishes to the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses that will begin the year of the State's 100th anniversary of statehood. The goldenrod of Nebraska is placed beside the golden poppy of California and the rose symbolizing the internationally acclaimed pageant of flowers in Pasadena.

Nebraska played in the Rose Bowl against Stanford, January 1, 1941. The State has also been represented twice in the Rose Parade—Columbus High School Band of Columbus in 1959 and the Sidney High School Marching Band of Sidney in 1966.

An impressive phase of the huge operation in the City of Roses is the management of the Tournament of Roses offices and staff, which is the nerve center of

the total production. Max Colwell is the manager and executive secretary of the association and he has the responsibility of coordinating the efforts of the executive committee and its policymaking function with the work of 30 other committees made up of over 600 members. The work begins on the next parade just as soon as the music of the bands from the last one has died down. Timing and good communications are a must to keep up with this maze of detail.

On the third Thursday in January, the new officers take office. This is the day of the membership meeting and committee reports. The theme contest begins on February 1 with the announcement of the motif chosen on the first day of the following month. The premiere of the official film is held in mid-February. Preparations are made for the presentation of the trophy awards to the 60 floats and the bands from outside California. The arrangements are made for the annual good-will trip of the tournament president. Float titles of the entrants are registered. The audit takes place after the bills are paid.

The tempo and the activity mounts as the days and the months roll by. The float decorating sites are opened early in October. The judging for the Rose Queen begins. Forms are mailed to float entrants, participating bands and equestrians. There are meetings with the TV networks. Publications are planned. Work on the press-TV book begins.

The pace is faster and the days are longer in November. The lights burn late at the tournament offices. The offices are open 7 days a week. Things are at a fever pitch all during December. Deadlines are met and crises are overcome. And, the world's greatest parade of flowers begins to roll at 8:40 a.m. on New Year's Day.

Mr. BARING. Mr. Speaker, Nevada, the Sagebrush State, sends cordial greetings to its neighbor, California, and its famed New Year's fete, the Tournament of Roses, which has done so very much to make the first day of the year a happy one for many millions of people.

In 1965, the State had twofold representation. The city of Reno sponsored an entry that portrayed a number of the scenic and recreational wonders of Nevada and the fine Carson City High School Band made one of its finest performances. With the parade theme being "Headlines in Flowers," bold-faced type told the newspapers in Nevada and across the land about both the floral masterpiece and the fine musical unit.

The construction of the floats seen in the Rose Parade has become an around-the-calendar activity. Of the 60 floats in the procession, about 52 are built and decorated by professional decorators. The balance is done on a do-it-yourself basis by entrants, which include six communities and two schools.

A month-long theme contest is held in February, starting soon after the new officers of the association are named for the coming year. Lovers of floral beauty everywhere are invited to send in suggestions for a fitting motif for the coming parade. Announcement of the theme chosen is made on March 1. Activity on the floats then begins.

Entrants and professional decorators, who in many cases are working together, quickly assemble possible float titles, registering them with the tournament office as a means of avoiding duplication. Artists then begin to turn out pencil sketches. Many changes later, a sketched idea is accepted by entrant from builder. In the case of self-built floats, there must be committee agreement. Color renderings as the entry will appear in the parade are then produced.

Doors of the float-building sites swing open on October 1 with welders' torches blazing away. Steel rods form the ribbed contours of the float, being mounted on chassis. Chicken wire covering is wired to the float frame in early November and 2 or 3 weeks later sprayed with vinyl plastic that hardens into a solid base. The surfaces are painted to the colors of the eventual floral decor. About 3 days before the parade, the floral decoration begins with the hardier blooms being applied first. Many of the rare and precious blossoms are placed in water-filled vials and stuck into foam rubber affixed to the float base. The tempo, pressure, and activity mounts as the time to move the floats into the formation area, beginning about 10 p.m. on New Year's Eve, draws closer. The next day, promptly at 8:40 a.m., the world's largest floral parade begins to move.

Mr. WALKER of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, New Mexico, the Sunshine State, hails its motto "Crescit Eundo"—It Grows as It Goes—and holds high its State flower, the yucca, in a salute to California and the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, both personifying the slogan just set forth.

In 1965, the State was extremely proud of the fact that it was represented in the Rose Parade by the outstanding Valley High School Viking Band of Albuquerque. With the theme of the event being "Headlines in Flowers," newspapers of this land of clear, blue skies carried many stories of the State's musical emissaries and the great floral spectacle.

A great impression was made on the band officials by the tournament association's precision timing based on careful planning. Although this may be a seldom told story, it bears mentioning here because the detailed arrangements and split-second scheduling have been a factor in the event's greatness.

The coordinated planning began months ahead of New Year's Day when the Valley High Viking Band received the tournament's invitation to participate. From that time on there was a steady interchange of communications. Letters, wires, phone calls were exchanged. The school filled out the music and band description forms. The association committee assisted with housing arrangements. The band was also met on arrival in southern California. The directors of the 20 bands were briefed at a breakfast held at Tournament House, given timing schedules and lineup locations, and then taken by bus along the entire 5½-mile parade route. Photo stands, reviewing stands, television cameras and official film locations were

pointed out. The directors took the information back to their bandsmen.

Buses arrived before sunrise and took the precise point in the side street band formation, appearing at the appointed hour. Instruments were unloaded and there was a short tuneup. Right to the second as called for on the schedule, the Valley High Viking Band swung into the main procession in the right lineup position. It marched past the cameras, reviewing stands, and throngs, ending at Victory Park, the end of the processional route, within a few seconds of the parade operation timing.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, North Carolina, the second home of the Tournament of Roses, salutes Pasadena and California, and the Tar Heel State extends its felicitations and best wishes for the most brilliant, thrilling, and glorious Rose Bowl Tournament ever, on January 2, 1967.

In 1942, when war had been thrust upon us and involved the West in extraordinary stress and strain, we were proud to welcome the Rose Bowl to the Southland, in our beautiful State of North Carolina.

The great Duke University team of that memorable year was host then to the stalwarts of Oregon State, in the city of Durham.

Though preparations were hurried and constrained by war, this State rolled out a floral carpet of buds and blossoms, in a "Tournament of Flowers and Friendship," to greet the thousands and to welcome the "Rose Bowl" with an abundance of traditional southern hospitality.

The motif of the 1942 parade in Pasadena was to have been "The Americas," but the sudden ravaging of Pearl Harbor changed many things. The west coast was put on an emergency alert. The U.S. Army command in San Francisco issued an ultimatum against congregation of large crowds. The Rose Parade was banned, and the Rose Bowl game appeared doomed.

But Coach Wallace Wade of Duke, the highest scoring team in the Nation, and unbeaten, suggested that the game be played in Duke Stadium at Durham. We were exceedingly pleased when the West came to the South.

The entire operation of changing the game site took place in little more than 2 weeks. The 90,000 Pasadena game tickets were burned and new tickets were printed. Presses rolled day and night to print a new cover for the Rose Bowl programs.

Now, a quarter of a century later, North Carolina, the Tar Heel State, once more exemplifies its motto, "To Be Rather Than To Seem"—"Esse Quam Videri!"—by a new expression and demonstration of its friendship and bond for the great State of California and its Tournament of Roses.

I cannot here resist an expression of the hope that once again in a not far away future southern teams will meet the best of the West on the gridiron of the Rose Bowl.

In solemnity, and in memory of conviviality a quarter of a century past, we of North Carolina give a toast on behalf of the only Rose Bowl game outside of

Pasadena. We are yet proud to be the second home of this annual event and classic so expressive at once of beauty and the American spirit.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, North Dakota, the Sioux State, gives meaning to its motto, "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable," by paying homage to its sister State, California, and the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses to be held on January 2, 1967, in Pasadena. The State's flower, the prairie rose, is also a member of the floral family to which belongs the American Beauty Rose of the procession of indescribable beauty.

The State was proud to be represented in the great event in 1949 and 1951 by the Grafton High School Marching Band of Grafton. The parade theme, "Joyful Living," received dramatic floral interpretation with such magnificent entries as "Arabian Nights" and "Showboat." North Dakota is also a site of joyful living with a fine system of State parks, recreational areas and historical places.

The State has many beautiful gardens and probably the most famous of these is the International Peace Garden located on both sides of the United States-Canada border as a monument of 100 years of peace between the two countries. There are 880 acres of flowers in the U.S.A. garden near Kelvin north of the Turtle Mountains.

One of the miracles of the Rose Parade is its split-second timing and adherence to schedule. This is a result of accumulated experience and months of careful preplanning. Initially, the association's traffic committee works with the Pasadena city officials and departments in setting the plans for traffic and crowd control. There are over a million people on hand as well as several hundred thousands of automobiles. Thousands of barricades are erected and many thousands of traffic route signs are posted. Parking areas are also designated.

Parade operations is the big responsibility of moving 131 units—floats, bands, and equestrians—5½ miles in 2 hours. This fete must be accomplished down to the last second. This requires a control point with check points along the route with radio and telephone communication between each. Untold numbers of tow units must be stationed in readiness along the way should a float have mechanical trouble. Ambulances must be on the alert along the way and access planned for fire trucks.

The leading-pace auto moves in the forefront at the exact rate of speed decided upon weeks before when all entries were in and the route was traveled time and again with stop watches ticking and notations made at key points. The Pasadena Tournament of Roses is a result of precision timing based on detailed planning.

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, the great State of Ohio has participated in the Pasadena Tournament of Roses time and again over a long period of years. This beautiful and scenic occasion each New Year's Day is looked upon with a great deal of pride by the people of the Buckeye State.

The Ohio State University first sent a football team to the Rose Bowl game on January 1, 1921, and the team was coached by the late Dr. J. W. Wilce. Although the Buckeye's had a strong team, powerful California was the victor 28 to 0.

Ohio State University's second trip to Pasadena came on January 2, 1950 when the football team, coached by Wesley Fesler, was the Big Ten champions and again playing California, but Ohio State University was the victor 17 to 14, as a result of a dramatic fourth quarter field goal by Jim Hague. The famous Ohio State Marching Band also made the trip and participated in the Tournament of Roses parade.

Again on January 1, 1955, Ohio State University, coached by Woody Hayes, having swept through nine regular season games undefeated, representing the Big Ten at the Rose Bowl, easily defeated the game but outmanned Southern California 20 to 7. The Ohio State Marching Band also made the trip and marched in the parade.

A most rewarding appearance in the Rose Bowl was on January 1, 1958 when Coach Woody Hayes led his Buckeye's to a 10-to-7 victory over Oregon and again the marching band participated in the parade.

Ohio State University qualified again in 1961 and received an invitation from the Tournament of Roses Committee, however, the faculty council declined the bid.

Mr. BELCHER. Mr. Speaker, Oklahoma, the Sooner State, looks forward to 1967 as it observes its 60th birthday. The year will begin with the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses with the overall motif "Travel Tales in Flowers," which is California's New Year's greeting to the world.

Upon three occasions the state has had representation in this great festival of flowers—Henryetta High School of Henryetta, 1956; Ponca City High School Band of Ponca City, 1958; and the Blackwell High School Warriors Marching Band of Blackwell, 1961.

There are many phenomenal aspects to the Tournament of Roses parade, but one that leaves a lasting impression on the visitors is the live audience in the City of Roses on the first day of the year. It is something to behold.

The number of on-the-spot viewers reflects the ever-expanding interest in the festivity. As its fame grew, so did the crowds. Traditional banner headlines on the larger southern California newspapers record in bold type the number of people on the scene to witness the magnificent spectacle. As early as 1920, crowds approaching a quarter of a million gathered along the parade route. Today, the number viewing the event is 1½ million.

The newsmen get the figure from the chief of police, city of Pasadena, who by tradition gets a bird's-eye view of the assemblage, viewing it from above. It must be made known, however, his mission up in the skies is mainly one of crowd and traffic control, directing the efforts of some 1,200 policemen from throughout the Southland. Crowd es-

timates are made as an accommodation to the press. Newspaper research reveals that the chief has been up in the air on New Year's Day for nearly 3½ decades. Planes and blimps were used alternately, but in recent years, the helicopter has been used for the mission. Pasadena is a sea of people on the day of the parade. The streets are lined with lovers of flowers, music and equestrian magnificence, who come from many parts of the United States of America—and the world.

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, Oregon is a land of beautiful music, so it is fitting that the State bird is the western meadowlark whose melodious warblings are heard in the green valleys of Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue Rivers. The rippling brooks and the whispering pines of the Cascades and Siskiyou are the musical strains of the State's natural wonders.

Oregonians everywhere love music, the lilting strains of the ballads, arias, folk songs, and classical airs adding a vigorous cadence and a rhythmic zest to the wonderful way of life in the Pacific Northwest. It began with playing the banjo around the fireside encampments of the first covered wagon trains. Today, Oregon music reverberates throughout the State from the Columbia River in the north down to the Grand Basin. Music is heard in the schools, churches, town halls, and city auditoriums.

It is significant to note that Oregon has shared its musical way of life with the rest of the land and with many parts of the world by sending bands to the Pasadena Tournament of Roses upon 10 different occasions.

The Oregon University Band of Eugene appeared in the Pasadena festivities in 1917, 1920, and 1958. The Oregon State University Band of Corvallis marched and played in the famed floral pageant in 1942, 1957, and 1965.

In 1955, the Grant High School Band of Portland made a banner appearance in the parade and Hillsboro Union High School Spartan Band of Hillsboro appeared in 1962. Two years later, Nyssa High School Band of Nyssa was invited to appear with Klamath Falls Union High School Marching Band of Klamath Falls marching in the 1966 Rose Parade.

Volumes have been written about the beauty of flowers in Pasadena on January 1. However, there is every color in the spectrum represented in the uniforms of the 22 bands comprised of 2,500 bandmen marching along the processional route. Blending in with the hues of the magnificent blossoms are the tall shakos, striped trousers, and braid-adorned blouses which add to the pageantry of the day. The Oregon motto, "The Union," has been dramatized musically in Pasadena as some two-score State songs have been played in the Rose Parade.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, Oregon, the Beaver State, offers a floral salute with its blossoms of its State flower, the Oregon Grape, to the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses, which will usher in the year of 1967. This will be a milestone in the State's history—the 125th anniversary of the first immigrant train over

the Oregon Trail which hastened the occurrence of statehood 17 years later.

This State has a sister floral event, the Portland Rose Festival, which has been an annual float entrant in the Rose Parade since 1912. The Tournament of Roses has reciprocated with entries in our great event and the two host the officials of the other. Each June, the tournament president is knighted as a Royal Rosarian. The queens of the Rose Parade and Rose Festival have exchanged visits through the years.

The tournament association is to be congratulated upon the float entry policies, which are a product of many years of experience accumulated during nearly eight decades. These same policies are the result of the official action of the tournament's executive committee.

First, it has been found that 60 is the magic number as far as float entry maximums are concerned. The magic of television has something to do with this, in that network schedules must be met. And equally important is the matter of sustained viewer interest, this pertaining to both TV and on-the-spot parade watchers.

The major prize awards are: Sweepstakes, Grand Prize, Theme Prize, President's Trophy, Queen's Trophy, International Trophy, National Trophy, Governor's Trophy, Grand Marshal's Trophy, Anniversary Award, Mayor's Trophy, Judges' Special, and Princess Award.

Competitive classes in which first, second and third prizes are given are: Class AA—nations, class A—States, class A-1 through class A-5 for cities outside of California in various population brackets; class A-6 through class A-18 for cities in California of various population brackets; class A-19 counties; class A-20 combined cities and counties; and class B through class M as follows—Service clubs, veteran's organizations, hotels, business firms, business associations, community organizations, educational organizations, religious organizations, national associations, expositions and fairs, labor organizations, and fraternal organizations. It must be noted, class E—business firms—which has a long waiting list, is limited to 10 entries.

With the ever growing international interest in the Tournament of Roses, the trend toward participation by other countries is growing. The association is loyal to its old friends and some type of plan will be inaugurated, such as rotation, to keep the old standbys a part of the great tradition.

Judging of entries is a most responsible task which has come under study by the association many times. The important decisions are based by the three qualified judges on first, general overall beauty; second, excellence of design and execution of theme; third, originality, and, fourth, use of flowers and color harmony.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, adds its State flower, the mountain laurel, to the bouquet of the States saluting the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses to be held in the beautiful California city of Pasadena on January 2, 1967.

The commonwealth reaffirms its motto "Virtue, Liberty, Independence" as it pre-

pires to observe next year the 180th anniversary of its ratification of the Constitution of the United States. This reaffirmation includes a tribute to the tournament association for its commendable tradition, which began in 1902, of selecting many eminent persons as grand marshal of the internationally acclaimed fete. The choice is made by the tournament president.

An honored Pennsylvania citizen, former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, was accorded the high honor of leading the magnificent procession of 1964, which was themed "Symbols of Freedom." Since this great soldier led the allied armies in defense of freedom in World War II, there is no question he carried out the motif in a personal sort of way, being the world's greatest symbol of liberty and independence.

In 1965, with the theme being "Headlines in Flowers," another resident of the Keystone State was named grand marshal. Arnold Palmer, who began making golf history in Latrobe, his current home, was chosen for the coveted honor because he has made headlines around the world. Pennsylvanians everywhere hailed the choice of the 1966 grand marshal, Walt Disney, who led the parade themed "It's a Small World." His great creations have brought people of the world closer together.

The Mount Lebanon High School Band of Pittsburg took part in the 1954 Rose Parade headed by the Korean conflict hero, Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, who spent many months in an enemy prison. The Academy High School Band of Erie participated in the 1955 event led by Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Earl Warren. In 1960, the grand marshal was Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States, and the Uniontown Red Raider High School Band of Uniontown took part in the great festivity. The Abington Township Senior High School Band of Abington helped to provide the musical honor guard in 1962 while Gov. Albert Rosellini of Washington was the grand marshal.

Pennsylvania congratulates the Tournament of Roses and its presidents for the fine choices of the distinguished men to serve as grand marshal through the years.

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, Rhode Island, the smallest of the 50 States, has been a giant in this country's history and cavalcade of progress. Although nicknamed "Little Rhody," it was in the year of America's independence, 190 years ago—1776—the longest and largest official name was applied—the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It also has great aspirations for the future in living up to the State motto, "Hope," and the meaning of its State capital, Providence, which is "foresight" or "forethought."

The State flower, the violet, grows abundantly along the shaded banks of the Taunton, Pettaquamscutt, Providence, and Seekonk Rivers. Little Rhody extends a cluster of its fragrance and purple beauty in a floral salute to the California New Year's Day pageant, the

78th Annual Tournament of Roses parade in Pasadena on January 2, 1967. The objectives of the Roses Parade are many, being equalled in number by its accomplishments.

Pasadena has given a meaning of happiness and beauty to the beginning of the new year by staging its renowned procession of flowers. It has provided joy to untold millions across the land and in Canada and Mexico who see the spectacle through the magic of television. The Tournament of Roses becomes a gathering place for people of all States and many lands on January 1, thus bringing about a friendly interchange. Knowing that people everywhere like holidays, festivals and beautiful flowers, the Association further cements these friendships by sending many copies of the parade film to all parts of the United States and to the four corners of the globe.

Recognition is given to excellence by extending invitations to outstanding musical units to march in the parade. January 1, 1960, was a banner day in the lives of over 100 members of the Warwick Veterans Memorial High School Band of Warwick appearing as representatives of their school, community and State as well as the eastern seaboard.

The Tournament of Roses has done a great deal in presenting a good image of America. This has been recognized by a score of State resolutions, awards by the Freedoms Foundation and approval and favorable comment from the U.S. Department of State and its various departments and staffs. Rhode Island wishes continued success to this beautiful event.

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Speaker, Tennessee, the Volunteer State, gives a friendly toss of a spray of its State flower, the iris, in a westerly direction toward California as a dramatic tribute to the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses to be held in Pasadena on January 2, 1967.

This State would like to emphasize its endorsement of the 40-year tradition of choosing a theme for each Rose Parade. Beginning in 1927 when the motif was "Songs," the themes have been a center point of float design, basis for selection of the grand marshal and the depiction of the life and times in which the processions are held. As an illustration of the last named, themes in time of economic depression reflect hopes for prosperity and abundance and patriotism has always been keynoted during eras where there is a threat of conflict.

The University of Tennessee had threefold participation in the Pasadena festivities on January 1, 1940—band, float, and team in the Rose Bowl game. The Rose Parade was themed "20th Century" and the progress in science, industry, learning, and the arts was effectively portrayed in beautiful blossoms. Floral likenesses of the following paraded forth: Boulder Dam, the engineering marvel of the era; Mount Wilson Observatory, which was probing the astronomical wonders of the universe with giant telescopes; and Huntington Library, the home of the original works of the masters. With the entertainment world in its heyday, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy were the grand marshals.

"Memorable Moments" was the theme in 1963 when the Treadwell High School Band of Memphis made a triumphant appearance on behalf of the school, city, and State. Entries depicted "First Love," "Spring," "Flag Raising on Iwo Jima," and "Great Moments in Comedy."

The outstanding Isaac Litton High School Band of Nashville took part in the 1964 parade having the theme "Symbols of Freedom." Each of the 22 bands played music that has helped to record this country's march for freedom, independence, and peace. Some of the floats were titled "The Alamo," "First Symbol of Freedom—Old Glory," "Lincoln's Address," and "The Spirit of '76."

Annually, lovers of flowers everywhere, beginning on February 1, are invited to send in suggestions for an imaginative theme. Newspapers, radio, and TV carry the press stories. The contest ends on the last day of February. The tournament president and the float committee inspect each of the 7,000 cards sent in until a suitable theme is agreed upon.

Mr. CABELL. Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that my colleague, Mr. H. ALLEN SMITH, of California, is paying tribute to the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association.

Since my district, Dallas, Tex., is also very proud of its own Cotton Bowl Association, I would like to join in a statement of respect and tribute to our friendly competitor, the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association.

The State of Texas has many parades and fiestas that require the art and science of float construction. My colleague from San Antonio, Mr. HENRY B. GONZALEZ, has in his district annually the world renowned San Jacinto Festival. For many years, the Fiesta Flambeau, the world's largest night parade and an adjunct of the San Jacinto event, has been entering floats in the Tournament of Roses.

Another sustaining Rose Parade entrant from Texas is the Dr. Pepper Co. of my district.

We recognize that the Tournament of Roses has developed many of the designs and construction techniques used in float building. The design and construction of floats is something that has evolved through the years and many of the methods conceived and techniques used have originated in Pasadena. As a result, I extend a big Texas salute to the Tournament of Roses Association for its great impact in float construction and staging of parades and festivals throughout the country.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, Texas, the Lone Star State, demonstrates its State motto, "Friendship," by giving a rousing cheer for the world renowned California fiesta, the Pasadena Tournament of Roses to be held in Pasadena on January 2, 1967. The State flower, the bluebonnet, will offer a striking contrast of color to the California golden poppy and the American beauty rose of Pasadena.

Upon five occasions, Texas has had representation among the bands taking part in the Rose Parade. These were as follows: Southern Methodist University

Band, 1936; St. Mary's Band of San Antonio, 1955; Thomas Jefferson High School Band of San Antonio, 1957; Mesquite High School Band of Mesquite, 1962; and the Castleberry High School Lion Band of River Oaks, 1966.

The people from Texas making the trek to Pasadena are high in praise of the association staging the fete. Pasadena is a haven of friendliness and hospitality, they claim. One particularly big carpet of red roses was rolled out for all Texas and all Texans in 1936. Texas Gov. James V. Allred was the grand marshal and the parade route was lined with visitors wearing ten gallon hats. Southern Methodist University's football team met Stanford in the Rose Bowl game. The Dallas Morning News was so taken with New Year's Day in Pasadena that it had a special edition printed for the Lone Star State entourage of the presses of the Los Angeles Times.

Many were the magnificent floral entries, but one never to be forgotten is the tribute to the beloved Will Rogers, who had met death in an Alaskan plane crash some months before. Reverent applause greeted the entry featuring a riderless horse in memory of the wisecracking humorist and cowboy.

In Pasadena, the bands of Texas strike "Deep in the Heart of Texas." Next New Year's Day, as always, when the great floral spectacle unfolds, it will be "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You."

Mr. BURTON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, Utah, the Beehive State, hails the 78th Annual Tournament of Roses with its theme "Travel Tales in Flowers" because transportation milestones took place there. One of the historic happenings involving railroads of the United States took place near Promontory in 1859 when the Central Pacific met the Union Pacific to complete the laying the transcontinental line. In 1847, Salt Lake City was founded by Brigham Young and his fellow Mormon pioneers, who had just arrived with an immigrant train.

In 1966, the Carbon County High School Band of Price took part in the Pasadena parade, viewed by 1½ million in person and by 100 million on TV. The theme of the parade was "It's a Small World" and this has since been proven most appropriate many times. Messages have come in from the far corners of the United States to the community and to the tournament from former Price residents stating they had watched the parade and the band.

The people of Utah are hard working. The name Beehive State was given to the land because the early settlers, with few tools and implements but with steady industry, made their living from the natural resources of the region. Thus, the State motto is "Industry." Therefore, Utahans enjoy holidays and fiestas, such as the rose parade, as a respite from their labors. Mention is made of the Pasadena floral fete because it has a number of unusual aspects. It dramatizes the beauty of flowers at a time when most of the Nation, as well as the world, is blanketed with ice and snow. This, of course, makes for the novelty, the inconceivable and the incredible. In addition, there is also something of a magical

nature to television. It is both appealing and hard to believe that such a spectacle can be viewed in the warm confines of home when the wintry winds are howling outside.

Further, the fact that it is New Year's Day, a time of new hopes and aspirations, lends itself to the gaiety of the occasion. Generally speaking, it is a day of close ties as family gatherings launch the New Year by viewing the rose parade. This, in turn, reflects itself in the higher number of viewers per set as reported by the agencies compiling statistics and figures on the viewing audience. Finally, many areas of the Nation are represented in the great fiesta in Pasadena—floats, bands and equestrians—which promotes localized interest.

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, Virginia, the Old Dominion State, takes this opportunity to give praise to the event of worldwide fame, the Tournament of Roses, for its continuous improvement and growth, reflecting the wonders of the various eras. New techniques and improvements in communications—news-papers, telegraph, radio, wirephoto, telephone, and television have contributed to the Rose Parade's ever increasing renown.

The parade began in 1890 as a community affair, but the Los Angeles metropolitan papers began devoting columnar space to the festivity as early as 1894. The large papers of New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia gave wide coverage to the event in 1899, thus expanding the scope of the January 1 event. Wider coverage brought about an expanding circle of interest with the first outside entries being admitted just before the turn of the century. The big story in 1901 was the appearance of autos for the first time. Five of the vehicles chugged the distance and reporters recorded the first for posterity.

During the decade of 1910–20, newspaper coverage grew considerably. This was due, in a great measure, to an era of opulence in float design introduced by Mrs. Anita McLaughery and the growing number of entries from outside of Pasadena. The parade of 1917 saw the introduction of international flavor with hotels of many cities of the world sponsoring entries. Western Union had its equipment and operators in force at Tournament Park to relay accounts of the postparade activities and football game across country, beginning in 1916 and continuing until the Rose Bowl was erected in 1922.

Radio was a localized venture for both the parade and game until 1927 when the latter was transmitted over a nationwide hookup. This was an historic first. Network broadcast of the procession followed soon thereafter.

Meanwhile, the operations of the wire services—Associated Press, United Press, and International News Service—began to expand. Photo transmission came about in the 1930's. The operations then became worldwide in scope. Many foreign newspapers had staff coverage.

In 1947, the TV transmission of a quickly processed Rose Parade film opened a new era. Network television ushered in the 1950's. Soon two of the

major networks elected to telecast the festivity. The 1960's saw the birth of communication satellites and now full-scale transmission of the Rose Parade to other continents is only a matter of time.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, Washington, the Evergreen State, offers its State flower, the western rhododendron, as a token of appreciation to California for the opportunity of being associated with the Tournament of Roses and Rose Bowl game on 12 separate occasions.

It was on New Year's Day, 1962, century 21, the State's great World's Fair in Seattle was announced with beauty and pageantry in the Pasadena processional. Washington's Governor, Albert Rosellini, was the grand marshal of the event themed "Around the World With Flowers."

Bellingham High School Band of Bellingham was one of the 20 musical organizations invited for the 1957 parade. Washington State University at Pullman was represented in the parade by a band and float in the 1916 and 1931 parades, the football team taking part in the afternoon contest both years. University of Washington at Seattle had bands and floats in the parade and a team in the Rose Bowl game on the following years: 1924, 1926, 1937, 1944, 1960, 1961, and 1964.

The first intersectional postseason game was played at Tournament Park on January 1, 1902, with Michigan representing the East and Stanford the West. Thereafter, the chariot racing was the feature attraction until January 1, 1916, when Washington State and Brown met to start the series anew. Service teams played in the games of 1918 and 1919. The final New Year's Day game played at Tournament Park was between California and Washington and Jefferson in 1922. The first New Year's clash in the Rose Bowl was between USC and Penn State on January 1, 1923. Notre Dame made its only appearance in the series in 1925, meeting Stanford.

During the two decades from 1926 through 1946, the University of Southern California made Rose Bowl history with seven victories and a lone defeat. Alabama was the standout among the visiting teams with four wins, a tie, and one loss.

In 1947, the Pacific Coast Conference—later changed to the Athletic Association of Western Universities—and the Big Ten joined in a pact to send teams to the Rose Bowl. The agreement has been subsequently renewed. Of the 20 games, 15 games have been won by the Big Ten and with five victories going to the AAWU.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, West Virginia is a place where its State motto, "Mountaineers Are Always Free," surely fits the people because within its boundaries the tradition of hardy independence and love of liberty have flourished long and well. Known both as the Mountain State and the Panhandle State, it is said to be the most northern of the Southern States and the most southern of the Northern States.

The State offers a toast to the magnificent New Year's Day floral pageant, the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, which

will be in its 78th year on January 2, 1967, with the theme being "Travel Tales in Fowers." A significant, but not widely known, travel tale took place in West Virginia with the founding of rural free delivery of the U.S. mail by Postmaster William L. Wilson, a loyal West Virginian.

It was in 1963 that West Virginia celebrated its 100th anniversary of statehood. The yearlong observance was launched with an elegant float in the Rose Parade in Pasadena, representing a handshake across the Nation. "Memorable Moments" was the processional theme on the occasion West Virginia had one of its finest hours. Representing the State musically that day was the Vinson High School Band of Huntington. In 1960, the Weir High School Marching Band of Weirton was one of the honored bands that took part in the proceedings.

The fairness and friendliness of the association staging the great floral fete are seen in the long established policies with regard to extending invitations to float and band participants.

First, the commercial division, which has a long waiting list, is limited to ten entries. The Tournament of Roses is loyal to its old friends and supporters as attested by the fact that a number of communities have been participants for over 50 years. Sister States are welcomed to Pasadena when they choose to take part. This is particularly the case when special occasions, such as statehood anniversaries, are being celebrated.

With regard to out-of-State bands, five have been chosen in recent years to represent the various geographical areas of the United States—East, West, North, South, and Midwest. These are chosen on the basis of past performance.

California communities send their bands on a rotation basis, the cities in a given area alternating with each other.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, Wisconsin, the Dairyland of the Nation, received its name from the Indian word, "Wees-konsan," which means "the gathering of the waters" in description of many small tributaries feeding into the main river stream. Because early day miners burrowed into the earth for ore like badgers, beautiful Wisconsin thus became the Badger State.

Cooperation has long been a byword in the State which has for over a century been the leader in joint marketing techniques of farmers' institutes, dairymen's associations, and cheese-marketing federations. Success and acclaim have also been earned by the Pasadena Tournament of Roses because of putting into practice the word "cooperation."

The Badger State has received the fullest of cooperation from the association staging the Rose Parade during its years of participation. The Oconomowoc American Legion Band of Oconomowoc marched in the 1959 procession. The State of Wisconsin had entries in 1960 and 1963 and the University of Wisconsin was represented by its marching band and a float in the 1953, 1960, and 1963 events with the U.W. football team playing in the Rose Bowl the same years.

The tournament has the wholehearted support of the city of Pasadena, officials, civic leaders, and residents. Many segments of the community begin months in advance in setting the stage for the big event. All city departments are responsible for many of the preparations for the Rose Parade, Post Parade, and Rose Bowl Game.

Since 1930, the musicians of Pasadena City College have marched as the Official Tournament of Roses Band. The city school system and the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel in Pasadena have been long-time entrants. A score of neighboring southern California communities have beautiful floats in the New Year's Day pageant of flowers.

Entries of bands, floats, and equestrians come from 41 of the 50 States of the Union. The following cities outside of California are yearly participants in the event: Dallas, Tex.; Detroit, Mich.; Portland, Oreg.; San Antonio, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; and Washington, D.C. Adding to the national scope of the procession are many firms, associations, and organizations from across the land having floats in the world's most famous floral parade.

The State of Wisconsin hands California and the Pasadena Tournament of Roses a bouquet of its State flower, the violet, for making cooperation a way of life on New Year's Day.

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, Wyoming, the Equality State, has a seal bearing the motto, "Cedant Arma Togae,"—Let Arms Yield to the Gown—in tribute to the right to vote granted to women of the Territory in 1869, slightly more than a half century before they could exercise the privilege generally in the United States.

Statehood was granted to Wyoming in 1890, the same year that the great California pageant of flowers, the Tournament of Roses, had its beginning. Since horses are so inseparably linked with the history of the State, as well as its forward march of progress, it is fitting that Wyoming sends congratulations to the Tournament of Roses as the event featuring the world's greatest assemblage of horses and riders. Equestrian authorities have reported the value of horses and equipment appearing in the Rose Parade approaches \$4 million.

In the early years of the event, the horse was predominant. All decorated units were horse drawn. Tournament presidents, and often the grand marshals, were among the mounted units at the outset. The automobile age first made itself felt in the Rose Parade in 1901 when five gasoline-propelled units chugged along the parade route. In 1920, all of the floats were motor driven for the first time.

Keeping alive the era of the horse and the spirit of the Old West were the individual, group and mounted posse equestrian units appearing in the procession each New Year's Day. One of the traditions of the event was the appearance of M. S. Pashgian, noted horseman and Pasadena businessman. An era ended in the late 1920's when he quit riding after appearing in 25 parades.

It was about 1928, the tournament set forth the rigid rules requiring silver tack and equipment on all mounts. Undoubtedly, this was an important milestone as far as upgrading the parade was concerned.

In 1947, tradition of massed colors began with the appearance of the Long Beach Mounted Police. Twenty years later, the 30 riders on matched palominos and holding American flags, appeared in the parade's forefront. The foremost Shrine mounted patrols of the Nation have taken part in this great show. Traditionally, the Rose Parade features 4 mounted patrols of 25 horses and riders each and 150 individual riders grouped according to breed and color of mount.

Mr. REINECKE. Mr. Speaker, as a spokesman for the great State of California, I would like to bring attention to the many contributions to international understanding made by the Pasadena Tournament of Roses, which will observe its 78th year on January 2, 1967.

Each year since its founding in 1890, the fame of the Tournament of Roses has spread. First, it was a community undertaking and then neighboring communities began to participate. The message of beautiful flowers crept across this vast land with the result that cities and States began to enter floral masterpieces in the magnificent event. This ever-widening circle of fame was due to the improved techniques of communications and the fact that people across the country and around the globe love the excitement of fiestas and the beauty of flowers.

Through the medium of international wire services, films, tournament programs, brochures and national magazine features the Tournament of Roses story has been taken to all parts of the world. William Lockhart, as a lad in Dublin, Ireland, saw a movie newsreel of the Rose Parade in a theater, causing him to silently vow to go to the wonderful land of such beauty. Following a distinguished record as an officer in the British Army in World War II, he moved to southern California where he is a successful businessman.

In 1960, an elegant entry titled "Splendor of Siam" brought a letter from the King of Thailand requesting a source for a color photograph of the float. Letters come from many lands, usually written in the native language, asking for information on the Tournament of Roses.

The official films of the Tournament of Roses are shown at least 100 times a day in some part of the world. The mayor of Ramat Gan, Israel, exhibited the film for a week to a total audience of 20,000 persons. A member of the U.S. Embassy staff at Karachi, Pakistan, wrote the film was easily the finest presentation of the American way of life that he had ever seen. The U.S. Information Agency, a division of the Department of State, has made priority requests for shipment of the films to such places as Kingston, Jamaica or Phnompenh, Cambodia. Even if the narration on the film is not understood, people in all corners of the earth seem to understand the language of rosebuds and, therefore, enjoy the spectacle to the fullest.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the subject on which I have spoken.

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

There was no objection.

THE RIGHT OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO UNHINDERED ACCESS TO INFORMATION ABOUT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HOWARD] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, complete and unhindered access to information concerning the functions of the Federal Government would seem so patently to be the right of the American people that neither argument nor legislation should be required in its defense.

Nevertheless, there has been, especially in recent years, a tendency on the part of certain Federal agencies to exercise increasingly strict controls over the disclosure of their records and other information so essential to an informed public.

Democratic government cannot thrive in the dark. The people must be fully informed if they are to govern themselves wisely. The ultimate source of authority in our country is the people. It is the people who decide the nature of the government under which they live. It is to the people that we, as their elected Representatives in Congress, are responsible.

The bureaucracy of the executive branch, although not elected by the people, is no less accountable to them. The sometimes capricious and dogmatic determination by executive officials concerning what information will be released and what withheld cannot be tolerated by a society that depends upon public enlightenment for its very life.

It must in all honesty be conceded that this is not a simple issue. All of us will, I think, agree that no useful purpose can be served by releasing some types of information. Indeed, immeasurable harm could be done, for example, to our national security if every Government file were to be opened for public inspection.

I have no doubt that the sheer magnitude of the Federal Government is partially to blame for the information crisis now confronting us. Considering its great size and complexity and the vast range of its responsibilities, the Federal Government, in my opinion, is on the whole well administered. But there is bound to be overlap and duplication of authority and areas of confusion, misunderstanding, and uncertainty in so vast an enterprise. Communication and cooperation within the Federal Establishment are less than perfect, and no doubt part of the breakdown of the public information process is attributable to all of these factors.

Nor can we hurl an indiscriminate indictment against all Federal officials who are responsible for the information policies of their agencies. The legal mandate upon which they must rely for direction is so vague, so ambiguous, and so general that it defies consistent interpretation and invites abuse. Even the most conscientious official may be hard put to know how to construe the law and is therefore inclined to act in a very conservative way.

The law to which I am referring is section 3 of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946. Attempts have been made in every Congress over the past 10 years or more to amend this section, but so far the results have been zero.

The other body passed amending legislation in the 88th Congress, but this House failed to act on it. Now, once again, the other body has taken the lead. Last October, after careful hearings, it passed S. 1160 and sent the bill to us.

It is now up to this House to recognize the importance of this measure and to give it prompt and favorable action.

Before we turn our attention to the corrective features of S. 1160, let us see why it is that section 3, as now incorporated in the Administrative Procedure Act, is such an unsatisfactory, even dangerous statute.

When the bill that was to become the Administrative Procedure Act was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee some 20 years ago, this report said, in part, that:

The information provisions are in many ways among the most important, far-reaching, and useful provisions. The section has been drawn upon the theory that administrative operations and procedures and public property which the general public, rather than a few specialists or lobbyists, is entitled to know or have ready means of knowing with definiteness and assurance.

On the surface section 3 would appear to meet these criteria and fulfill the hopes of the committee. It requires agencies to publish in the Federal Register the methods whereby the public may obtain information or submit requests and the locations for transacting this business. The agencies must also publish data about their procedures, rules, and statements of general policy or interpretations formulated and adopted by the agency for public guidance.

The trouble is that here and there in this section are certain vague, general phrases that can be interpreted in such a way as to frustrate completely the original objectives of this law. Intended as an instrument for making information available to the people, this section has been used instead in far too many instances as an excuse for withholding this information.

For example, all or any part of the information supposed to be revealed under section 3 may be withheld if, in the agency's judgment, it involves, "any function of the United States requiring secrecy in the public interests."

Agencies are required by the law to open to the public their final opinions or orders on cases they have adjudicated. Exempt from this provision, however, are those opinions and orders "required for good cause to be held confidential."

Finally, we observe in subsection (c) that as a matter of general practice matters of official record shall be made available to "persons properly and directly concerned except information held confidential for good cause found."

Look again at these phrases. Information must be disclosed unless it involves a function "requiring secrecy in the public interest." Information must be disclosed unless "required for good cause to be held confidential." Information will be disclosed to "persons properly and directly concerned except information held confidential for good cause found."

It is the agency that decides what these phrases mean, how they should be interpreted, and to whom they should be applied. There is no definition of these phrases in the law itself nor in its legislative history. There is no acknowledgment anywhere that an American citizen, just because he is a citizen, has a basic right to see the record of actions taken by Federal agencies.

To top it off, under the present law the citizen who has been denied access to this information can do nothing about it. There is no judicial redress available to him.

It is my firm conviction that the enactment of S. 1160 would accomplish the purposes hoped for but never attained under the existing section 3. It has been accurately stated that passage of this bill would make an information disclosure law out of what has become an information withholding law.

How would this be done? In the first place S. 1160 contains clear, logical, and practical standards for deciding what agency information should be available to the public and what should not. It eliminates those vague and undefined phrases, such as "for good cause to be held confidential" and "good cause found." It defines much more specifically what limited classes of information may be held back from public scrutiny.

Second, the measure now before us removes from the agencies their power to decide who shall see official records and who shall not. No one will have to pass the test as to whether he is "properly and directly concerned." The basic assumption of this bill is that the people as a whole have an inherent right to Government information and that the exercise of this right should not depend upon how an agency happens to feel about any particular individual.

Specifically exempted are matters ruled by the President to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy, internal agency personnel practices, data protected from disclosure by statute, trade secrets and commercial data, some inter- and intra-agency affairs, personnel and medical files, the opening of which might result in an invasion of privacy, investigatory files, data concerning the supervision of financial institutions, and data consisting of geological and geophysical information.

Another important provision of S. 1160, wholly ignored under the present law, makes available redress in the Federal judicial system to anyone from whom an

agency has withheld information. In the Federal court the agency would be required to justify its action against the aggrieved person. The court could enjoin the agency from continuing to withhold the date, and if the agency officials failed to comply with the court order, they could face punishment for contempt.

In a column in the Washington Star, May 16, 1966, Paul Hope wrote that this bill "would establish incontrovertibly the principle that government records are indeed public records and should be available for public inspection unless there is a valid and overriding reason to the contrary."

No one will disagree with the importance of this principle to the health of democracy, and I agree with Mr. Hope that S. 1160 would do much to make a practical reality of this principle.

It is my sincere hope that this House will give its prompt approval to this measure.

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

Mr. HOWARD. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has talked about access to information. I join with him in his remarks. This matter is often treated loosely. We do not meet the problem as we should.

For instance, if we make a comparison with private industry, an employee in a private bank as part of his training is told not to give out any information to anyone or he will be fired. Employees in any of the industrial plants, whether in the office or any other place, unless it be the topman, may not open their mouths or leak out information or they will be fired.

I should like to make it clear that I have learned from experience in my State as well as here we sometimes fail to get facts and information. This is very frustrating.

I am sure there is no good reason for most of the information to be withheld. It is not secret. It is not confidential. It is not classified. I believe that in some cases our big problem is that people are afraid of those over them.

In my own law office, ever since I can remember, the girl who works there has always been instructed, "Nobody gets anything out of any file without my permission."

That is the only way to run the office. People could not come in and ask for wills and deeds and everything else. Every girl who works there is told very emphatically, "no paper is to be taken out of any file, and you are not to talk about anything that happens in this office."

There are things of that type throughout the State system and the Federal system of Government. It is felt that those who keep their mouths shut stay out of trouble.

Our problem is how to permit people in a position to give out information to feel free to do so. If we can overcome that problem, I believe we will make a great deal of progress.

This has something to do with command, and people under command, and instructions handed out.

The need for the bill is quite apparent. I introduced a bill, along with our colleague from California [Mr. Moss].

I hope we will be successful. Government will be better if the bill is passed.

Mr. HOWARD. I thank the gentleman for his remarks. With such a distinguished cosponsor as the gentleman from New Jersey, I feel certain this enhances the prospects of passage of the bill.

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

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

Mr. EDMONDSON. I compliment the gentleman from New Jersey on an outstanding speech. I believe the gentleman from New Jersey has already distinguished himself in this body by his ability and by his dedication. The leadership which he is displaying on this issue is outstanding. I commend him for it, and I commend him for the outstanding record he is making as a Member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOWARD. I thank the gentleman. I also thank the gentleman for being a cosponsor of this important bill.

THE EXERCISE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

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

Mr. MOELLER. Mr. Speaker, last week I submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the exercise of religious liberty.

The events of our times cause thoughtful men and women in our Nation to repeat the words of Thomas Jefferson:

God who gave us life gave us liberty. Can the liberties of a nation be secure when we have removed a conviction that these liberties are the gift of God? Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, that His justice cannot sleep forever.

Freedom is a prized possession not only to be fought for, but one to be sought of Him who alone can finally bestow the gift. The God who gives us life in our time is the God who gives us liberty in our age as well. Throughout our Nation's brief history, statesmen have not hesitated to contend for a tradition that acknowledges God as the giver of our liberty. They have not held that this voice should be raised only in the pulpits of our churches and in the citadels of our homes. The Halls of Congress are accustomed to the sound of voices which hold this to be "one Nation under God."

The rich tradition of our Nation supports the thesis which separates the functions of church and state. There is abundant evidence to embrace the wisdom of that principle. But our tradition has never supported the sterile notion of separation of God and state.

Recent Supreme Court decisions have, I believe, wisely ruled against prescribed forms and regulated practices for prayer and Bible-reading in our schools. I do not take issue, as some do, with the

Court's decision that State authorities administering our educational institutions may not prescribe form or content for religious exercises conducted in buildings supported wholly or in part through public funds.

What does deeply concern me and many Americans is an interpretation being given our Constitution which restricts the expression of a freedom guaranteed us by our Constitution. The first amendment states boldly and plainly:

Congress shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.

The first set of words, "shall make no laws respecting an establishment of religion" are matched by another set, "or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Congress has made no such laws, but I contend that the recent rulings have pointed up a dilemma for the worshipping and nonworshipping Americans which calls for a clarification of this first amendment.

When Americans are engaged in activities required by one law, no other law should be invoked or interpreted to be come a restriction or prohibition on them from engaging in the voluntary exercise of their most treasured and respected right, the free exercise of religion. To disengage the individual from this free and voluntary expression while he is required by law to be a member of a group is to do violence to his personal freedoms and interpersonal relationships.

The religion of a man is both personal and interpersonal. By it he expresses his personal relationship to another Being higher than himself, and he also expresses his interpersonal relationships to others who share his personal beliefs. The religious dimension is a vertical and horizontal one. To restrict the individual in his free and voluntary expression at the level of the horizontal dimension is in my judgment an unrealistic, unwarranted, and unnecessary inhibition not implicit in our Constitution.

The amendment I propose is an amendment which I hope can enjoy the hearty support of all Americans. It is not intended to divide us, but to unite us. It is designed not to limit us, but to enlarge the potentials for religious liberty for us all. It purposefully calls upon the people themselves to safeguard and extend the intent and purpose of the first amendment.

Robert Frost gave a classic definition of freedom when he said:

You have freedom when you're easy in the harness.

It seems evident that our Nation is not "easy in the harness" on the expression of our religious liberties in our public institutions. Admittedly, there are many horns to this dilemma, but truly free men, if given time, if given patience, and if given purpose, have the capacity to file away these horns and to resolve these dilemmas.

My proposed amendment to the Constitution relating to the exercise of religious liberty reads:

No provision of the first or fourteenth articles of amendment to this Constitution shall be deemed to prohibit Congress or a

State from permitting any person voluntarily to exercise his religious liberties while he is engaged in activities required to be performed by law. Neither Congress nor a State may prescribe the form or content of such exercise.

The force and influence of our tax-supported institutions dare never be one-sided and favor that element which favors either religion, nonreligion, or irreligion. But that force and influence dare never place an individual into a situation required by law and then restrict him in either personal or corporate expressions of his liberties as long as they are voluntary and the form and content are not prescribed by authorities administering these activities.

I recognize that what I propose here poses practical problems which will call for patient dialog between free men of good will. It will take time to discover ways and means to make such free exercise of religious liberty possible under these conditions. But it will be worth the time, the effort, the discussion, the debate, and the dissent to assure ourselves that we can be certain that no laws are ever made respecting the establishment of religion, and that no laws are ever interpreted to prohibit any American the free exercise of his religion.

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

Mr. MOELLER. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Ohio for his remarks and to congratulate him upon his introduction of this proposed constitutional amendment.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman has well said, throughout the years of American history, the religious faith of our people has run like a golden thread through the history of this Republic. From the time our pilgrim fathers came to these shores seeking a place in which to live and work and worship in freedom to the present time our Nation has been bullded upon the shoulders of people of faith, who have sought through the years to make and keep this a nation under God. Our Founding Fathers, the framers of the Constitution, demonstrated this by their frequent references to Deity and by invoking His divine blessings upon their endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, in the Continental Army there were chaplains to serve the men who were fighting for liberty and for the establishment of this Nation. From that time until this the chaplaincy has been a vital part of our Military Establishment. The Congress itself has its Chaplains of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, we have sought recognition of the religious faith of our people and the desire of so many of us to keep our country a nation under God. Yet, we have also been concerned with maintaining the strict separation of church and state, with maintaining a situation in which the people could have complete freedom of religion, but in which there could be no state religion, no state-prescribed religion or establishment of religion by the Congress or by the several States.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MOELLER] in his amendment has sought recognition of these twin necessities in the area of religious liberty; that our interpretation of the principle of the separation of church and state should not take such form that we could in fact circumscribe and limit the free exercise of religion by American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, we do not seek freedom from religion but freedom of religion here in this country.

Yet, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MOELLER] has specifically included in his amendment the safeguard that neither the Congress nor the State would prescribe forms of religious instruction or the content of any religious exercise.

It seems to me the gentleman is on the right track toward solving a difficult problem, and an important problem in our country in our time. Certainly, this Nation cannot endure unless it remains a nation under God. Surely, we cannot seek freedom from religion in our country. The gentleman would guarantee to Americans free exercise of their faith, and yet protect them from State established or State promoted religious exercises. I congratulate the gentleman and will certainly join in support of his amendment.

Mr. MOELLER. I thank the gentleman for his very fine statement.

I think we must recognize the fact that should an amendment such as this be adopted regardless of what interpretation might be placed on it by school administrators, we at least are safeguarding for those who are engaged in any kind of activity required by law the right to a religious exercise. Most of all it would, as the gentleman has so ably pointed out also, safeguard our military men so far as the services of chaplains in various branches of the military is concerned, as well as also making absolutely sure that the House of Representatives and the Senate should they so choose may at all times have a chaplain for their spiritual ministry.

I appreciate also the gentleman's comment of support. I hope we can generate the necessary enthusiasm in committee and see to it that this amendment might be brought to the floor for consideration.

A MOON TREATY

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DADDARIO] 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the spectacular soft landing of our Surveyor spacecraft on the moon focuses attention on the urgent need expressed by President Johnson last month for a treaty on space.

Now the Russians have come to the United Nations with a similar request. In fact, the Soviet proposal is so much like President Johnson's that the Wash-

ington Post suggests the U.N. should have no trouble in concluding an international agreement.

The Post says:

If its value at this point is as much politically symbolic as effectively real, so be it. Let's have a treaty.

I ask that the Post editorial be made a part of the RECORD.

TOWARD A MOON TREATY

The Soviet proposal for a peaceful-moon treaty is so much like the three-week-old American proposal that the United Nations should have no trouble making a treaty. The earlier Luna flights and now the Surveyor mission demonstrate the timeliness of international agreement on unrestricted, peaceful exploitation of the moon and other heavenly bodies. No less useful would be the earth-bound recognition of common purpose that Soviet-American negotiation of a moon treaty would represent.

Procedural differences exist; one hopes the Russians inserted them merely to draw attention from their tardiness in submitting a draft. Substantively their proposal seems fine, a happy overlap of scientific and political purposes, although it does not pick up President Johnson's suggestions on mutual aid by astronauts and cosmonauts in trouble and on avoidance of lunar contamination. It is a sad commentary on East-West immobility that there hasn't been a treaty before. If its value at this point is as much politically symbolic as effectively real, so be it. Let's have a treaty.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AREA TRANSIT COMPACT

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WILLIS] 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday President Johnson sent to Congress an urgent request for the enactment of legislation that would authorize and approve an interstate compact for the establishment of a Transit Authority with power to plan and propose financing for a regionwide transit system for the District of Columbia area. On the same day, the requested legislation was introduced by Chairman CELLER, of the Committee on the Judiciary—House Joint Resolution 1163. Similar measures have also been introduced by Judge SMITH, House Joint Resolution 1164; Mr. BROYHILL, H.R. 15588; Mr. MACHEN, H.R. 15599; Mr. MATHIAS, H.R. 15600; and Mr. SICKLES, H.R. 15603.

All these measures were referred to the Judiciary Committee and, by it, to Subcommittee No. 3, of which I am chairman.

Recognizing the urgency of a solution to the District of Columbia transit problem, the subcommittee has scheduled a hearing on these measures for June 23, 1966.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION AMENDMENTS TO NDEA

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman

from Maryland [Mr. SICKLES] 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, since the enactment of the National Defense Education Act of 1958, this far-reaching legislation has been amended and extended to provide, among other things, opportunities for teachers to improve their knowledge and skills through summer institutes.

From the basic act which concentrated on science, mathematics, modern foreign languages, and guidance, we have progressed by including institutes in the equally vital subject areas of English, reading, history, geography, economics, industrial arts, disadvantaged youth, school library personnel, and educational media specialists. Through the establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities, the Congress has recognized the importance of these areas of knowledge also, and, of course, since 1918, and more recently since 1963, we have provided assistance, including teacher training, for vocational education in our secondary schools.

The only regular curricular offering of the schools which has not received attention from the Congress is the vitally important area of health and physical education. The bill I am introducing today will correct this serious oversight. The measure is identical to H.R. 12928 introduced by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MUEBS], who deserves great credit for his leadership in this matter.

The inclusion of health, and physical education in titles III and XI of the National Defense Education Act is proposed as basic to achieving the maximum results from the Federal assistance given to the other subject areas presently covered in the act. The ideal of ancient Greece of a sound mind in a sound body is not merely an idle cliché. Socrates repeatedly stressed that grave mistakes in thinking are attributed to poor health. Comenius, the 16th century Czech educator noted "to attain the best results physical exercise must accompany and condition mental training." Rousseau maintained that "an enfeebled body enervates the mind." In more modern studies, Arnold Gesell, Arthur Jersild, and Jean Piaget have determined that the earliest learnings of children are motor and form the foundation for learning.

Health and physical education programs have several basic contributions to make to academic achievement. The development of motor skills, the promotion of physical fitness, the social and emotional development which is basic to sound mental health are basic to the child's motivation to learn. Lewis Terman, the famous psychologist has, through research, discovered that physical weakness is found 30 percent fewer times in children of higher intelligence than in those of lower mental ability. There are hundreds of studies which indicate that physical fitness is

due fundamentally to achievement of a child's full academic potential.

In health education classes, where they exist, students not only learn about good nutrition, the basis for good vision, and the importance of personal cleanliness, they also learn about the harmful effects of dangerous drugs, such as LSD, of smoking, and of the use of alcohol. Our modern youngsters, subjected as they are through television, magazine advertising, and movies to the fetish of sexual attraction as the acme of success, need sound instruction in sex education—an area which far too many parents are too embarrassed to approach, and most teachers fearful of attempting.

Action by this Congress to authorize institutes for health and physical education teachers and of matching funds for equipment—not including athletic equipment—for schools to carry out health and physical education programs would indicate to the educators of this Nation that the Congress does believe in a sound mind in a sound body. To fail to enact such a simple, but basic, amendment, on the contrary, will indicate that we are not concerned with our children's health and fitness. I can think of no reason to oppose this legislation—and the reasons for support are myriad, indeed.

HEARINGS HELD IN MINNEAPOLIS ON WAR IN VIETNAM—V

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRASER] 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, after holding the Friday evening session of expert witnesses and discussion with the panel, the Vietnam hearings in Minneapolis continued on Saturday, first with organizational representatives and then with individual citizens.

It is evident to all of us here in Congress that the citizens of our districts and of the Nation have given much careful consideration to our involvement in Vietnam. It is further evident that they have much to contribute to the process out of which our Nation's foreign policy emerges.

Mr. Speaker, I for one am keenly aware of the role which the people can play and the strength which they can contribute to the policymaking process. For it is they who ultimately give energy and direction to our foreign policy. From my point of view, therefore, the purpose of these hearings was twofold: First, to provide a form, a reasonable form, in which a variety of views could be developed and expressed. Second, to help me to have some better understanding of some of the concerns, the points of interest, and the doubts of people in my district and the immediate area.

I think it would be helpful at this point to place in the RECORD a list of the participants at this conference and a summary of the many ideas expressed on

each of five questions I had posed as a focus for the hearings:

PANEL

Congressman DONALD M. FRASER, Chairman. Gary Crawford, Attorney at Law, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Professor Harold Deutsch, Chairman, History Department, University of Minnesota. Dr. Abram E. Manell, Department of State (Dec. 8, 1965 only).

Barbara Stuhler, Minnesota World Affairs Center.

EXPERT WITNESSES

(Evening Session, Tuesday, December 7, 1965)

Professor Carl A. Auerbach, Law School, University of Minnesota.

Professor Edward Coen, Economics Department, University of Minnesota.

Professor Rodney C. Loehr, History Department, University of Minnesota.

Professor Charles H. McLaughlin, Chairman, Political Science Department, University of Minnesota.

Professor Wesley St. John, Political Science, Hamline University.

Professor Burton N. Stein, History Department, University of Minnesota.

Professor Romeyn Taylor, History Department, University of Minnesota.

ORGANIZATION WITNESSES

(Morning Session, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1965)

Colonel Vernal L. Boline, Commander of the Minneapolis Chapter, Disabled American Veterans.

William C. Braatz, Socialist Labor Party. Erik A. Dundurs, President, Council for Liberation of Captive Peoples from Soviet Domination.

Lynn M. Elling, Chairman, Minnesota Branch, United World Federalists.

Grace Gibas, Minnesota Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Joseph Johnson, Socialist Workers Party. Howard L. Kabel, University of Minnesota Young Democrats.

Ronald V. Kenitz, Commander, Department of Minnesota, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

Robert W. McCoy, President, American Humanist Association.

Stanley Nesheim, American Friends Service Committee of the Minnesota Area.

Vance Opperman, Students for a Democratic Society.

Mrs. Harlan D. Root, Minneapolis League of Women Voters.

Janet Rovick, Minnesota Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Daniel J. Slater, Chairman, Minnesota Citizens Legislative League.

Professor Harlan Smith, Committee on International Affairs, Minnesota Council of Churches.

Arthur Sternberg, Minnesota Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy.

Professor Burnham Terrell, Chairman, Committee on Ministry and Counsel, Twin Cities Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

Margaret M. Thompson, President, Minnesota Branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Frank Verrall, Jr., Twin Cities DuBois Clubs.

Denton Wilson, Chairman, University of Minnesota Republican Association.

INDIVIDUAL WITNESSES

(Afternoon session, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1965)

Professor Henry E. Allen, 1917 James Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Norton L. Armour, 107 Arthur Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, Minn.

James S. Beck, 180 Bedford Street Southeast, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Wright W. Brooks, 5056 Garfield Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Martha Cohn, 2420 Seabury Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Brian J. Coyle, 421 Cedar Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Bernard Cullen, 3711 East 40th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wallace F. Doerr, 3408 Zenith Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Orin D. Doty, 3625 2nd Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

John Edie, 4832 Queen Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

J. Merle Harris, 3509 Stinson Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ward A. Horton, 3440 Colfax Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Orville J. Jorgenson, 3440 47th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Frank Kent, 1103 Olson Memorial Highway, Minneapolis, Minn.

J. Patrick Kittler, 303 Towle Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Paul H. Kundzins, 2607½ 7th Street South, Minneapolis, Minn.

David B. Leonard, 4853 Russell Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Joseph E. Murphy, Jr., 2116 West Lake of Isles Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.

William Musolt, 2200 Flag Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Richard Nichol森, 346 Roslyn Place, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lorraine E. V. Peterson, 4243 44th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Martin Pierce, 308 16th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn.

Stanley K. Platt, 2002 West Lake of the Isles Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn.

Larry Seigle, 1819 16th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mulford Q. Sibley, Minneapolis, Minn.

Vera Stephens, 3945 Chicago Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Matthew H. Thayer, 717 University Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lawrence G. Western, 312 South 8th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

SUMMARY QUESTIONS

Witnesses were asked to direct their testimony to one or more of the following specific points:

1. What role might the United Nations play in Vietnam?
2. What more should the United States do to assist the government of Vietnam in the development of stable political institutions?
3. What can be done in the way of economic and social development?
4. What should an acceptable basis be for settlement of the conflict in Vietnam?
5. What lessons should be drawn from a decade of United States involvement in Vietnam?

The questions themselves point up the constructive emphasis which characterize the hearings.

WHAT ROLE MIGHT THE UNITED NATIONS PLAY IN VIETNAM?

The assumption underlying this question was that the United Nations should have a role in Vietnam. The discussion stressed three aspects of the question. First, the proper time and conditions for the United Nations' consideration of and participation in the Vietnamese problem. Second, the consequences of action or inaction by the United Nations. And third, means to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to bring about a settlement in Vietnam.

One witness stated that the United States should not call upon the United Nations to play any part in an attempt to bring about an end to the Vietnamese conflict, for "it is unrealistic to expect action on the part of the United Nations in support of our position

and interests."¹ Another believed that the Communist nations have too much power in the United Nations and that we should not bring the issue to that body.² A third declared that the United Nations has no "right to be involved in Vietnamese affairs without the consent of the Vietnamese people."³

But on the whole, witnesses favored participation by the United Nations immediately or in the future. Most agreed that the United Nations should take a "central place" in the solution of the conflict in Vietnam.⁴

CONDITIONS FOR UNITED NATIONS INVOLVEMENT

One group of witnesses argued that the United States should place the problem before the United Nations immediately. One person said that the country is violating its obligations under the United Nations Charter and must invite the United Nations to initiate international presence in Vietnam.⁵

A second said the United States must clearly ask for United Nations action because it does not send a task force into a dispute without being invited by at least one of the parties to the conflict.⁶ Another believed we bypass the United Nations whenever it suits our own interest; "to do so, said another, is to weaken the fabric of the United Nations as a peace-keeping instrument."⁷

The United States, suggested one person, should introduce into the Security Council or the General Assembly a resolution requesting a ceasefire and suggesting that the 1954 Geneva Conference be reconvened with the National Liberation Front present.⁸ Beyond these actions, said someone else, the United Nations should be called upon to determine whether acts of aggression have occurred; to monitor the truce to prevent violations, including infiltration of supplies and men from North Vietnam; to supervise any elections resulting from negotiations; and to sponsor and supervise such projects as the Mekong Delta Project for the economic development of the area.⁹

Others doubted the fruitfulness of United Nations participation at the present. The previously mentioned group foresaw a role for the international organization in bringing about a cease-fire and negotiations. These persons believe the United Nations' role can only begin after the end of military operations. Discussion of this question, along with questions two and three, is "tragically irrelevant in the short term while in the long term and with an end to military operations or their drastic reductions, these points become the most important that one could consider," said one witness.¹¹

Other views: The United Nations may later play a vital role in a peacekeeping capacity in the supervision of Vietnamese elections and in social and economic development.¹² At the present, however, only diplomatic soundings by the Secretary General should be carried on,¹³ and the United Nations should "act as a medium of communication."¹⁴ The United States should not seek to enlarge this present role, nor should the United Nations.¹⁵ Such action might make

the situation worse.¹⁶ These witnesses expressed reservations about the reaction of the Soviet Union: She would not dare to support United Nations action because of the danger of losing control of the Communist world to China;¹⁷ her restraining attitude would disappear, and she would be forced to align herself more closely with China.¹⁸

CONSEQUENCES OF ACTION OR INACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS

The ability of the United Nations to consider the Vietnamese problem was a matter of concern both to those who urged its immediate involvement and to those who favored action by it at a later time.

The former thought that the longer United Nations action is delayed and denied by American military efforts, "the more damage the United Nations will suffer in its capacity to deal with that matter or any other similar matter."¹⁹ These holding this position believed there existed a lack of consistent support for the world body by its large-nation members.²⁰

Those witnesses who urged waiting until a truce is obtained before putting the issue before the United Nations stated that the United Nations "has not yet devised methods by which peace can be maintained in situations where one or more of the major world powers believes that they have overriding interests at stake,"²¹ for the great powers have not yet accepted peaceful settlements of disputes of that magnitude as a paramount mutual interest and principle.²² Faced by an unsolvable problem, the United Nations would be dangerously weakened, according to this thinking.²³

STRENGTHENING THE UNITED NATIONS

Persons from both groups agreed upon the difficulty of settling the Vietnamese conflict by the United Nations without Communist China's membership.²⁴ The United Nations, to their thinking, may not even function as "an effective vehicle for discussion" as long as it excludes China,²⁵ although if the Chinese Communists sat on the Security Council they would be almost certain to veto anything done there.²⁶ To assume a dispute-settling and peacekeeping process built upon the facilities of the United Nations, they said, representatives of four divided countries—China, Vietnam, Korea, and Germany—should be seated in the United Nations as soon as possible.²⁷

Another area of agreement was the need for strengthening United Nations peacekeeping force activities. The military and economic commitment to South Vietnam by the United States is so great that in comparison "the United Nations lacks the resources and the power to guarantee the security of South Vietnam," one man stated.²⁸ That American troops cannot be withdrawn, according to one witness, until a settlement can be guaranteed by the United Nations, emphasizes the urgency to create within the United Nations adequate machinery to meet peacekeeping needs.²⁹ An automatic method of financing the United Nations, such as a tax on all international trade,³⁰ is required to support an international police force, was

¹⁵ Edie, p. 1.

¹⁷ Loehr, p. 87.

¹⁸ Edie, p. 1.

¹⁹ Stein, p. 15.

²⁰ Sternberg, p. 4.

²¹ J. Patrick Kittler, p. 2.

²² Ibid.

²³ Edie, p. 1.

²⁴ Professor Romeyn Taylor, p. 83.

²⁵ Larry Seigle, p. 2.

²⁶ Loehr, pp. 79-80.

²⁷ Kabel, p. 1.

²⁸ William D. Musolt.

²⁹ Lynn M. Elling, p. 3.

³⁰ Robert W. McCoy, p. e.

¹ Daniel J. Slater, p. 1 (page references are to pages of statements submitted by organization and individual witnesses and to pages of the recorded testimony by expert witnesses.)

² Lorraine E. V. Peterson, p. 1.

³ Frank Verrall, p. 1.

⁴ Professor Burton N. Stein, p. 15.

⁵ Howard L. Kabel, pp. 1, 2.

⁶ B. J. Merle Marvis, p. 1.

⁷ Professor Edward Coen, p. 80.

⁸ Norton L. Armour, p. 2.

⁹ Arthur Sternberg, p. 4.

¹⁰ Armour, p. 3.

¹¹ Stein, p. 15.

¹² Edie, p. 1.

¹³ Professor Rodney C. Loehr, p. 80.

¹⁴ Ibid., p. 41.

¹⁵ Stein, p. 78.

suggested.²¹ Also suggested was the reconstruction of the United Nations Panel of Inquiry and Conciliation with appointments made by the Secretary General.²²

WHAT MORE SHOULD THE UNITED STATES DO TO ASSIST THE GOVERNMENT OF VIETNAM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STABLE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS?

Almost all participants said they appreciated that the problem in Vietnam is by no means military alone and that a great effort to strengthen the political, social, and economic structures of Vietnam and other Southeast Asian nations is needed.²³ Differences arose over the proper means to bring about strong political structures.

WHILE THE WAR CONTINUES

One witness stated that our objective is to have an independent government in South Vietnam which is capable of governing in its own interest. To bring about this independent government, he said, stable conditions must be created by ending the invasion from the north and quelling the insurgency in the south.²⁴ Although in the short run, it is likely that the peasants of South Vietnam would be better off if the war ended immediately and on any terms, the long-run consequences would be to eliminate true self-determination, said another witness.²⁵ After the war is won by the present South Vietnamese government, free elections (perhaps supervised by the United States²⁶) will be held to establish a constitutional and sovereign government, said others.²⁷

Other persons argued that nothing could be done while military actions continue,²⁸ or there is continuation of aid in any form whatsoever to the Ky regime.²⁹ Immediate withdrawal is necessary³⁰ because there is "absolutely no possibility" of the development of stable political institutions in Vietnam "so long as American military forces are present," some said.³¹

STABLE INSTITUTIONS

There was general agreement that the end of war will not necessarily bring democracy or the development of stable political institutions in Vietnam.³² Most believed that the United States has a role there. Some, however, suggested transfer of our involvement to the specialized agencies of the United Nations,³³ because "the opportunity to build political institutions within Vietnam to a point of livable stability would be greater than trying to 'go it alone'."³⁴ It was pointed out that in its support of President Diem, the United States had not worked to build a democratic government but rather had created one representing a small minority of the Vietnamese people.³⁵

The difficulty of fostering stable political institutions through the central government in Saigon was noted in several ways: They cannot be created by a magic reshuffling of politicians.³⁶ Over a period of eleven years South Vietnam has had leadership which failed to win popularity in the local communities and villages, and there is a lack of understanding among villagers of the role of the Saigon government.³⁷

Indeed, the problem of creating stable institutions is greater than mere unification of religious sects whose leaders are very jealous of their authority and not ready to share it, and tribes of Montagnards who are under the absolute rule of their chiefs and hostile to the Vietnamese people.³⁸ It is not enough to integrate civilian leaders into the power structure of the government.³⁹ The problem is more complex than just a struggle between Communists and anti-Communists.⁴⁰ The government of South Vietnam today is city-oriented, and a better balance between city and country is needed⁴¹ to bring to the whole of the Vietnamese population a sense of belonging to something worth fighting for.⁴²

UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

Suggestions for United States aid in political development emphasized activity in the villages beyond Saigon. These were some opinions: Of primary importance in creating a stable community is immediate relief for large numbers of refugees.⁴³ The United States can send professional people to train administrators in rural regions and increase Agency for International Development and Peace Corps personnel in the villages.⁴⁴ Political involvement by the peasants can be increased by expanding and extending public forums held in provincial councils, in which government programs are explained and peasants have an opportunity to state their problems. This device has been used in Gia Dinh province.⁴⁵ Advisory teams of civilians who are fluent in the language, expert organizers, and able in the primary skills of agriculture, sanitation, and health might be developed.⁴⁶

Long-term programs to bring about increased involvement include leadership training of Vietnamese village leaders by institutes here in the United States,⁴⁷ increased school construction,⁴⁸ and an international university of students from Southeast Asia.⁴⁹

One piece of testimony suggested that the United States encourage the Vietnamese government to adopt electoral procedures consistent with Vietnam's largely illiterate population and highly fragmented society, and similar to a three-tier system of representation promulgated in Pakistan.

On the assumption that the Pakistanis can best choose representatives from among those with whom they are personally acquainted, villagers elect leaders, who in turn elect the provincial government. The provincial governors elect the national leadership.

WHAT CAN BE DONE IN THE WAY OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT?

The problem of fostering economic and social development looms large in Vietnam. A visitor to the country is impressed by a paradox of "fertile land and rich resources, and of suffering and poverty among the people in the villages."⁵⁰ For millions of Vietnamese, war has become a way of life.⁵¹ Bombings have hindered social and economic development⁵² of the country with the greatest economic potential in Southeast Asia,⁵³ although international cooperation in the Mekong River Valley has continued with no interruption.⁵⁴

The central thrust of development must fit a rice-subsistence economy.⁵⁵ Although there are gains which American Agency for International Development personnel can help bring about, especially in in-country education,⁵⁷ "whatever is done must be done in terms of Vietnamese culture and needs and not in terms of American culture."⁵⁸ Moreover, some participants said they believed that economic development is best fostered by a leftist, authoritarian government of the sort which we would not favor on ideological grounds and would hesitate to assist.⁵⁹ Finally, some said they believed unilateral assistance suggested American imperialism.⁷⁰ For these reasons, most persons who spoke to the point favored a multilateral approach to Southeast Asian economic and social development, perhaps through the specialized agencies of the United Nations in cooperation with non-governmental agencies.⁷¹

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID

Continued encouragement of the Mekong Development Committee was urged. The four riparian nations, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam, have shown enthusiasm for the venture and a willingness to cooperate⁷² even though they are frequently at odds politically.⁷³

In the past half decade, surveys of dam sites, irrigation canals and electric power installations have been done with little interruption by the war.⁷⁴ President Johnson stated his commitment to such means of development in his speech at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore on April 7, 1965.⁷⁵ The establishment of the Asian Development Bank with assets of one billion dollars was also viewed as a wise step.⁷⁶

Mekong economic plans can help bring political stability to Southeast Asia. North Vietnam might benefit from the electric power generated by the Mekong River.⁷⁷ Inclusion of China in the international planning should be hoped for but if it does not occur, United States-Soviet cooperation should not be delayed, in the opinion of some witnesses. Indeed, this cooperation might reattract North Vietnam from the Chinese orbit and eventually cause the Chinese to join, some think.⁷⁹

WHAT SHOULD AN ACCEPTABLE BASIS BE FOR SETTLEMENT OF THE CONFLICT IN VIETNAM?

This question elicited the most response from those who presented testimony. There was agreement by most participants that the war is now an international conflict rather than one internal to the Vietnamese.⁸⁰ The two goals mentioned as the bases for the United States involvement in Vietnam are first, to help the South Vietnamese maintain or obtain a government free from aggression and intervention by North Vietnam and, second, to contain the spread of Chinese Communism in Southeast Asia.⁸¹ Although the assumptions are not necessarily exclusive ones, the acceptance of one or the other governed the terms of settlement proposed by most participants.

²¹ Edie, p. 2.

²² McCoy, p. 3.

²³ Professor Wesley St. John, p. 27.

²⁴ Loehr, pp. 41-42.

²⁵ Denton Wilson, p. 3.

²⁶ Peterson, p. 2.

²⁷ Slater, p. 1.

²⁸ Professor Mulford Q. Sibley, p. 3.

²⁹ Segle, p. 2.

³⁰ Vera Stephens.

³¹ Segle, p. 2.

³² Paul H. Kundzins, p. 1.

³³ Professor Burnham Terrell, p. 4.

³⁴ Elling, p. 2.

³⁵ Martha Cohn, p. 2.

³⁶ Terrell, p. 3.

³⁷ Mrs. Wright W. Brooks, p. 2.

³⁸ Cohn, p. 1.

³⁹ Wilson, p. 2.

⁴⁰ Loehr, p. 42.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 42.

⁴² Cohn, p. 2.

⁴³ Terrell, p. 3.

⁴⁴ Loehr, p. 43.

⁴⁵ Wilson, p. 2.

⁴⁶ David B. Leonard, p. 1.

⁴⁷ Mrs. Harlan D. Root, p. 1.

⁴⁸ Musolt, p. 2.

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. a.

⁵⁰ Stanley Nesheim, p. 1.

⁵¹ Grace Gibas, p. 2.

⁵² Segle, pp. 2-3.

⁵³ Nesheim, p. 1.

⁵⁴ Elling, p. 2.

⁵⁵ Loehr, p. 44.

⁵⁶ Musolt, p. 2.

⁵⁷ Loehr, p. 44.

⁵⁸ Ibid., p. 44.

⁵⁹ Taylor, p. 34.

⁶⁰ Sibley, p. 3.

⁶¹ Terrell, p. 4.

⁶² St. John, p. 28.

⁶³ Root, p. 2.

⁶⁴ Elling, p. 2.

⁶⁵ St. John, p. 27.

⁶⁶ Musolt, p. 2.

⁶⁷ Nesheim, p. 2.

⁶⁸ Sibley, p. 3.

⁶⁹ Wallace F. Doerr, p. 2.

⁷⁰ Harris, p. 1.

⁷¹ Gary Crawford, pp. 101-102.

WITHDRAWAL NOW

Some persons rejected both assumptions and urged immediate withdrawal of all United States troops.⁵³ Among their statements: For Americans to remain in Vietnam is to reject the right of self-determination upon which our nation was founded.⁵⁴ The United States can give nothing but a right-wing dictatorship instead of a left-wing dictatorship.⁵⁴ Our nation, therefore, has no position from which to negotiate, and should withdraw immediately, and stop bombing North Vietnam.⁵⁵

The two Vietnams cannot be unified at the present time; the recognition of the two countries is a political reality.⁵⁶ The United States must encourage the Saigon Government to explore with the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong) some basis for ending the war, at the cost of having to carry it on themselves, if no agreement is reached.⁵⁸

Our nation should also state its acceptance of the principle of self-determination for the people of South Vietnam by means of free elections and its willingness to see the National Liberation Front included in a coalition government.⁵⁹

END AGGRESSION FROM THE NORTH

To those participants who accepted the assumption that the United States is in Vietnam to help the South Vietnamese people repel aggression from the north, settlement means ridding South Vietnam of North Vietnamese troops and any Chinese advisers who might be there⁶⁰ and pacifying local guerrillas.⁶¹ From this viewpoint, the Viet Cong are terrorist agents of North Vietnam, not an indigenous movement,⁶² and are opposed by the people of South Vietnam.⁶³ No coalition government can be accepted.⁶⁴ Only after tranquillity is restored can elections be held in South Vietnam.⁶⁴ Persons holding this position urged blockading North Vietnamese harbors,⁶⁵ bombing of enemy supply lines,⁶⁶ more air strikes,⁶⁷ and bombing of North Vietnamese missile sites.⁶⁸

CHINA AND THE SETTLEMENT

Others believe the presence of the United States in Vietnam is a consequence of the U.S. goal of containing the expansion of Chinese Communism in Southeast Asia. To some who agree with this assumption, if the United States does not make a stand in Vietnam, it will have to make it elsewhere or give up the whole Southeast Asian mainland to China; and the most favorable relative conditions for such a stand exist in South Vietnam.⁶⁹ To others, we should not accept Vietnam as a test case for stopping "wars of national liberation," for "we could have hardly found a worse place on the face of the earth in which to prove our ability to accomplish this."⁷¹ Thailand is greatly different from South Vietnam.⁷²

The acceptance of the assumption led other participants to suggest cessation of military operations and withdrawal by both sides of military forces in accordance with

an agreed time schedule to be followed by elections supervised by the United Nations for the establishment of a government for all Vietnam.⁷³ The nationalism of a resulting strong, stable, and independent Vietnam might be a counterpoise to Chinese domination,⁷⁴ for historically the Vietnamese and the Chinese have been enemies,⁷⁵ according to this reasoning. The United States should then undertake to encourage Vietnamese independence of Peking as it has encouraged Yugoslavia's independence of Moscow.⁷⁶

Still other participants who saw the need to contain Chinese expansion said they believed it could best be accomplished by accommodation and cooperation with Communist China. The states of Southeast Asia need enormous long-term economic assistance, according to this thinking, and such assistance can only be given under a neutralization of the area guaranteed by the United States and China.⁷⁷

Said others: In the short run, a return to the Geneva Agreement of 1954 is necessary.⁷⁸ The United States should stop the bombing of North Vietnam and follow immediately with an announcement of willingness to agree to a ceasefire, and, pending such an agreement, with cessation of the bombings in South Vietnam.⁷⁹ The United States should declare its willingness to negotiate for the eventual withdrawal of all its military personnel, for a return to the conditions of the Geneva Agreement of 1954, and for the purposes of setting up an economic aid program to a unified Vietnam.⁸⁰ Implementation of the Geneva accords would prohibit the presence of foreign troops and foreign military bases in Vietnam, guarantee its independence, unity, and territorial integrity and provide elections to bring about reunification of the two parts.⁸¹

Withdrawal of troops would be supervised by the International Control Commission and the United Nations.⁸² Treaty guarantees of Vietnamese independence would be given by the United States, Russia, China, France and the United Kingdom.⁸³

An alternative would recognize North and South Vietnam as independent states to be free of foreign troops. A political convention of South Vietnamese factions—the National Liberation Front, other Viet Cong, the armed forces, the Buddhists, the Catholics, the Bao Dai and the Hoa Hao—would determine a government which would speak for South Vietnam at an international conference similar to the 1954 Geneva Conference. The conference would by treaty guarantee an independent, democratic and federated South Vietnam.⁸⁴

WHAT LESSONS SHOULD BE DRAWN FROM A DECADE OF UNITED STATES INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM?

Responses to this question discussed the problem of making foreign policy in a democracy such as the United States and the question of the posture of the United States abroad.

FOREIGN POLICY-MAKING

The testimony which discussed foreign policy formulation indicated misgivings about the processes of reaching decisions governing our involvement abroad. The Vietnam war was given as the prime example.

⁵³ St. John, pp. 26-27.

⁵⁴ Stein, p. 19.

⁵⁵ St. John, p. 26.

⁵⁶ Taylor, p. 39.

⁵⁷ Stein, pp. 92-93.

⁵⁸ Richard Nicholsen, p. 1.

⁵⁹ Margaret M. Thomson, p. 1.

⁶⁰ Opperman, p. 4.

⁶¹ McCoy, p. 4.

⁶² Kaibel, p. 2.

⁶³ Sternberg, p. 3.

⁶⁴ Kaibel, pp. 2-3.

These were among the thoughts expressed: The original support given by the United States to President Diem and the commitments there were made without congressional hearings and public discussion.⁸⁵ The suppression of the facts leading to subsequent decisions about Vietnam⁸⁶ resulted in the situation in which in August, 1964, three-fourths of the American people were unaware of our involvement in a war in Vietnam.⁸⁷ Furthermore, the mass media never provided a stimulus for a discussion of our policy in Vietnam.⁸⁸

The need for informing and educating the public is complicated by insistence by officers of government upon a united front in foreign policy.⁸⁹ The problem is due, first, to a widespread attitude in the nation that, with respect to foreign policy, the executive branch is to be trusted as faultless in its judgment and that neither groups of citizens nor opposition political parties should oppose.⁹⁰ Second, the Congress has abdicated responsibility in the area of foreign affairs, as illustrated by passage of the Tonkin Gulf resolution, which gave the President *carte blanche* to wage war in Vietnam.⁹¹ The result is inflexibility by the administration⁹² and a hindrance of the best efforts of government officials because of the absence of the stimuli of public scrutiny and ideas.⁹³

CONTAINMENT POLICY

The United States policy of containing Communist aggression was criticized as being an over-extension of United States commitments⁹⁴ and as inapplicable to many countries of Asia.⁹⁵ First, some said, the United States cannot afford to try to police the world⁹⁶ and to determine by unilateral action that governments suit us, especially if these governments are unpopular with the majority of their citizens.⁹⁷ When peace and human freedom are threatened, however, the President is faced with the dilemma of choosing between multilateral action which is not likely to be effective and unilateral action which invites violent criticism of the United States.⁹⁸

Second, said some witnesses, although containment should be seen as a political, social and economic problem rather than a military one,⁹⁹ the practical definition in these terms is different in Southeast Asia today than it was in Europe after World War II.¹⁰⁰ Great infusion of United States capital brought the economic recovery of Europe, without massive social disturbances.¹⁰¹ The industrialization of non-industrial Southeast Asian countries demands profound change in their culture and institutions. Thus the economic phase of containment necessarily produces very different results there than in Europe.¹⁰² Also, there can be no substitute or creation of indigenous leadership and popular local opposition to Communism.¹⁰³

NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS

Closely related to the policy of containment is the problem of distinguishing be-

⁸⁵ Rovick, p. 2.

⁸⁶ Stephens, p. 3.

⁸⁷ Rovick, p. 2.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

⁸⁹ James S. Beck, p. 5.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

⁹¹ Rovick, p. 2.

⁹² Western, p. 1.

⁹³ Beck, p. 4.

⁹⁴ Smith, p. 1.

⁹⁵ Taylor, p. 31.

⁹⁶ Smith, p. 1.

⁹⁷ Nicholsen, p. 1.

⁹⁸ Elling, p. 3.

⁹⁹ Sibley, p. 4.

¹⁰⁰ Taylor, p. 31.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, p. 31.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, p. 34.

¹⁰³ Stein, p. 95.

⁵³ Matthew H. Thayer, p. 1.

⁵⁴ Seigle, p. 3.

⁵⁵ Coen, p. 64.

⁵⁶ Janet Rovick, p. 1.

⁵⁷ Harlan Smith, p. 4.

⁵⁸ Armour, p. 6.

⁵⁹ Smith, p. 4.

⁶⁰ Armour, p. 7.

⁶¹ Loehr, p. 45.

⁶² Carl A. Auerbach, p. 72.

⁶³ Bernard Cullen, pp. 1-2.

⁶⁴ Slater, p. 2.

⁶⁵ Auerbach, p. 73.

⁶⁶ Lawrence G. Western, p. 1.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 1.

⁶⁸ Erik A. Dundurs, pp. 1-2.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 1.

⁷⁰ Loehr, pp. 46-47.

⁷¹ Taylor, pp. 105-106.

⁷² *Ibid.*, p. 109.

tween true nationalist movements and Communist-led movements. Some viewpoints: Too often, as in Vietnam, our containment policy develops into a "brutal suppression" of an indigenous nationalist movement.³⁴ A contradiction results between our alleged devotion to the principle of self-determination and anti-Communism, especially when Communism is no longer considered the monolith it once was.³⁵ For anti-Communism does not guarantee that a man will be a popular leader dedicated to changing the unjust *status quo*.³⁶ The United States' excessive fear of Communism has led it to misread the driving force behind the turmoil of the post-colonial world and national movements,³⁷ and to be identified as a colonial power.³⁸

Other viewpoints: The United States foreign aid program has reflected our concern for combatting Communism.³⁹ Aid is overwhelmingly military and funneled through representative leadership and governments.³⁹ In addition, there has been a neglect of attempts to nurture democratic values and institutions at the local level. Instead, the American political failure in the developing countries is to have attempted to impose our system from the top down, rather than building from the bottom up by means, say, of cooperatives and community action programs.⁴⁰

CONCLUSION

The hearings in Minneapolis forced the participants to look beyond the narrow confines of our South Vietnam involvement and the day-to-day operations there to the broader problems of lasting peace in Southeast Asia, including the long-neglected question of our relations with China and the role which the United States is now playing and will play in the developing nations, of which Vietnam is only one. The hearings also focused attention on the achievement and guarantee of world peace by United Nations action. In this regard, they served their purpose well.

In another sense, that of testing and confirming the strength of democratic procedures here in the United States, the hearings were also successful. They allowed the opportunity for the people to present differing views to their representative in Congress. The hearings, it is hoped, increased public knowledge of and concern about the war in Vietnam and channeled new ideas and interpretations to the policymakers in our government. Most importantly, the hearings effectively demonstrated that free discussion, debate and dissent do not weaken our capacity to maintain democracy in a world in which it is continually challenged but rather sustain and strengthen that capacity. They verified the belief that the basic strength of democracy in times of crisis derives from continued adherence to the facets of democracy.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA DEAN TESTIFIES FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1966

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. FRASER] 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the International Education Act of 1966 has been described as the most important piece of education legislation to come before Congress this year. I was gratified by House passage of this important bill last week.

One of the witnesses to speak in support of the bill during committee hearings was an outstanding Minnesotan, Dean Willard W. Cochrane, of the Office of International Programs at the University of Minnesota.

Dean Cochrane's testimony helped to place in perspective the various elements of the bill. In particular, he pointed out the need for sustained funding of the act so that institutions of higher learning can avoid a hand-to-mouth funding relationship with the Federal Government.

Because of the pertinence of this testimony, I commend it to the Members of the House and submit it for inclusion in the RECORD:

STATEMENT BY DEAN COCHRANE

The proposed legislation of the 2nd session of the 89th Congress entitled "The International Education Act of 1966" provides authorization to implement programs of decisive importance to the national welfare. As presently drafted the Bill contains two crucial elements: (1) the recognition of the importance of international education to vital national goals and (2) the importance to these goals of a mutual partnership between government and institutions of higher education. This statement will emphasize these two elements and add further comments concerning their implementation.

Explicit in Section 2 of the draft Bill is the first of these two elements—the recognition of the importance of international education to vital national goals. It emphasizes the importance of strong American educational resources as a base for strengthening relations with other countries, the importance of developing resources for international study and research, the need to assist the progress of education in developing nations and the need to promote mutual understanding and cooperation among nations. To this list could be added other areas of needed emphasis including the importance of an alert and better informed public opinion about foreign policy and international relations. But extending this list would be superfluous. This is a thoroughly documented field and the evidence is clearly and unequivocally in support of the relevance of international education to vital national goals. Its recognition and implementation through this legislation is a pioneering step in educational legislation.

MUTUAL PARTNERSHIP

The second crucial element in the proposed legislation is the recognition of the important mutual partnership that exists between government and institutions of higher education in achieving vital national goals. This is explicit in Sections 3 and 4 of the Act. This mutual partnership is a distinctive American innovation with a solid record of achievement and public acceptance. This record has been won largely in fields of science and technology, but the operating principles contributing to this record of achievement and public approval are equally applicable to other vital national goals including international education. These principles are so important to the International Education Act of 1966 that they are worth reviewing here. Briefly they are as follows:

1. A search for excellence and the provision of incentives to assure its growth. Since universities are the only institutions which produce more high level manpower and re-

search than they consume* (that is, they are suppliers to the nation of trained manpower and research findings), it is essential that these supplies be of excellent quality. Thus, this principle of a search for excellence is a most important aspect of the relationship between government and institutions of higher education.

2. A reliance on an advisory system to recommend the awarding of federal grants and contracts. This system has involved many scientists from many different fields and it has been an essential element of the search for excellence.

3. A move from specific to general purpose support. This principle has evolved from an earlier practice which favored the support of an individual professor and his project rather than an institution. *The evolved principle of institutional support is now an accepted one in fields of science. It is illustrated, for example, in the research grants of the NIH for medical schools and in the institutional grants of the NSF.* This principle is an integral part of Sections 3 and 4 of the International Education Act of 1966 and one of its most laudable aspects.

4. The encouragement of large scale programs in the development field. This principle encourages the creation of a "critical mass" of human energy directed toward work on the problems of developing nations. Efforts to deal with development problems often must be interdisciplinary in organization, which means that such research organizations must be relatively large scale. Such efforts are also possible under the provisions of the Education Act of 1966 and also are laudable.

5. The acceptance of the need to provide institutional grants for the support of administrative services. In a sense this is similar to the move from specific to general purpose support. But it is different in that it does not necessarily support specific research projects or specific research objectives. It is illustrated in the support of training programs, library support, fellowship programs and the development of effective administrative systems. This principle also appears to be applicable under Sections 3 and 4 of the proposed legislation.

SUSTAINED SUPPORT

These five principles have provided a climate for success in a variety of programs involving the mutual partnership between government and institutions of higher education. These principles are, however, silent on one important need—the need for continuous international programs and sustained financial support. Such continuity and such sustained support may be permissive under Section 3 of the Act, but it is not insured by the language of the present draft.

The importance of long term sustained support cannot be overemphasized. If the vital national goals expressed in Section 2 of the Act are to be achieved through mutual relationships with institutions of higher education, opportunity must be provided for these institutions to make long term commitments including the hiring of permanent faculty and development of long-range research programs. Short term funding is often disruptive and disabling; this is true with respect to both instruction and research programs.

The principles described above point to the need for a durable relationship between government and institutions of higher education in their joint efforts to achieve national goals. Long term support was the key element in the success of agricultural research under the Hatch Act; the technological payoff that we are now experiencing in the United States in the production of food and fiber is the result of 80 uninterrupted years of cooperation between the Federal Government and institutions of higher education in research and development in agriculture. A comparable approach in the

³⁴ Rovick, p. 3.

³⁵ Beck, p. 3.

³⁶ Gibas, p. 2.

³⁷ Brian J. Coyle, pp. 2-3.

³⁸ Slater, p. 3.

³⁹ Kaibel, p. 5.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

implementation of international education under the Act of 1966 must be formulated, if vital national goals in the international area are to be achieved.

IMPORTANT SECTION

Section 3 of the Act has features worthy of special comment and commendation. It contains some of the most imaginative and substantial parts of the Act. The scope and range of activities authorized under this section are basic to the achievement of the expressed purposes of this legislation. Centers for Advanced International Studies, as authorized under Section 3, will produce the research results and the supply of trained manpower needed to implement other sections of the Act.

Section 4 of the Act is a major innovation. It provides an opportunity for smaller colleges and universities to participate fully in the resources available for strengthening international education. Without such provisions, the attempts to reach the vital national goals specified in Section 2 would be thwarted. The emphasis on undergraduate instruction in international studies, exchange programs, strengthening of faculty, and other special programs to strengthen international education are all highly desirable objectives.

In summary, the International Education Act of 1966 takes an important first step in recognizing the relevance of international education to vital national goals. Its implementation through grants establishing centers for advanced international studies and grants to strengthen undergraduate programs are vital to the creation of conditions which will insure that the purposes of the legislation will be achieved. Grants provided by the legislation will also assist institutions of higher education in strengthening international studies and research.

But an important second step must be taken to support those institutions of higher learning that are already deeply committed to international studies and research. A means, or mechanism, must be found to fund on a regular and sustained basis the international activities that have been initiated by grants and contracts from private foundations and existing public agencies. We hope that such a means can be developed and included in the International Education Act of 1966, for until such a means is developed and placed into operation, international activities in institutions of higher learning will be held captive in a "hand-to-mouth" funding relationship. The full promise of the International Education Act of 1966 can only be realized with long-range educational programs funded on a sustained basis.

CONGRESS SHOULD PREVENT CUTBACK IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT TITLE I PROGRAM

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. BANDSTRA] 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. BANDSTRA. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion one of the major legislative accomplishments of the Congress last year was passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Title I, the heart of the law, has provided local public school districts throughout the Nation with Federal funds for special programs to meet the

needs of pupils from low-income families.

The title I program has been in operation for less than a year. There have been some administrative problems, as is to be expected with any new undertaking. But on the whole I think the program has been a success.

Nevertheless, local public school districts have been placed on notice to expect a cutback in title I funds for the next fiscal year.

In early April, the U.S. Office of Education advised State educational officials that local school districts should expect a cutback of about 15 percent in title I funds for the 1966-67 school year.

In my view, it would be most unfortunate if this cutback became a reality, and I think the Congress should take action to prevent it.

The basic problem is that the administration's budget for fiscal year 1967 does not request enough title I appropriations to continue the program for local school districts at the 1965-66 level.

The overall title I budget request for fiscal year 1967 is \$1,070,410,000. For fiscal year 1966, which is roughly the same as the 1965-66 school year, the Congress appropriated \$959 million.

On the surface, the new budget request appears to be an increase. In fact, however, it would result in less funds for local school districts, since the title I program probably will be expanded into other areas.

Public Law 89-313, passed by the Congress last year, provides that title I funds can be used for programs to educate handicapped or mentally retarded children in State-supported schools.

In addition, the title I program would be further expanded under provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Amendments of 1966, now pending before the House Education and Labor Committee.

Under this legislation, title I funds could be used to educate Indian children in schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, children of migratory farm workers and neglected children in State-supported schools.

The utilization of title I funds for these purposes is certainly desirable, since the basic purpose of the program is to aid children with special educational needs, and I think the amendments proposed this year should be enacted into law.

At the same time, I think it would be most unwise to do so at the expense of local public school districts, especially since the title I program is less than a year old.

If the title I program for local school districts is to be continued at the 1965-66 level, it is estimated that the administration's overall title I budget request will have to be increased by about \$300 million.

In my view, I think it is essential that the Congress appropriate, at the very least, this additional \$300 million.

For many years, there has been a definite need for a Federal aid-to-education program to assist America's schools in providing the best possible education for their pupils. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act was a response to that need.

I think this law, including the title I program for local school districts, is needed just as badly today as it was a year ago, and I am hopeful that the Congress will provide the funds necessary to avoid cutting back the program.

The title I program, as I said earlier, has shown itself to be a success. In this connection, I am including in my remarks a letter I received recently from Mr. Robert L. Clark, principal of the North Tama County Community High School at Traer, Iowa.

As Mr. Clark's letter points out, the title I program at his school has been in operation only since January, but already it has helped provide a much more meaningful education to 81 students.

The letter follows:

NORTH TAMA COUNTY COMMUNITY SCHOOLS,

Traer, Iowa, May 10, 1966.

Congressman BERT BANDSTRA,
Fourth District of Iowa,
Congress of the United States,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR BERT: I would imagine that in the near future the Congress will be holding hearings and rating upon appropriations to finance another year of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-10). It is upon this subject that I would like to make comment.

I honestly feel that the E.S.E.A. of 1965 is the best thing to happen to education this century. While I hope it is only the first step of a long, long journey, I have already observed enough progress to be very impressed; and we have been involved in a project under Title I of the above act only since January 17 of this year.

Under the formula set up by the Office of Education, we were to identify 81 culturally and educationally deprived students from our High School and to set up a program to best reach these "deprived" students. After identifying the 81 students in our High School, (there were really more, but under the O.E. Formula and money available, we chopped it off at 81) we set up a special program for them. We put these students in special sections of the same courses they had been in all year. In other words, we made sure that they were with students of like ability. Then, in the areas of English, Social Studies, Science, and Math, we proceeded to change our approach entirely to reaching these students. We knew that we were not reaching them with the conventional textbook-teacher lecture method, mainly because most of them were poor readers, poor listeners, and had short attention spans. Instead of the textbook-lecture approach, we decided to make all of these special classes "activity" oriented. In other words, all classes were set up like "labs." Students were to learn by doing rather than listening to lectures and reading books they couldn't understand. The cost of the project was approved for about \$21,000, and over \$15,000 of this was used to purchase equipment and materials to set up these "lab" type classes in the designated areas.

In addition to the activity during the school day: (1.) Evening Classes were set up on Monday and Wednesday nights where these students could come in on a voluntary basis and get special instruction from teachers in the areas they felt needed the most help. (2.) The library was open and a qualified librarian was on duty. (3.) The Guidance Director and the Principal were on duty and met regularly with students and their parents to help them plan their school and post-graduate programs. (4.) Three teacher's aides were hired to help the teach-

ers in these areas prepare the special materials needed in the program.

Since most of these students were low ability-low achievers who generally disliked school, one would suspect that they would be very reluctant to come to school at night after spending all day at school; but I think the real proof of the success of the program is shown by the fact that between 35 and 40 came to classes every Monday and Wednesday, some from 10 and 15 miles away. A great many of them told me personally, or their parents phoned or wrote, that they felt the program was excellent. Students who sat in classrooms like mummies all their lives suddenly were actively involved in each day's lesson and were anxious to get here for the evening sessions. Students who had never witnessed success of any kind in school were thrilled when they started getting perfect papers or even passing papers back. The teachers themselves, even though it meant much extra work on their part, were equally enthused with the project. Many of the Seniors who had previously been against any post-graduate training, suddenly started meeting regularly with the Guidance Director and many of them have now signed up to go to trade schools, and are eager to do everything possible to prepare themselves for a productive adulthood. If only one or two of these people complete their specialized training and become skilled workers instead of names on unemployed rolls and relief lists, they will more than pay for the entire program; and I am sure that over a period of years, hundreds of these students can become productive adults who are a credit to their country rather than a debit.

We have also set up a program for eight weeks this summer to concentrate on improving the reading skills of the "educationally deprived" students in grades 1 through 11, and a very high percentage of eligible students have enrolled.

I am sure there are many people who are opposed to any kind of Federal Aid to Education. I am sure that these critics will scream that the whole thing is just another "give away" gimmick and another dip toward federal government control of local affairs. These people, frankly, don't know what they are talking about. As the administrator of our local program under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, I want to go on record loud and clear that this law is a good one and I would only hope that Congress would increase the appropriations for this year's programs. Since the middle 1600's we have been teaching school with little change; stick the kids between four walls, give them a textbook to read, and let the teacher recite to them what they have already learned by reading the text. The good students are bored to death and completely unchallenged, and the poor students are lost after the first week and many drop out to go to work. The E.S.E.A. of 1965 has opened the door a crack to let us out of that outdated, inadequate, and very dull classroom. With much more of the same, we can really begin to teach school rather than just hold school.

If you have any doubting Thomases who feel this program is not good, refer them to me. If there are other educators who tell you they don't approve of the program, it's because it is easier to sit on their hands and do it the old way, and it is easier, but very, very ineffective.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. CLARK,
Principal.

SOVIET DEPORTATION OF BALTIC PEOPLES IN 1940-41

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks 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 Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, the three Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, constitute a distinct unit in Europe, and their citizens are distinguished for their ruggedness and bravery, and for unusual tenacity in clinging to certain lofty ideals. Their time-honored national traditions, their Christian faith, and the spirit of freedom have for centuries been the very sinews for their spiritual sustenance.

These three nations, justly proud of their distinct individuality and of their undying love of freedom, had regained their independence at the end of the First World War and were enjoying their richly deserved freedom in their historic homelands under their chosen forms of democratic governments. During the interwar years, from 1919 to 1939, they worked hard in making their respective countries safe havens for themselves, and in enhancing their material welfare. But the Second World War ushered in a new period of misery and misfortune that has become part of their unenviable lot for more than 25 years.

Very early in the war the Soviet Government took full advantage of the weakness and helplessness of these peoples and imposed its iron will upon them under threat of brute force. First the Governments of these countries were compelled to allow the stationing of Russian garrisons in many strategic places of these countries, and then, in June of 1940 the Red army attacked and occupied these countries. Thus these peoples were robbed of their freedom and independence, and had become prisoners of the Red army in their homelands. Soviet authorities at once placed under arrest tens of thousands of Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians, and then deported them to distant parts of the Soviet Union. This unprecedented terror continued until the expulsion of the Red army by the Nazis in mid-1941. Just before their eviction, however, Soviet authorities had intensified their terroristic acts, and on the night of June 13-14, additional tens of thousands of innocent peoples were arrested and deported. In sum, during the first stage of their occupation of these countries, the Soviet Government deported several hundred thousand Baltic peoples whose sad fate is not accounted for to this day. That ruthless and inhuman act constitutes the worst crime committed by Soviet authorities in the Baltic countries.

Today, more than 25 years after the deportation of these peoples from their homes, as we solemnly observe that sad and tragic anniversary, the fate of the survivors is not a happy one. More than 5 million Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians still suffer in their homeland under Soviet totalitarian tyranny. In paying due homage to the memory of those who suffered and died for their righteous cause, we pray for the freedom

of those who still suffer and endure the abominable yoke of Soviet communism.

THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET MASS DEPORTATIONS FROM THE BALTIC STATES

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. PATTEN] 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 New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATTEN. Mr. Speaker, the newspapers today are filled with stories of Asians and Africans who, after years of colonial subjugation and domination, are finally in the process of unchaining themselves from tyrannical rule and of setting up free and independent states. When we see this happening, we applaud these actions of self-liberation as steps toward world freedom.

Yet, it is sadly ironic that, while these nations strive for their liberty and independence, there are other states which are still held against their will in unjust and brutal subjugation. The peoples of these states have—in a larger sense—been political prisoners for a quarter of a century; there appears to be no change in their condition of incarceration.

The people of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia—after three short decades of fleeting freedom—have been imprisoned under the harsh rule of Communist oppression for 25 years. In that period of time, regardless of changes in the Government of the Soviet Union, persecution has continued unabated in the Baltic States.

On June 14, 1941, tens of thousands of the Baltic peoples were arrested in Gestapo-fashion and were deported to the bleakest areas of Siberia and the Soviet Arctic where they were sentenced to life imprisonment in forced labor camps. Since that day, the people of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been subjected to the most blatantly outrageous forms of colonialism; they have had to face religious, social, and cultural suppression, economic exploitation and the loss of all political sovereignty.

We in the United States cannot forget the suffering of these battered and bloodied people, captive in the hands of a foreign and unwanted government. Now, 25 years after the first great, massive deportation of these people, we must pledge ourselves to the perpetuation of the hopes that the nations of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania will again join the worldwide family of free nations.

On three continents, Balts are striving to work for national independence and freedom. There is no doubt that the road will be long and rocky. Yet, if we cooperate and give them cause to feel that the citizens of the world pray for their deliverance; then, the barriers to freedom will be lowered to some measure.

Although the major share of our attention today is directed to another corner, we must not forget this shocking example of brutality and destruction. Hopefully, the voices crying for freedom will soon be recognized.

BUDDHISTS PLAYING FOES' GAME IN BIG LIE TECHNIQUE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. McDOWELL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following interesting report with respect to the conflict in Vietnam, which appeared in the Washington Post, Thursday, June 2, 1966:

BIG LIE TECHNIQUE—BUDDHISTS PLAYING FOES' GAME

(By William S. White)

The most grisly hoax since the early Nazis leaped to power by burning the German Reichstag and framing the Communists for the crime is being undertaken by a handful of "Buddhist leaders" in South Vietnam.

With a Big Lie technique quite similar in principle to the one Hitler used to seize Germany they are seeking naked power under clouds of fraudulent spiritual motives. Hitler, representing in truth only a small and vicious minority with unlimited capacity for propaganda and violence, exploited the fear and loathing of decent Germans for the Communist terror in order to put in a terror of his own.

The Buddhist extremist politico-clergymen, who speak in truth not simply for only a tiny minority of the Vietnamese people as a whole but also for only a minority of their own co-religionists, are exploiting the deep religious tolerance of the Western world to seek the destruction of the regime of Premier Ky.

In the United States as elsewhere in the civilized world the mere suggestion that somebody is being persecuted for his religious belief is enough to turn honest public opinion to his side. This the more bloody-minded Buddhist operators are cleverly using. Add the sick and terrible occasional self-destruction of individual Buddhist dupes who are fanatical and psychotic, and the full evil genius of the Buddhist manipulators of human misery becomes plain.

The simple truth is that the same pseudo-religious Buddhists who brought about the murder of Premier Minh Dinh Diem in 1963 are now seeking the destruction of today's regime under the very ugly cover of a phony religious issue.

To its shame the United States under President Kennedy condoned, at the very least, this moral campaign against Diem. For all his faults he was the most nearly effective national leader against the Communist invaders that South Vietnam to this day has produced. There are many, this columnist among them, who have never believed Mr. Kennedy would ever have tolerated covert American collaboration with the most cynical among the Buddhist monks had he not been tragically mis-advised by other officials. One must suppose that these officials, undoubtedly good and devoted men, were themselves hopelessly misled.

The crucial point is that the frightful hypocrisy of some of those "Buddhist leaders" who at last got Diem never came through to the American people. Nor, it seems, does it come through now that the target is Ky. Reliable American correspondents in Vietnam have reported in detail the ghastly exploitation by such "Buddhist leaders" of the bodies of women and children put on display for American photographers as "proof" of the brutality of the Ky regime. Armed Buddhist revolutionaries had themselves provoked the shooting in which these hapless victims had fallen.

American officials are reluctant to speak of such things, lest their words be twisted into some suggestion that Ky is spotless and,

above all, into a lack of sympathy for human suffering and for "free religious expression." Nor are they ready to attribute Communist plots to the worst of the Buddhist politico-clergymen. But does it matter very much? Whose game are they playing here—that of anti-Communist South Vietnam or of the Communist assailants?

They are slandering not merely South Vietnam and, by attempt and by implication, the United States. Most of all they are slandering the vast majority of the true Buddhists of South Vietnam.

The very rock-bottom decencies of the Western world, and of the United States in particular, are being preyed upon by power-grabbing men who at the most generous estimate could never run South Vietnam even if they captured it or continue resistance to the Communist invaders even if they would try.

And it is not being professionally anti-Communist, moreover, to say that some of these men have very close ties, indeed, with other men in North Vietnam who are sworn enemies of South Vietnam.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MATSUNAGA, for period from June 14 through June 20, 1966, on account of official business in his State.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for June 13 and June 14, 1966, primary election—Seventh District of Illinois.

Mr. STALBAUM (at the request of Mr. Boggs), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. PEPPER (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. McEWEN (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today, on account of official business.

Mr. FLYNT (at the request of Mr. Boggs), for Monday, June 13, 1966, on account of official business.

Mr. KREBS (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for today, 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. CHAMBERLAIN (at the request of Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota), for 15 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McDOWELL (at the request of Mr. HOWARD), for 5 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. McFALL (at the request of Mr. HOWARD), for 30 minutes, on June 14; and 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:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MATHIAS.

Mr. HORTON.

Mr. BERRY.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HOWARD) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. DORN.

Mr. McVICKER.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

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

S. 985. An act to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1199. An act to liberalize the provisions of title 38, United States Code, relating to automobiles for disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

S. 2104. An act for the relief of Harriet C. Chambers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. 3107. An act to provide for a comprehensive review of national water resource problems and programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 3368. An act to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills for the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1357. An act to revise existing bail practices in courts of the United States, and for other purposes; and

S. 2267. An act to extend the provisions of title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, relating to war risk insurance.

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. 3177. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase dependency and indemnity compensation in certain cases;

H.R. 3957. An act to authorize establishment of Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, N. Dak. and Mont., and for other purposes;

H.R. 5984. An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, with respect to certain lands granted to the States;

H.R. 6646. An act to amend the Recreation and Public Purposes Act pertaining to the leasing of public lands to States and their political subdivisions;

H.R. 9961. An act to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that where a veteran receiving pension under this chapter disappears, the Administrator may pay the pension otherwise payable to the wife and children;

H.R. 10431. An act to declare that certain federally owned land is held by the United

States in trust for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe;

H.R. 11748. An act to amend section 111 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the prepayment of certain expenses associated with the travel of veterans to or from a Veterans' Administration facility or other place, in connection with vocational rehabilitation or counseling, or for the purpose of examination, treatment, or care;

H.R. 12676. An act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide that certain forms of copper be admitted free of duty;

H.R. 13366. An act to authorize the disposal of aluminum from the national stockpile;

H.R. 13768. An act to authorize the disposal of celestite from the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13769. An act to authorize the disposal of cordage fiber (sisal) from the national stockpile;

H.R. 13770. An act to authorize the disposal of crocidolite asbestos (harsh) from the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13773. An act to authorize the disposal of opium from the national stockpile; and

H.R. 15151. An act to permit the planting of alternate crops on acreage which is unplanted because of a natural disaster.

House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 14, 1966, at 12 o'clock noon.

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. 706. An act to amend the Railway Labor Act in order to provide for establishment of special adjustment boards upon the request either of representatives of employees or of carriers to resolve disputes otherwise referable to the National Railroad Adjustment Board, and to make all awards of such Board final.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.) the

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS INCURRED IN TRAVEL OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES DURING 1965 AS REQUIRED BY THE MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1954, AS AMENDED, BY PUBLIC LAW 86-472 AND BY PUBLIC LAW 86-628

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, section 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by section 401(a) of Public Law 86-472, approved May 14, 1960, and section 105 of Public Law 86-628, approved July 12, 1960, require the reporting of expenses incurred in connection with travel, including both foreign currencies expended and dollar expenditures made from appropriated funds.

The required report for travel during 1965 by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is submitted herewith:

Report of expenditure of foreign currencies and appropriated funds, travel authorized by H. Res. 80, 1st sess., 89th Cong., Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Mines and Mining,¹ U.S. House of Representatives, between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1965

Name and country	Name of currency	Date			Per diem rate		Total amount per diem		Transportation		Total	
		Arrival	Departure	Total days	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
JAPAN												
Burton, Hon. Laurence J.	Yen	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	8	18,000	50.00	144,000	400.00			144,000	400.00
Travel: Local ²	do								69,411	192.80	69,411	192.80
Airline ³	Deutsche mark								6,262.00	1,565.11	6,262.00	1,565.11
Burton, Hon. Phillip	Yen	Oct. 30	Nov. 9	11	18,000	50.00	198,000	550.00			198,000	550.00
Travel: Local ²	do								69,411	192.80	69,411	192.80
Airline ³	Deutsche mark								6,262.00	1,565.11	6,262.00	1,565.11
Edmondson, Hon. Ed	Yen	Oct. 31	Oct. 6	7	18,000	50.00	126,000	350.00			126,000	350.00
Travel: Local ²	do								69,411	192.80	69,411	192.80
Airline ³	Deutsche mark								6,262.00	1,565.11	6,262.00	1,565.11
Saylor, Hon. John P.	Yen	Oct. 31	Oct. 6	7	18,000	50.00	126,000	350.00			126,000	350.00
Travel: Local ²	do								69,411	192.80	69,411	192.80
Airline ³	Deutsche mark								6,262.00	1,565.11	6,262.00	1,565.11
Skubitz, Hon. Joe	Yen	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	8	18,000	50.00	144,000	400.00			144,000	400.00
Travel: Local ²	do								69,411	192.80	69,411	192.80
Airline ³	Deutsche mark								6,262.00	1,565.11	6,262.00	1,565.11
White, Hon. Compton I., Jr.	Yen	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	8	18,000	50.00	144,000	400.00			144,000	400.00
Travel: Local ²	do								69,411	192.80	69,411	192.80
Airline ³	Deutsche mark								6,262.00	1,565.11	6,262.00	1,565.11
Leppert, Mr. Charles	Yen	Oct. 31	Nov. 14	15	18,000	50.00	216,000	750.00			216,000	750.00
Travel: Local ²	do								69,411	192.80	69,411	192.80
Airline ³	Deutsche mark ⁴								6,449.52	1,611.99	6,449.52	1,611.99
Shafer, Mr. W. L.	Yen	Oct. 31	Nov. 7	8	18,000	50.00	144,000	400.00			144,000	400.00
Travel: Local ²	do								69,411	192.80	69,411	192.80
Airline ³	Deutsche mark								6,262.00	1,565.11	6,262.00	1,565.11
Total								3,600.00		14,110.16		17,710.16

RECAPITULATION

Foreign currency (U.S. dollar equivalent)..... Amount \$17,710.16

JUNE 2, 1966.

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

¹ The named Members of Congress and the 2 professional staff members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs were designated by the Speaker of the House and pursuant to H. Res. 80, 89th Cong., as delegates to the meetings of the International Lead and Zinc Study Group at Tokyo, Japan.
² Cost of local transportation prorated equally to all 8 members of the delegation.

³ Amount shown represents cost of round trip airline ticket Washington, D.C., to Tokyo, Japan.
⁴ Unused portion of round trip airline ticket Tokyo/Honolulu and Pittsburgh Washington returned with unused portion of excess baggage authorization.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

2486. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Administration, Department of Agriculture—819—Part 10

ture, transmitting a report of a violation of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

2487. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report on title I, Public Law 480, agreements signed during May 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 85-128; to the Committee on Agriculture.

2488. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of records proposed for disposal, pursuant to the provisions of 63 Stat. 377; to the Committee on House Administration.

2489. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Maritime Commission, transmitting a draft

of proposed legislation to amend Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933 to provide for accounting at the expiration of a rate suspension; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 15629. A bill to amend title 32, United States Code, to clarify the status of National Guard technicians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 15630. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept certain gifts, bequests, and devises; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DYAL:

H.R. 15631. A bill to amend the Mental Retardation Facilities Construction Act in order to permit the construction of classrooms under that act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.R. 15632. A bill authorizing the sale of standard silver dollars held by the Treasury; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 15633. A bill to establish a U.S. Committee on Human Rights to prepare for participation by the United States in the observance of the year 1968 as International Human Rights Year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.R. 15634. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to equalize the retirement pay of members of the uniformed services of equal rank and years of service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HANLEY:

H.R. 15635. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act in order to improve the programs under such act; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KEITH:

H.R. 15636. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and certain education, training, and research programs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MACKIE:

H.R. 15637. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that in a case where the "family maximum" provisions require a reduction in benefit amounts, benefits payable to stepchildren who are being supported by a natural parent shall be reduced before those payable to other beneficiaries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER:

H.R. 15638. A bill to provide for the collection, compilation, critical evaluation, publication, and sale of standard reference data; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 15639. A bill to amend title III of the National Housing Act to increase the authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association to obtain funds for use in its secondary market operations; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 15640. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REINECKE:

H.R. 15641. A bill to amend title II of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and certain education, training, and

research programs; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RESNICK:

H.R. 15642. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 15643. A bill to amend section 212(a) (14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SICKLES:

H.R. 15644. A bill to amend titles III and XI of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to strengthen instruction in school health and physical education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H.R. 15645. A bill to exclude from income certain reimbursed moving expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TALCOTT:

H.R. 15646. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a deduction from gross income for contributions for the support of an aged parent or of a divorced mother who is not gainfully employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 15647. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that workers who become disabled before attaining age 31 may qualify for disability insurance benefits and the disability freeze on the basis of a more appropriate test of substantial and recent employment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHITE of Texas:

H.R. 15648. A bill to authorize the International Monorail Corp. to construct, maintain, and operate a monorail service in El Paso, Tex., and across the Rio Grande between El Paso and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RESNICK:

H.J. Res. 1166. Joint resolution to designate the third Sunday in June of 1966 as Father's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H.J. Res. 1167. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H. Con. Res. 752. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on National Service and the Draft; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H. Con. Res. 753. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on National Service and the Draft; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 754. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the holding of elections in South Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER:

H. Con. Res. 755. Concurrent resolution expressing the senses of Congress on the holding of elections in South Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HALPERN:

H. Con. Res. 756. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress relative to political developments in South Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MACKIE:

H. Con. Res. 757. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress on the holding of elections in South Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H. Con. Res. 758. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER:

H. Con. Res. 759. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRIDER:

H. Con. Res. 760. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McVICKER:

H. Con. Res. 761. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H. Con. Res. 762. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. QUIE:

H. Con. Res. 763. Concurrent resolution to provide for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

487. By the SPEAKER: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to additional funds to State homes for the care of veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

488. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the deduction for Federal income tax purposes of all medical expenses not covered by insurance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 15649. A bill for the relief of Eugene Mastropieri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DENTON:

H.R. 15650. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of the Wasson Coal Mining Corp. against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING of California:

H.R. 15651. A bill for the relief of Kentaro Yamamuro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H.R. 15652. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claims of Hubert Ashe against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 15653. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Saku Hiratsuka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 15654. A bill for the relief of Nicola Gallo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHITE of Texas:

H.R. 15655. A bill for the relief of Guillermo Aguirre-Santini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

398. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the City Council, Malden, Mass., relative to moderate rental housing for people of moderate income, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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 fourth calendar quarter of 1965 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, Post Office Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.

D. (6) \$27.30. E. (9) \$68.80.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,305.62. E. (9) \$5,305.62.

A. Miss Milnor Alexander, 320 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Allen & Murden, Inc., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of European Shipowners, 80-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., England, and Norwegian Shipowners Association, Post Office Box 1452, Oslo, Norway.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$614.16.

A. Allen & Murden, Inc., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Informal Committee of Eighteen European and Other Foreign Cruise Ship Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$598.43.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$6,981.92.

A. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$255. E. (9) \$251.

A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$6,423.82. E. (9) \$3,423.82.

A. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$11,519.25. E. (9) \$11,519.25.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$413.26. E. (9) \$13,445.52.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$220.67. E. (9) \$23.03.

A. American Nurses Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,056. E. (9) \$10,056.

A. American Thrift Assembly, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$31.95.

A. American Transit Association, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$45,400. E. (9) \$9,051.53.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$15,285.96.

A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Consolidated International Trading Corp., 180 Madison Avenue, New York.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$71.18.

A. Roy A. Archibald, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Calif.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$50.

A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.

B. Class One railroads operating in the State of Arkansas.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Commissioner of Baseball, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$13,666. E. (9) \$120.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Floor Covering Committee Affiliated with the National Council of American Importers, 295 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$56.35.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Lever Brothers Co., 390 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$225.

A. Automatic Car Wash Association, 4432 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,056.63. E. (9) \$725.86.

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) \$52.

A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,158.78.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Lowell R. Beck, 1705 DeSales Street, Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$10.

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) \$3,189.06. E. (9) \$707.91.

A. Carl H. Berglund, 607 South Pine, Tacoma, Wash.

A. Joel D. Blackmon, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.

A. Mrs. Myron R. Blee, 1447 Marion Avenue, Tallahassee, Fla.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,168.31. E. (9) \$471.10.

A. Blumberg, Singer, Ross & Gordon, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$43.

A. Melvin J. Boyle, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,328.52.

A. Wally Briscoe.

B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

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) \$2,942.34.

A. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$6,962.24. E. (9) \$6,962.24.

A. Robert J. Brown, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$15.

A. James E. Bryan, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,551.75.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$135.

A. Charles S. Burns, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$584.50. E. (9) \$243.80.

A. George H. Buschmann, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Walker Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$2,000.

A. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$10.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union, Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

D. (6) \$1,941.05. E. (9) \$762.84.

A. Michael H. Cardozo, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John B. Carroll, 621 Onondaga County Savings Bank Building, Syracuse, N.Y.

B. United Producer-Dealers of America, Chittenango, N.Y.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. South African Sugar Association, Post Office Box 507, Durban, South Africa.

D. (6) \$19,000. E. (9) \$4,367.72.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$25.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$39,403.93. E. (9) \$93.70.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Dental Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,492.82. E. (9) \$9,611.81.

A. William F. Claire, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 1-3 O'Connell Street, Sydney, Australia.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$258.62.

A. Committee for Time Uniformity, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,375.

A. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$15,737.70. E. (9) \$20,887.59.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$371.37. E. (9) \$371.37.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bicycle Manufacturers Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Corn Millers Federation, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton Ohio.

A. Henry Ashton Crosby, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,473.36.

A. C. B. Culpepper, Post Office Box 1736, Atlanta Ga.

B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

A. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$1,225. E. (9) \$242.89.

A. Michael P. Daniels, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates, 320 Park Avenue, New York N.Y.

B. Edward G. Sparrow, 1 East 66th Street, New York N.Y.

A. Ronald W. De Lucien, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington D.C.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$60.

A. Franklin W. Denius, Post Office Box 1148, Austin, Tex.

B. Texas Electric Service Co., Post Office Box 970, Fort Worth, Tex.; Dallas Power & Light Co., Dallas, Tex., and Texas Power & Light Co., Post Office Box 6331, Dallas, Tex.

E. (9) \$1,019.73.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,535. E. (9) \$769.96.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$553.14.

A. Ernest J. Eaton, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Nebraska Mid-State Reclamation District, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Ernest J. Eaton, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Water Conversion Institute, Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Harold E. Edwards, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,370. E. (9) \$300.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., Post Office Box 1776, Raleigh, N.C.

B. Southern Railway System, Post Office Box 1808, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$644.83.

A. Warren G. Elliott, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$212.50. E. (9) \$17.34.

A. John W. Emleigh, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$528.73. E. (9) \$26.10.

A. Arthur S. Fefferman, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Joe G. Fender, 2033 Norfolk Street, Houston, Tex.

B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

D. (6) \$915.29.

A. Mello G. Fish, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$2,835. E. (9) \$300.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$4,125.

A. Frederick W. Ford.

B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7278, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

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) \$63.20.

A. Milton Fricke, Papillion, Nebr.

B. National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. David C. Fullerton, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$25.

A. William A. Geoghegan, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Soap and Detergent Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Neal P. Gillen, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Royce L. Givens, 224 Seventh Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,075. E. (9) \$1,552.

A. Robert Gladwin, Fruit Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit St., Boston, Mass.

E. (9) \$36.00.

A. Robert Glicker, 1642 South 52d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.

A. John A. Gosnell, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,833.34.

A. Cornelius E. Gray, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert M. Hampton, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,874.98. E. (9) \$186.10.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$40.24.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,749.98. E. (9) \$147.90.

A. Redmond Roop Hart, 30 Kennedy Street, Alexandria, Va.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert B. Heiney, National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,121.71.

A. Noel Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$461.10. E. (9) \$461.10.

A. Carey W. Hilliard, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$528.73. E. (9) \$27.35.

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. Harold A. Hosier, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.

A. David P. Houlihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Floyd E. Huffman, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$528.73. E. (9) \$31.25.

A. William J. Hull, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. Everett Hutchinson, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Meryle V. Hutchinson, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Nurses Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,484.54.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5.

A. Elmer F. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.
B. Mrs. Erna H. Schuyler, Costa Mesa, Calif., et al.
E. (9) \$212.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$2,065.88.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$365.07.

A. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$532.80.

A. Chas. E. Jackson, 715 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Glendon E. Johnson, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$92.50. E. (9) \$5.83.

A. Willis Johnson, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Business Information Service, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Charlie W. Jones, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$230. E. (9) \$85.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$16.30.

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. Howard B. Keck, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$300.

A. Charles C. Keeble, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$71.82.

A. Robert H. Kellen, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Ken Kendrick, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Wheat Growers.
D. (6) \$3,684.29. E. (9) \$3,684.29.

A. William F. Kenney, New York, N.Y.
B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.
B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, 1022 Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$104. E. (9) \$3.23.

A. John D. Knodell, Jr., 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$716.53.

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) \$449.85.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. T. J. Stevenson & Co., 60 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$16.

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) \$4,368. E. (9) \$868.52.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 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) \$525.

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) \$1,200.

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. Robert J. Leigh, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$55.

A. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,465.48. E. (9) \$15,540.58.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,598.45. E. (9) \$2,598.45.

A. John Linnehan, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$770.62.

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) \$383.35.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,370. 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. Clarence M. McIntosh, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,021.40. E. (9) \$22.20.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$145. E. (9) \$10.82.

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, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$3,255. E. (9) \$718.03.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,900. E. (9) \$390.

A. Donald Melvin, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$174.14.

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) \$750. E. (9) \$896.85.

A. John R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$75.

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) \$2,229.72.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. R. Modrall, Post Office Box 466, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

B. Aetna Life Insurance Co. and Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

D. (6) \$2,600. E. (9) \$100.

A. J. R. Modrall, Post Office Box 466, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

B. Travelers Insurance Co. & Travelers Indemnity Co., 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Conn.

D. (6) \$2,600. E. (9) \$100.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, 525 First Security Building, Boise, Idaho.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, et al., 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,737.50. E. (9) \$158.09.

A. Joseph E. Moody, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$625.

A. Mrs. Jennelle Moorhead, Eugene Continuation Center, Eugene, Oreg.

A. Curtis Morris, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Motor & Equipment Manufacturers Association, 304 West 58th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$300.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7278, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, Post Office Box 7278, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,174.98. E. (9) \$502.78.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$985.20. E. (9) \$659.30.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,551.75.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,791.62. E. (9) \$12,661.91.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$440,894.68. E. (9) \$16,633.24.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$9,356.72.

A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,684.29. E. (9) \$3,684.29.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

D. (6) \$6,363. E. (9) \$2,912.69.

A. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$602,648.96. E. (9) \$7,539.41.

A. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$6,681.12.

A. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$609.23. E. (9) \$187.70.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,677.88. E. (9) \$5,676.45.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$165.

A. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 3005 Fernside Boulevard, Alameda, Calif.

E. (9) \$35.88.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Central Scientific Co., 1700 Irving Park Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$448.16.

A. National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$63,598.50. E. (9) \$2,778.78.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$93,874.53. E. (9) \$11,043.84.

A. National Particleboard Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,775.25.

A. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,515.50. E. (9) \$13,689.14.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,162.53. E. (9) \$2,278.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,004.31. E. (9) \$11,762.20.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,562.52.

A. National Tax Equality Association, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,023.52. E. (9) \$7,586.58.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$95.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$21,234. E. (9) \$7,008.30.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Graham T. Northup, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$5,425. E. (9) \$6,065.

A. Richard T. O'Connell, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,050. E. (9) \$192.78.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Charles T. O'Neill, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$15.96.

A. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O.R.C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

E. (9) \$5,413.11.

A. John A. Overholt, 10400 Connecticut Avenue, Kensington, Md., and 1106 Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,269.24.

A. J. Allen Overton, Jr., 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Leonard H. Pasqualicchio, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Brig. Gen. J. L. Person, USA (retired), LaSalle Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Rivers & Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,249.99.

A. Andrew A. Pettis, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, GEB, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N.J.

D. (6) \$4,711. E. (9) \$1,650.56.

A. Joseph D. Phelan, 485 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Colorado River Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$730.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Federal Cartridge Corp., 2700 Foshay Towers, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Bruce O. Pike, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$7.70.

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) \$195.45.

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. 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. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Hamilton, Bermuda.

D. (6) \$1,666.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bulk Food Carriers, Inc., 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$900.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 1050, Elizabeth, N.J.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$6.40.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. South Atlantic & Caribbean Line, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Edward M. Raymond, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$123.44.

A. Robert E. Redding, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Time Uniformity, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert E. Redding, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George 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) \$45.49.

A. Peter Regalado, 2519 Southern Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$403.

A. Reilly & Wells, 1120 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Printing Industries of America, Inc., 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,400. E. (9) \$172.56.

A. Retired Officers Tax Credit Committee, Post Office Box 1965, Annapolis, Md.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,188.72.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, 653 East Cortland Avenue, Fresno, Calif.

B. Western Cotton Growers Association, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$312.50. E. (9) \$150.

A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.

B. Louisiana railroads.

A. Warren S. Richardson, 121 Chestnut Avenue, Washington Grove, Md.

B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10.

A. John J. Riley, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$71.75.

A. Gloria Riordan, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. John Rippey, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$68.75.

A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$180.

A. William Neale Roach, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Armament Corp. (Interarmco), 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.

D. (6) \$4,000.

A. Rubenstein, Wolfson & Co., Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Independent Coal Operators Association, Pikeville, Ky.

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) \$1,200. E. (9) \$383.09.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, et al.

A. Stanley W. Schroeder, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$171.47.

A. Arnold F. Shaw, 503 D Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Comite de Productores De Azucar, Lima, Peru.

E. (9) \$10.40.

A. Kenneth D. Shaw, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$474.99.

A. John J. Sheehan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$300.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$575.

A. A. Z. Shows, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Interarmco, 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.

E. (9) \$61.10.

A. Jack C. Skerrett, 717 19th Street South, Arlington, Va.

B. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$10.

A. T. W. Smiley, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$2,065.88.

A. Carleton D. Smith, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Radio Corp. of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Frank Kingston Smith, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Aviation Trades Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750.

A. Milan D. Smith, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.

B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 712 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,331.38. E. (9) \$2,357.48.

A. W. Byron Sorrell, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,025. E. (9) \$204.72.

A. Lawrence Speiser, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Chester S. Stackpole, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Associates, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart (Annalee), 120 Maryland Avenue, NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$31,406.75. E. (9) \$1,166.90.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association to Acquire Compensation for Damages Prior to Peace Treaty, Naha, Okinawa; Association of Landowners of Okinawa.
E. (9) \$400.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Hohenberg Co., Inc., 1431 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. ICI (New York), Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan General Merchandise Exporters' Association, No. 2, 3-Chome, Nihonbashi, Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan General Merchandise Exporters Association and Japan Rubber Footwear Manufacturers' Association of Tokyo, Japan; Miscellaneous Goods Division, Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York, Inc., and Imported Footwear Group, National Council of American Importers, Inc, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$875.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Steel Wire Products Exporters' Association, 36 Hisamatsucho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
D. (6) \$245.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Vinyl Goods Manufacturers' Association, 11, 3-Chome Akasaka-Denmachi, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.
E. (9) \$25.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. A. D. Sutton & Sons, 1 West 37th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$25.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Toyoshima & Co., Inc., 303 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$150.

A. Stitt & Hemmendinger, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Unione Industriale Prato, Prato, Italy; Maylis Associates, 200 West 34th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$201.42.

A. Philip W. Stroupe, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$79.20.

A. Richard L. Studley, 1400 20th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Greene, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Sugar Producers of Guadeloupe and Martinique, Boite Postale 175, Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe.

A. Surrey, Karasik, Gould & Greene, 1116 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. South Puerto Rico Sugar Co., 5 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$8.61.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aetna Life Insurance Co. and Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., 151 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, Conn.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$3,194.90.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Travelers Insurance Co. and Travelers Indemnity Co., 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Conn.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$3,194.90.

A. Monroe Sweetland, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Calif.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$335. E. (9) \$405.72.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trans World Airlines, 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Nurses Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,091.50.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$52.50. E. (9) \$15.

A. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, 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) \$6,228.46. E. (9) \$1,625.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperative League of U.S.A., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Trade Relations Council of the U.S., Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard S. Tribbe, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trans World Airlines, 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Association, 321 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$1,077.94.

A. United Producer-Dealers of America, Chittanooga, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,477.33. E. (9) \$2,888.77.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. F. Bourne Upham, III, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$580.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$87.93. E. (9) \$17.20.

A. Volume Footwear Retailers Association, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,750. E. (9) \$100.15.

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, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$315. E. (9) \$6.55.

A. Clarence M. Weiner, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,375. E. (9) \$61.50.

A. John Wells, Plano, Tex.
 B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. William E. Welsh, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$95.93.

A. Western Cotton Growers Association, Post Office Box 512, Fresno, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,302.15. E. (9) \$575.

A. The Wheat Users Committee, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$2,693.27.

A. Don White, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
 B. National Audio-Visual Associations, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
 D. (6) \$768.77. E. (9) \$910.68.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$86.24.

A. Robert P. Will, 487 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, 1111 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$777.58.

A. Laurens Williams, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co. of America, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$500.

A. Kenneth Williamson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,381.15. E. (9) \$381.39.

A. Clay B. Wolfe, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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) \$2.50.

A. Nathan T. Wolkomir, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Federation of Federal Employees.
 D. (6) \$3,692.34. E. (9) \$1,075.64.

A. Lester L. Zosel, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the first calendar quarter 1966:

(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			
	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
	(Mark one square only)			

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
 - (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
- (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.
2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names 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 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.**—(1) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.**—(1) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been 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 & Baten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.—Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.
\$4,150.00		TOTAL

- A. Charles D. Ablard, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$63.92.
- A. Francis L. Adams.
 B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.
 D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$22.85.
- 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) \$250.
- A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,339.15. E. (9) \$5,339.15.
- A. Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.
 E. (9) \$6,200.42.
- A. Air Force Sergeants Association, Post Office Box 908, San Antonio, Tex.
 E. (9) \$300.
- A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., 525 School St. SW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,911.99. E. (9) \$3,911.99.
- A. Miss Milnor Alexander, 320 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
- A. Mrs. Donna Allen, 3306 Ross Place NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$960. E. (9) \$1,200.70.
- A. Kenneth D. Allen, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K 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, 444 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Music Operators of America, Inc., 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,575. E. (9) \$16.10.
- A. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Coalition of Patriotic Societies, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$1,455.66.
- A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.; 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$27,220. E. (9) \$27,220.
- A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$41,469.46.
- A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,189. E. (9) \$4,090.05.
- A. American Federation of Musicians, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$332,145.39. E. (9) \$5,866.58.
- A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,425. E. (9) \$1,425.
- A. American Insurance Association, 110 William Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$6,062. E. (9) \$6,062.
- A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,919.31. E. (9) \$7,412.38.
- A. American Justice Association, Inc., Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.
 D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$2.
- A. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 D. (6) \$88,101.18. E. (9) \$35,976.93.
- A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$13,397.45.
- A. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$58,411.87. E. (9) \$5,443.63.
- A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$10,798.40. E. (9) \$10,798.40.
- A. American Optometric Association, Inc., % Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
 D. (6) \$6,415.52. E. (9) \$6,415.52.
- A. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$22,668. E. (9) \$6,430.
- A. American Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Wash.
 D. (6) \$2,385.04. E. (9) \$2,385.04.
- A. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,498.10. E. (9) \$2,498.10.
- A. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$1,500.
- A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,485.53. E. (9) \$1,485.53.
- A. American Taxpayers Association, 326 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$1,553.17.
- A. American Textile Machinery Association, % E. C. Connor, 224 Ellington Road, Longmeadow, Mass.
 D. (6) \$340.69.
- A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
 D. (6) \$12,359.79. E. (9) \$12,359.79.
- A. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,128.01. E. (9) \$2,128.01.
- A. Cyrus T. Anderson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Spiegel, Inc., 2511 West 23d Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Jerry L. Anderson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative 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) \$243. E. (9) \$306.76.
- A. George W. Apperson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Division 689, Amalgamated Transit Union, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. David Apter, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Guild of Prescription Opticians of America, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, 1000 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Motor & Equipment Manufacturers Association, 304 West 58th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$20,000.
- A. Carl F. Arnold, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,255.61.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Margaret Lee Weil, 33 West 67th Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$2.
- A. The Associated General Contractors, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.
- A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$525.
- A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington D.C.
 D. (6) \$8,990.66. E. (9) \$8,990.66.
- A. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,198.98. E. (9) \$369.50.
- 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.
 E. (9) \$220.
- A. Association of Western Railroads, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
- A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$3,752.

- A. Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$200.
- 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) \$73.77.
- A. Richard W. Averill, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.
- A. Michael H. Bader, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- 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) \$67.
- A. Douglas B. Bagnell, Fairhope, Ala.
B. Maine Potato Council, Presque Isle, Maine.
- A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$3,250.02. E. (9) \$939.02.
- A. James F. Bailey, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$450.
- A. Donald Baldwin, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$421.95.
- A. Ernest L. Barcella, Washington, D.C.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Co., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$725. E. (9) \$8.93.
- A. Irwin L. Barney, 300 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) \$3,600.
- A. A. Wesley Barthelmes, 2133 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Insurance Co. of North America and Life Insurance Co. of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$390. E. (9) \$165.41.
- A. James P. Bass, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Airline, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Roy Battles, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Mrs. Dita Davis Beard, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$4,350.
- 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) \$1,050.
- A. John H. Beidler, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union Department, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,780. E. (9) \$557.47.
- 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) \$750. E. (9) \$12.64.
- A. J. O. Bellenger, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$66.11.
- 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. Reed A. Benson, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass.
- A. Helen Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$4,247.17.
- A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations.
D. (6) \$6,480. E. (9) \$254.05.
- A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert J. Bird, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.
- 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) \$670.
- A. Robert W. Blair.
B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
E. (9) \$660.88.
- A. Wm. Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
- 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) \$3,781.77.
- A. William Blum, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,100. E. (9) \$782.11.
- A. Eugene P. Boardman, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,189. E. (9) \$5.
- A. Fred F. Bockmon, 405 Luhrs Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and the Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$17.80.
- A. Maurice G. Boehl, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.
- A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
- A. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$103.75.
- A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,800.
- A. Robert T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$303.85.
- A. G. Stewart Boswell, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$748. E. (9) \$56.09.
- A. Samuel E. Boyle, 428 South Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,291.24. E. (9) \$360.
- 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, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.
E. (9) \$689.57.
- A. A. Marvin Braverman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Michael Ladney, Jr., 18125 East Ten Mile Road, East Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) \$2.
- A. Thomas C. Brickley, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Lumber & Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,000.
- A. Parke C. Brinkley, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.
- A. Wally Briscoe.
B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$16.50.

A. David A. Brody, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$65.

A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Carl Bronn, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,250.01. E. (9) \$119.79.

A. Derek Brooks, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$812.66.

A. J. Robert Brouse, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Animal Health Institute, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$300.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$28.28.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,450.50.

A. Robert W. Bruce, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$476. E. (9) \$725.

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., Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$69. E. (9) \$3.14.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 803 Roselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

A. George S. Bullen.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

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) \$67.77.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George J. Burger, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

A. C. P. Burks, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$562.50.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

E. (9) \$567.88.

A. Gustave Burmeister, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,531.25.

A. David Burpee, Doylestown, Pa.

E. (9) \$249.92.

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) \$4,000.03.

A. Hollis W. Burt, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$62.50.

A. Herbert H. Butler, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$1,370.09.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) \$760.20. E. (9) \$90.

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) \$2,000. E. (9) \$370.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$37.50.

A. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 996 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$10.

A. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 803 Roselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 803 Roselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union-Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

D. (6) \$2,694.37. E. (9) \$278.05.

A. Marvin Caplan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,482. E. (9) \$71.45.

A. Ronald A. Capone, 505 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London E.C. 3, England.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$437.26.

A. Michael H. Cardozo, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James R. Carnes, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Braxton B. Carr, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$311.85.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 8323 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

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) \$135.

A. Blue A. Carstenson.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$923.04. E. (9) \$44.27.

A. Eugene C. Carusi, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

D. (6) \$44,611.14. E. (9) \$32,822.67.

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, DiSalle & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Alaska Pipeline Co., Post Office Box 6554, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$36.05.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Asociacion de Comerciantes, en Licores de Nogales, Sonora, Obregon No. 102, Nogales, Sonora, Mexico.
E. (9) \$4.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Strohmeier & Arpe Co., 139-141 Franklin Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,506.25. E. (9) \$164.29.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, S. A. de C. V., Balderas 36—Primer Piso, Mexico D. F., Mexico.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$303.27.

A. James W. Chapman, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,708.50.

A. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

A. George C. Cheek, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Wash.

- B. American Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Wash.
E. (9) \$1,385.04.
- A. A. H. Chesser, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
E. (9) \$150.
- A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,726.70. E. (9) \$4,140.13.
- A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,704.80. E. (9) \$9,213.41.
- A. Allen C. K. Clark, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Earl W. Clark.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,225. E. (9) \$85.
- 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. Roger A. Clark, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Wine Conference of America, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$12.38.
- A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, Post Office Box 13125, Kansas City, Mo.
E. (9) \$894.20.
- A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.
B. The Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 1-3 O'Connell Street, Sydney, Australia.
D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. A. Gross & Co., New York, N.Y., et al.
E. (9) \$13.50.
- A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Oil Shale Corp., 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$11.02.
- A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Tobacco Co.
- A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.
B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.
- A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
- A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. P. Lorillard Co.
- A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Philip Morris, Inc.
- A. Earle C. Clements, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.
- A. Clay L. Cochran, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,740.36. E. (9) \$174.84.
- A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$19.81.
- A. Joseph Cohen, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$750.
- A. Cole & Groner, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Task Force of Small American Shipbuilders, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$7,125.10.
- 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) \$217.50.
- A. Nicholas S. Collins, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$11.68.
- A. Paul G. Collins, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$125.
- A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200.
- A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$94.80.
- A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Tool & Stainless Steel Industry Committee, % The Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$166.10.
- A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$336.69. E. (9) \$336.69.
- A. Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,215.
- A. Committee for a Free Cotton Market, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$6,036.
- A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$6,947.68.
- A. Committee for Time Uniformity, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$151.44.
- A. R. 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. 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) \$120. E. (9) \$74.90.
- 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. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$164. E. (9) \$30.20.
- A. Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Waterways Conference.
- A. Edward Cooper.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. Milton Cooper, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. J. Milton Cooper, 15th and New York Avenue, 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) \$2,250. E. (9) \$2,612.79.
- A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va.
B. Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee, Inc., Post Office Box 239, Portsmouth, N.H.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,151.19.
- A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Council of Forest Industries, 1477 West Penden Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$23.75.
- A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$50.45.
- A. The Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$1,995.
- A. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$21,864.43. E. (9) \$24,832.87.
- A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bicycle Manufacturers Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

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) \$1,650. E. (9) \$54.01.

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. Lightweight Aggregates Percentage Depletion Committee, Post Office Box 9138, Richmond, Va.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. A. P. Moller, 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. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Savings and Loan Bank of the State of New York, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Wheat Users Committee, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Wisconsin Corp., 500 Union Street, Seattle, Wash.

E. (9) \$109.87.

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. H. C. Crotty, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$336.69. E. (9) \$336.69.

A. J. Steele Culbertson, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Fish Meal & Oil Association, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$21.20.

A. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$1,705.35. E. (9) \$407.43.

A. Joseph F. Cunningham, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John T. Curran, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$2,099.92.

A. Francis J. Curry, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$110.40.

A. John R. Dalton, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. F. Gibson Darrison, Jr., New York Central Railroad Co., 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New York Central Railroad Co., 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$18.93.

A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$687.50. E. (9) \$677.10.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 902 West 22d Street, Oak Brook, Ill.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$37.45.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$635.57.

A. Lowell Davis, 601 Ross Avenue, Mart, Tex.

D. (6) \$169.62. E. (9) \$169.62.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cummins-American Corp., 1925 Glenview Road, Glenview, Ill.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1518 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Responsive Environment Corp., 21 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Tony T. Dechant.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. L. E. Delike, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. The Interstate Manufacturer's Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. L. E. Delike, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

B. National Association of Direct Selling Co's., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. James J. Delaney, Jr., 1003 Lancaster Drive, Anchorage, Alaska.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Ronald W. De Lucien, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$325. E. (9) \$75.

A. Milton C. Denbo, 1341 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automatic Car Wash Association, 4432 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1.50.

A. Max A. Denney, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$675.

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) \$680.

A. John M. Dickerman, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber & Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$44.45.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,762.50. E. (9) \$215.21.

A. George S. Dietrich, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$60.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water Resources, State of California, Post Office Box 388, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,683.46. E. (9) \$108.46.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Engineering Co., Inc., 74 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$245.45. E. (9) \$5.45.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 6201 S Street, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,082.92. E. (9) \$32.92.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Service Headquarters, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$9,375. E. (9) \$2,638.58.

A. Robert H. Distelhorst, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$9.50.

A. District of Columbia Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 710 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,541.25. E. (9) \$1,541.25.

A. District Lodge 44, International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$47,972.90. E. (9) \$41,012.92.

A. Division 689, Amalgamated Transit Union, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James F. Doherty, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,510. E. (9) \$469.85.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Ronald D. Doremus, 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$12.50.

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.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$138.40.

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) \$2,093.10. E. (9) \$104.

A. Leonard K. Dowiak, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$125.

A. P. Frederick Dryer, 3911 Madison Street, Hyattsville, Md.

E. (9) \$9.58.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,715.44. E. (9) \$2,059.28.

A. R. Michael Duncan.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Read P. Dunn, Jr., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$63. E. (9) \$72.19.

A. William E. Dunn, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. D. Durand, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$220.

A. Frederick G. Dutton, 844 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,280. E. (9) \$750.

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. 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) \$220.28.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,625. E. (9) \$79.40.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Perry R. Ellsworth, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Jewelers of America, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$50.

A. Ely & Duncan, 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, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Basic Management, Inc., Post Office Box 2065, Henderson, Nev.

D. (6) \$3,825. E. (9) \$10.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Coachella Valley County Water District, Coachella, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water & Power of the City of Los Angeles, 111 North Hope Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,400.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Las Vegas Valley Water District, 3700 West Charleston Boulevard, Las Vegas, Nev.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$3.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,000.

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) \$864. E. (9) \$117.20.

A. Lawrence E. Ernst, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$816.

A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$2,050. E. (9) \$37.60.

A. Family Tax Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

A. William J. Fannin, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Farmers' Educational & Cooperative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$99,206.93. E. (9) \$18,356.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$600.

A. Bonner Fellers, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee.

A. Maxwell Field, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

B. New England Shoe & Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$400.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1477 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$155.

A. William J. Flaherty, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$80.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$4.30.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.

E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

A. William P. Flythe, Jr., 1411 35th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$600.

A. Frederick W. Ford.

B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$417. E. (9) \$18.

A. James W. Foristel, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,612.50. E. (9) \$91.33.

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) \$260.

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) \$244.80.

A. Charles A. Francik, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.

D. (6) \$420.

- A. R. Frank Frazier, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250.
- 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) \$100. E. (9) \$53.75.
- A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$600.
- A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$42,825. E. (9) \$10,491.
- A. Garrett Fuller, 836 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Columbia Steamship Co., 1210 Standard Plaza, Portland, Oreg.
- A. George Milan Fuller, 1627 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$550.
- A. John Baxter Funderburk, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The National Association of Retail Drug-gists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$500.
- 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) \$200. E. (9) \$2.50.
- A. Aubrey D. Gates, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$170.
- A. Harry J. Gerrity, 907 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Building Owners & Managers, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$88.06.
- A. Arthur P. Gildea, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$182.14.
- A. Neal P. Gillen, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ginsburg & Feldman, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. The Meyercood Co., 5323 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Ginsburg & Feldman, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Tobacco Distributors, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$182.23.
- A. Royce L. Givens, 224 Seventh Street SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,149.13. E. (9) \$2,677.50.
- A. Philip M. Glick, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District of Columbia Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 710 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,541.25. E. (9) \$500.
- A. Don A. Goodall, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 640 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Government Employees' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$12,618.45. E. (9) \$3,088.11.
- A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$67.97.
- 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) \$213.75. E. (9) \$134.51.
- A. Ben H. Guill, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Automobile Dealers Association, and American Zinc, Lead, & Smelting Co.
D. (6) \$4,100. E. (9) \$1,800.
- A. Jerome R. Gulan.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Seymour S. Guthman, Executive Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Syndicat des Distillateurs et Producteurs de Sucre de Madagascar, 282 Boulevard, St. Germain, Paris 7, France.
- A. Robert W. Haack, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.
- 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) \$600. E. (9) \$74.74.
- A. Hoyt S. Haddock.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,225. E. (9) \$82.
- A. Harlan V. Hadley, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$625.
- A. Hal H. Hale, 421 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Randolph M. Hale, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Andrew G. Haley, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$231.39.
- A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
- 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) \$6,875.10.
- A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Comision Nacional Para el Estudio de la Cana y el Azucar, La Paz, Bolivia.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$435.05.
- A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Tejon Ranch Co., Post Office Box 1560, Bakersfield, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,800.
- A. Robert N. Hampton, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,958.34. E. (9) \$283.33.
- 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) \$154.
- 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) \$797.49. E. (9) \$364.
- A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,916.66. E. (9) \$137.81.
- A. Herbert E. Harris II, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,875.
- A. R. A. Harris, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,750.
- A. Burr P. Harrison, Graichen Building, Winchester, Va.
B. Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass., et al.
- A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Eugene B. Hayden, Jr., 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$4,125. E. (9) \$2,813.52.
- A. Kit H. Haynes, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hays & Hays, 920 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) \$300.

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) \$53.70.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$300. E. (9) \$17.50.

A. Robert W. Healy, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Smith & Pepper, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., 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) \$1,125. E. (9) \$862.76.

A. John K. Herbert, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$191.57.

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) \$190.20. E. (9) \$190.20.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass., et al.

A. Hester, Owen & Stone, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Brewers Association, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$228.67.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

A. John W. Hight, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Norman Hill.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$594.

A. James A. Hirshfield, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

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) \$425.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$46.93.

A. Irvin A. Hoff, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$42.65.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., Kaiser Center, Oakland, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,600. E. (9) \$248.34.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America, Clayton, Mo.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$79.25.

A. Lawrence J. Hogan, 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Apartment Association of America, Inc., 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,925. E. (9) \$252.

A. Lawrence J. Hogan, 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Specialty Contractors' Associations, Inc., 1022 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$670. E. (9) \$20.75.

A. Fuller Holloway, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Lee B. Holmes, 829 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$8.

A. Home Manufacturers Association, 1119 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Roland S. Homet, Jr.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edwin M. Hood, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Thomas B. House.

B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Charles L. Huber, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$4,375. E. (9) \$2,448.18.

A. W. T. Huff, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$375.25.

A. Phillip A. Hutchinson, Jr., 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. E. (9) \$75.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Post Office Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

B. Hugo W. Zugnoni, Rochester, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1. E. (9) \$403.

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. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,250.25.

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) \$105.96.

A. International Armament Corp., 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.

E. (9) \$1,500.

A. The Interstate Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$2,975. E. (9) \$3.25.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1000 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$29,839.82. E. (9) \$25,899.14.

A. Ives, Whitehead & Co., Inc., 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$3,750. E. (9) \$225.20.

A. Walter K. Jaenicke, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ralph K. James, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$440. E. (9) \$53.21.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Daniel Jaspán, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,374.51. E. (9) \$45.17.

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. Splinks Clay Co., Paris, Tenn., et al.
D. (6) \$3,366.31.
- A. Spencer A. Johnson, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ruben L. Johnson.
B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,092.35. E. (9) \$196.90.
- A. Ned Johnston, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Geo. Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
- A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$39.50.
- A. Karelsen, Karelsen, Lawrance & Nathan, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$378.34.
- A. William J. Keating, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$12.
- A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$275.
- A. Charles C. Keeble, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$576.17.
- A. Eugene A. Kenney, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- 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. John T. Kelly, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.
- A. Thomas A. Kelly, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,112.50.
- A. I. L. Kenen, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$180.
- A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
E. (9) \$105.80.
- A. James J. Kennedy, Jr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$270.28.
- A. Peter B. Kenney, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
- A. William F. Kenney, New York, N.Y.
B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. William J. Kerwin, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington D.C.
B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$112.
- A. Jeff Kibre, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,697.54. E. (9) \$2,143.82.
- A. John L. Kilcullen, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$50.
- 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. Joseph T. King, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Associated Equipment Distributors & Sprinkler Irrigation Association.
E. (9) \$798.49.
- A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$750.
- A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$690. E. (9) \$74.56.
- A. Ernest A. Kistler, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$264.34.
- A. Ralph W. Kittle.
B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. James F. Kmetz, 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,790.
- A. John D. Knodell, Jr., 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$700.19.
- A. Robert M. Koch, 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$25.
- A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,870. E. (9) \$490.32.
- A. June Kysilko, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,460. E. (9) \$6,605.
- A. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$9,375.93.
- A. Laborers' Political Action League, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$7,557.29. E. (9) \$100.
- A. Richard H. Lane, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.
- A. Reed E. Larson, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$50.
- A. Glenn T. Lashley, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District of Columbia Division, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. L. Edward Lashman, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.
D. (6) \$3,562. E. (9) \$484.01.
- A. J. Austin Latimer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,400.
- A. George H. Lawrence, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$312.50. E. (9) \$42.90.
- 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) \$76.02.
- A. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$36.25. E. (9) \$108.
- A. Leonard F. Lee, 402 Solar Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$66.50.
- A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$178.
- A. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$66.64.
- A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. E. Leitz, Inc., 468 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

A. Nils A. Lennartson, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$9,249.96.

A. Edith M. Lesser, 2924 Rittenhouse Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington Home Rule Committee, 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,126.65.

A. Roy T. Lester, M.D., 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$13.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Federation of Musicians, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$1,165.99.

A. Lightweight Aggregates Percentage Depletion Committee, c/o John W. Roberts, Post Office Box 9138, Richmond, Va.

D. (6) \$9,155.82. E. (9) \$2,632.12.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$162.50. E. (9) \$1.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Clerks International Association, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,038.45. E. (9) \$1,547.76.

A. Zel E. Lipsen, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, AFL-CIO, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,570. E. (9) \$3,698.40.

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) \$550. E. (9) \$89.54.

A. Basil R. Littin, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

B. Continental Oil Co.

A. John L. Logan, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,412.26.

A. Paul H. Long, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$32.40.

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) \$600.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. District of Columbia Bankers Association, 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,000.

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 Corp., 415-423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000.

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 M. Lynham, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Charles and Katrushka J. Parsons, 310 Park Avenue, Pasay City, Manila, Philippines.

E. (9) \$313.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,593.75. E. (9) \$35.36.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert C. McCandless.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$165. E. (9) \$88.40.

A. John A. McCart, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,682.66.

A. McCarty & Wheatley, 1200 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Semitropic Water Storage District, 2714 L Street, Bakersfield, Calif.

D. (6) \$850.

A. Guy G. McConnell, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

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) \$200.

A. Angus H. McDonald.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,769.41. E. (9) \$181.57.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.

E. (9) \$202.87.

A. Benny W. McGehee, Post Office Box 908, San Antonio, Tex.

B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Post Office Box 908, San Antonio, Tex.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Paul J. McGowan, Jr., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Virgin Islands Legislature, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$380.

A. Marshall C. McGrath.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$262.50. E. (9) \$135.19.

A. F. Howard McGuigan, 815 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,692. E. (9) \$154.75.

A. William F. McKenna, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$34.

A. Marvin L. McLain, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,350. E. (9) \$45.15.

A. William F. McManus, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$114.75.

A. C. W. McMillan, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$237.40.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., c/o Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. John G. Macfarlan, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,602.50. E. (9) \$331.50.

A. Jos. R. MacLaren, 4 Linden Drive, Hudson Falls, N.Y.

B. Potlatch Forests Inc., 320 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,325. E. (9) \$588.80.

A. H. E. Mahlman, 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

D. (6) \$812.50. E. (9) \$44.27.

A. Don Mahon, 1127 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,943.90.

A. Carter Manasco Co., 5932 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.

B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,400. E. (9) \$716.53.

A. Robert F. Murphy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$2,307.50. E. (9) \$86.45.

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. William E. Murtha, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Rufus W. Manderson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Olya Margolin (Mrs.), 1346 Connecticut 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) \$167.03.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1427 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,790.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$1,044.

A. Raymond E. Marks, 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$515.54.

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) \$105.

A. Michael Marsh, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$396.16.

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) \$120.

A. J. Paul Marshall, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$266.15. E. (9) \$225.50.

A. Thomas A. Martin, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.

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.

A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Building & Construction Trades Dept., AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,615.32. E. (9) \$1,390.

A. J. M. Masesy, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$496.67.

A. P. H. Mathews, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$707.35. E. (9) \$136.77.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$36.58.

A. Albert E. May, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$364. E. (9) \$24.07.

A. John S. Mears, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,240. E. (9) \$28.50.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 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) \$3,952. E. (9) 213.44.

A. Donald Melvin, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$622.80. E. (9) \$246.96.

A. Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

E. (9) \$4,061.53.

A. Lawrence C. Merthan, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$130.25.

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) \$1,653.40.

A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, Shawano, Wis., and Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. John R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Miller Associates, Inc., 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Telephone Answering Exchange, Inc., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$90.

A. Capt. A. Stanley Miller, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Miller & Chevallier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$91.55.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Intercoastal Canal Association, 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) \$3,750. E. (9) \$982.74.

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) \$436.50.

A. Luman G. Miller, 912 Falling Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Oregon Railroad Association, 912 Falling Building, Portland, Ore.

E. (9) \$367.64.

A. Jim M. Milligan, 402 Barclay Building, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

B. National Water Company Conference, 402 Barclay Building, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

A. Othmer J. Mischo, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Missouri Railroad Committee, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

E. (9) \$230.88.

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. G. Merrill Moody, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$35.31. E. (9) \$30.

A. Henry J. Moreschl, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$151.01.

A. Morison, Clapp, Abrams & Haddock, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$1,600. E. (9) \$510.

A. T. H. Mullen, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John J. Murphy, Route 2, Box 113-D, Edgewater, Md.

B. National Customs Service Association.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Micah H. Naftalin, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. South Potomac Citizens' Crisis Committee, 8701 Riverview Road, Oxon Hill, Md.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,050. E. (9) \$9,108.95.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,476.90. E. (9) \$971.55.

A. National Association of Building Owners & Managers, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$296.70.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Co.'s, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$12.75.

A. National Association of Electric Co.'s, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$58,120.03. E. (9) \$8,633.34.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$350.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$45,636.52. E. (8) \$1,548.70.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,888.92. E. (9) \$2,888.92.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$20,000. E. (9) \$8,684.56.

A. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$22,896.55. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$14,443.76. E. (9) \$14,443.76.

A. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$450.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Committee To Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.70. E. (9) \$1,200.70.

A. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$586.50. E. (9) \$586.50.

A. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc., 26 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$5,650.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$21,382.41. E. (9) \$21,382.41.

A. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,647.08. E. (9) \$1,647.08.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,957.75. E. (9) \$8,167.33.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$924.54. E. (9) \$924.54.

A. National Farmers Organization, Corning, Iowa.

E. (9) \$1,862.52.

A. National Fisheries Institute, Inc., 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,401.23. E. (9) \$1,525.27.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$522.11.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$433,794.10. E. (9) \$1,200.58.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,227.50. E. (9) \$1,227.50.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,672.51. E. (9) \$8,672.51.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,652.50. E. (9) \$17,658.96.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$4,995.33.

A. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,160. E. (9) \$8,600.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,023.13.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$372,300. E. (9) \$2,524.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$765. E. (9) \$765.

A. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,120.61. E. (9) \$2,479.30.

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. Alan M. Nedry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$2,149.70.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$3,639.

A. Ivan A. Nestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. GUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$33.47.

A. New England Shoe & Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$400.

A. Sarah H. Newman, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Consumers League, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,650.

A. George L. Nichols, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$58.93.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$634.72.

A. Charles M. Noone, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Co., 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$278.14.

A. Joseph A. Noone, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Co.'s, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$42.86.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$690.19.

A. Harry E. Northam, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians & Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Graham T. Northup, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,300. E. (9) \$5,836.

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) \$300. E. (9) \$74.50.
- A. Michael J. Norton, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$312.30.
- A. Ira H. Nunn, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$250.
- 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) \$650.
- A. Richard T. O'Connell, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,166.68. E. (9) \$176.71.
- A. William B. O'Connell, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$600.
- A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Transit Association, 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$146.50.
- A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Committee for Government of the People, 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$2,098.70.
- A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. El Paso Natural Gas Co., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.
- A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Outdoor Amusement Business Association, Box 143, Southfield, Mich.
E. (9) \$18.50.
- A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 7703 Normandale Road, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$631.36.
- A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. John B. O'Day, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
- B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$26,300.41.
- A. Jane O'Grady, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,885. E. (9) \$342.42.
- A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
E. (9) \$1,904.12.
- A. Alvin E. Oliver, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 400 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$21.62. E. (9) \$2.
- A. Samuel Omasta, 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$5.
- A. Charles T. O'Neill, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$89.60.
- A. Harry D. Orr, Jr., 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- B. Robert O. Anderson, Roswell, N. Mex.
- 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) \$185.
- A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa.
- B. Campbell Soup Co., 375 Memorial Avenue, Camden, N.J.
- A. Walter Page, Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.
- A. Everett L. Palmer, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
- B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
- A. J. D. Parel, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$193.34. E. (9) \$193.
- 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) \$138.50.
- A. James G. Patton.
- B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$356.43.
- A. Lynn C. Paulson, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$121.29.
- A. Fred W. Peel, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Hecla Mining Co., Wallace, Idaho.
D. (6) \$1,535.
- A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
- B. Charitable Contributors Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
- A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
- B. Family Tax Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
- A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
- B. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$102.35.
- A. Brig. Gen. J. L. Person, USA (Ret.), LaSalle Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Rivers & Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,249.99.
- A. Peter J. Pestillo, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,437.48. E. (9) \$125.
- A. A. Harold Peterson, 500 Minnesota Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
- B. National R.E.A. Telephone Association, 500 Minnesota Federal Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$2,211.64.
- A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.
- B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$43.50.
- A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.
- B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, Post Office Box 20155, Orlando, Fla.
E. (9) \$21.58.
- A. J. Hardin Peterson, Post Office Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.
- B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$21.
- A. Kenneth T. Peterson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Hotel & Restaurant Employees & Bartenders International Union, 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$2,499.99.
- A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John P. Philbin, 510 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$137.27.
- A. Richard N. Philleo, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
- B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$81.70.
- A. Tom Pickett, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$110.41.
- A. T. E. Pinkston, Kentucky Railroad Association, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.
- A. James H. Pipkin, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d St., New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$1,460.
- A. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.
E. (9) \$445.87.
- A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.
D. (6) \$146,134.36. E. (9) \$1,350.
- 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. 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.

A. John W. Pompelli, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$72.50.

A. Robert R. Poston, 908 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$127.01.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Co. Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,499.99. E. (9) \$38.15.

A. William J. Potts, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1731 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William I. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$21.20.

A. Graydon R. Powers, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$42.90.

A. Marvin J. Powers, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. William C. Prather, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$82.

A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,500.

A. Forrest J. Prettyman, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$14.05.

A. Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Cancer Society, New York, N.Y., et al.

D. (6) \$13,349.97. E. (9) \$6,740.20.

A. Alex Radin, 919 18th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$222.20

A. Edward F. Ragland, 6917 Marbury Road, Bethesda, Md.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Progress Institute, 33 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$6.75.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1625 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$47.63.

A. James A. Ransford, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tidewater Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Edward M. Raymond, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,833.36. E. (9) \$154.45.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 3840 Greenbrier Drive, Dallas, Tex.

B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Robert E. Redding, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Time Uniformity, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$5.

A. Robert E. Redding, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,150. E. (9) \$1,392.08.

A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.

B. Texas Railroads.

D. (6) \$337.50. E. (9) \$21.30.

A. J. A. Reidelbach, Jr., 1119 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Home Manufacturers Association, 1119 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$122,133.24.

A. Retired Officers Tax Credit Committee, Post Office Box 1965, Annapolis, Md.

D. (6) \$424. E. (9) \$1,858.92.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,474.42. E. (9) \$5,923.70.

A. Theron J. Rice, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

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) \$20.02.

A. Dorsey Richardson, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$112.03.

A. W. E. Richardson, 2633 North Sycamore Street, Arlington, Va.

A. Richard J. Riddick, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$229.17.

A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. John Rippey, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$782.55. E. (9) \$127.

A. William Neale Roach, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Armament Corp., 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.

D. (6) \$1,500.

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. Roberts & Holland, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Furman-Wolfson Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Roberts & Holland, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Garden Bay Manor, Inc., 22 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$65.50.

A. Roberts & Holland, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. I.O.S., Ltd. (S.A.), 119, rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland.

A. Austin L. Roberts, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$875.

A. Clyde F. Roberts, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Animal Health Institute, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

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) \$185.

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) \$526.
- A. John F. Rolph III, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500.
- A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ad Hoc Committee of Publishing Cos., 60-62 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,500.
- A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pinkerton's, Inc., 154 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Power Authority of the State of New York, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$13.90.
- A. Rubenstein, Wolfson & Co., Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. National Independent Coal Operators Association, Pikeville, Ky.
- A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
- A. Harland J. Rue.
B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
E. (9) \$606.98.
- A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$3,420. E. (9) \$375.05.
- A. William H. Ryan, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,038.44. E. (9) \$60.
- A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Business Press, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,089.26.
- A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Nurses' Association, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$82.01.
- A. William H. Scheick, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300.
- A. Henry P. Schmidt, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) 150. E. (9) \$11.
- A. Leslie J. Schmidt Associates, 9302 East Parkhill Drive, Washington, D.C.
B. National Beer Wholesalers' Association of America, 6310 North Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$11.
- A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Hollis M. Seavey, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- 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) \$380.25.
- 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) \$1,275. E. (9) \$219.30.
- A. David C. Sharman, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,093.75. E. (9) \$371.30.
- A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge & Madden, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C., and National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$968.
- A. Arnold F. Shaw, 503 D Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Comite de Productores De Azucar, Lima, Peru.
D. (6) \$7,500.
- A. Kenneth D. Shaw, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$474.99.
- A. Ira Shesser, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- 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. George Shuff, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.
B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.
- A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$800.
- A. John Silard, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$120.36.
- A. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,120. E. (9) \$1,278.87.
- A. Gerald A. Simmons, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,437.50. E. (9) \$25.25.
- A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$21,375. E. (9) \$2,000.
- A. Jack C. Skerrett, 717 19th Street South, Arlington, Va.
B. The Camping Club of America, Inc., 945 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$10.
- A. Harold S. Skinner, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
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) \$1,462.50. E. (9) \$65.89.
- A. Stephen Slipper, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$8.25.
- A. W. A. Smallwood, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,432.30.
- A. Smith & Pepper, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. E. Stratford Smith, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Smith & Pepper, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Frank Kingston Smith, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Aviation Trade Association.
D. (6) \$781.25.
- A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, 640 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$81.55.
- 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) \$68.
- A. Irvin A. Smith, 418 East Rosser Avenue, Bismarck, N. Dak.
D. (6) \$24.20. E. (9) \$24.20.
- A. Robert B. Smith, 121 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$150.
- A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.
B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 712 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,115.50. E. (9) \$2,001.25.
- A. Wallace M. Smith, 829 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$34.
- A. Wayne H. Smithey, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,332. E. (9) \$612.
- A. Lyle O. Snader, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$506.60. E. (9) \$280.

A. Thaddeus S. Snell, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Particleboard Association, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1726 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$192.88.

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) \$1,904.

A. J. R. Snyder, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$17,440.74. E. (9) \$8,915.05.

A. South Potomac Citizens' Crisis Committee, 8701 Riverview Road, Oxon Hill, Md.

E. (9) \$2,532.98.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.

E. (9) \$150.

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) \$10.98.

A. Mrs. Nell May F. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.

A. John F. Speer, Jr., 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart (Annalee), 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) \$27,625.08. E. (9) \$7,989.11.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$177.25.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Box 168, Peace 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. Metakatla 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, Route 1, 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, Tuscarora Reservation, 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. Herald E. Stringer, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$4,624.98. E. (9) \$279.52.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 520 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$36.80.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$206.36.

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. C. Austin Sutherland, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ralph L. Tabor, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Glenn J. Talbott.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. C. M. Tarr, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,153.83. E. (9) \$226.68.

A. Warren G. Taylor, 605 Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee, 605 Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

E. (9) \$108.59.

A. Craig L. Thomas, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,712.50. E. (9) \$15.14.

A. Wm. B. Thompson, Jr., 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$305.37. E. (9) \$175.

A. John N. Thurman, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 635 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$1,121.81.

A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. E. Linwood Tipton, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 4200 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber Commerce, Vallejo, Calif.

D. (6) \$147.50. E. (9) \$148.60.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,415.

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) \$3,125. E. (9) \$340.71.

A. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. David R. Toll, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Co's., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$112.50. E. (9) \$19.23.

A. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,115.33. E. (9) \$1,625.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperative League of USA, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$62.32.

A. Trade Relations Council of the U.S., Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$55.60.

- A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,107.50. E. (9) \$68.75.
- A. Joel B. True, 840 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- 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) \$100. E. (9) \$75.
- A. Joseph P. Tumulty, Jr., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Estate of Harry S. Leyman, deceased, care of Frost & Jacobs, 2310 Central Trust Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- A. John W. Turner, 400 First Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
- A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Range Association, 375 North Fulton Street, Fresno, Calif.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$61.15.
- A. Sherman Unger, 2300 Central Trust Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. Estate of Harry S. Leyman, deceased, care of Frost & Jacobs, 2301 Central Trust Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) \$1,250.
- A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) \$843.33.
- A. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$438,510.05. E. (9) \$35,324.60.
- A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$209.24.
- A. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$28,943.03.
- A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$15.
- A. Mrs. Lois W. Van Valkenburgh, 1673 Preston Road, Alexandria, Va.
B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3.
- A. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$200.
- A. The Voice of the People in Action, 621 Sheridan Street, Chillum, Md.
B. Dr. Russell Forrest Egner, 621 Sheridan Street, Chillum, Md.
- A. William A. Walton, 820 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.
B. Kansas Railroad Committee, 820 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.
- A. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,393. E. (9) \$1,957.87.
- A. Waterways Bulk Transportation Council, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 205 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Weaver, Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Atlantic Refining Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$200.
- A. Weaver, Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$2.69.
- A. Weaver, Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. E. Leitz, Inc., 4680 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.
- A. Weaver, Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$32.64.
- 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) \$2,948.88.
- A. E. Jerome Webster, Jr.
B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Joseph E. Welch, 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. Wellington Management Co., 1630 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$187.51.
- A. Wenchel, Schulman & Manning, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Michael Ladney, Jr., 18125 East Ten Mile Road, East Detroit, Mich.
- A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Bradenton, Fla.
E. (9) \$601.30.
- A. John C. White, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Council of America, Inc., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$18.28.
- A. Marc A. White, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.
- A. Donald S. Whyte, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$450.
- A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$230.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$32.62.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.
E. (9) \$2.90.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.
E. (9) \$1.55.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Quinault Indian Tribe, Taholah, Wash.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Spokane Tribe of Indians, Wellpinit, Wash.
- A. Albert E. Wilkinson, 202 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,485. E. (9) \$561.30.
- A. John Willard, Post Office Box 1172, Helena, Mont.
B. Montana Railroad Association, Helena, Mont.
- A. Harding deC. Williams, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,916. E. (9) \$92.
- A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$225.81.
- A. Robert E. Williams, Air Transport Association of America, 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) \$376.04.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, 9th Floor Farragut Building, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$96.10.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, et al., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Government of the Bahamas, Nassau, Bahamas.
- A. Clark L. Wilson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Consultant to the Lead-Zinc Producers Committee.
D. (6) \$450.
- A. E. Raymond Wilson, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,269.

A. Richard W. Wilson, 121 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$243.33.

A. Morton M. Winston.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John A. Wise, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$66.64.

A. Richard F. Witherall, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Clay B. Wolfe, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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.

A. Russell J. Woodman, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Transportation-Communication Employees Union, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Flying Tiger Line, Inc., Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Hal J. Wright, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. J. H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. First National City Bank, 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.; Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., 350 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$25.

A. J. Banks Young, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$1,080. E. (9) \$107.89.

A. Kenneth Young, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,648. E. (9) \$322.54.

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Zimring, Gromfine & Sternstein, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the first calendar quarter 1966:

(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			
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT			
	P			
	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
	(Mark one square only)			

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.
2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 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.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

A. Alliance of Independent Telephone Companies, 1422 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Lewis M. Anthony, 4260 East Capitol Street NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Atlantic Development Co., Box 3676, Georgetown Branch, Washington, D.C.

B. Puerto Rico Manufacturers Association, First Federal Building, Santurce, P.R.

A. James F. Bailey, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Baker, McKenzie & Hightower, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mrs. Cella Margulis, 50 Belmont Avenue, Sutton Terrace, Bala Cynwyd, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Baker, McKenzie & Hightower, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Charles and Katrushka J. Parsons, 1515 Roxas Boulevard, Manila, Philippines.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Dita Davis Beard, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harvey M. Berg, 356 Southeast Second Street, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

A. Robert W. Blair.
B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.

A. Mrs. Myron R. Blee, 1447 Marion Avenue, Tallahassee, Fla.

B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Thomas C. Brickley, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Lumber & Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. David A. Brody, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard M. Carrigan, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, 2 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Edwin Christianson.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Margaret F. Clamser, 95 East Valley Stream Boulevard, Valley Stream, N.Y.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 261 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. North American Association of Alcoholism Programs, 323 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. Steele Culbertson, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Fish Meal & Oil Association, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph F. Cunningham, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Guild of Prescription Opticians, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jake V. Dennis, 7417 Birch Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.

B. American Federation of Government Employees (14th District), Post Office Box 234, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water Resources, State of California, Post Office Box 388, Sacramento, Calif.

A. P. Frederick Dryer, 3911 Madison Street, Hyattsville, Md.

A. Frederick G. Dutton, 844 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. George V. Egge, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Employee Relocation Real Estate Advisory Committee, Inc., 209 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

A. Ethyl Corp., 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Federation of Homemakers, 922 North Stuart Street, Arlington, Va.

A. John Baxter Funderburk, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Gadsby, Maguire, Hannah & Merrigan, 729 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cranbar Corp., Ponce, Puerto Rico.

A. Henry E. Gardiner, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Gas Supply Committee, Post Office Box 631, Amarillo, Tex.

A. Gerald Robert Gereau, 610 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. D. S. Mitchell Associates, 610 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ginsburg & Feldman, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. The Myercord Co., 5323 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Ginsburg & Feldman, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Tobacco Distributors, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Jay W. Glasmann & Richard B. Barker, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Employee Relocation Real Estate Advisory Committee, Inc., 209 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

A. Graubard, Moskovitz & McCauley, 720 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc., 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. James A. Gray, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George Gross, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tejon Ranch Co., Post Office Box 1560, Bakersfield, Calif.

A. William E. Hardman, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Eugene B. Hayden, Jr., 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. Christopher O. Henderson, 341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Football League, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Augustus H. Hewlett, 323 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

B. North American Association of Alcoholism Programs, 323 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Society of Independent Gasoline Marketers of America, Clayton, Mo.

A. Goro Hokama, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Marlon L. Horn, 1422 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions, 1422 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Thomas B. House.

B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip A. Hutchinson, Jr., 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ives, Whitehead & Co., 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert H. Kellen, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Mayonnaise & Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. James J. Kennedy, Jr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Reuben H. Donnelley Corp., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Time, Inc., Publisher, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.

A. Ernest A. Kistler, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

A. Ralph W. Kittle.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Zel E. Lipsen, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John L. Logan, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. District of Columbia Bankers Association, 1708 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. McCandless.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Alfred R. McCauley, 720 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Paul J. McGown, Jr., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Virgin Islands Legislature, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I.

A. Marshall C. McGrath.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Charles E. Mattingly, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Mayonnaise & Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Anthony Mazzocchi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.

A. Jim M. Milligan, 402 Barclay Building, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

B. National Water Company Conference, 402 Barclay Building, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

A. Moran & Crowley, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, care of Dr. A. B. Baker, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. Micah H. Naftalin, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Micah H. Naftalin, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. South Potomac Citizens' Crisis Committee, 8701 Riverview Road, Oxon Hill, Md.

A. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ivan A. Hestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

A. Carl E. Newton, 2 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Boston & Maine Corp., North Station, Boston, Mass.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Government of the People, 733 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas & Walters, 508 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mailorder Association of America, 612 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. J. Carter Perkins, Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph D. Phelan, 485 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Water for the West, 485 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Philipson, Lyon & Chase, Brawner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Recovery, Inc., 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Milton Plumb, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Switchmen's Union of North America, 3 Linwood Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Stimson Lumber Co., Post Office Box 68, Forest Grove, Oreg.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Elizabeth von Oberndorff, 200 East 66th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Roberts & Holland, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Garden Bay Manor, Inc., 22 West 48th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Stephen Philip Robin, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Public Relations Co., Ltd., d/b/a Japan Steel Information Center, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James A. Rock, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

A. Nathaniel H. Rogg, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Royall, Koegel & Rogers, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Power Authority of the State of New York, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

A. Harland J. Rue.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.

A. Arthur A. Sandusky, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, 400 First Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Leslie J. Schmidt Associates, 9302 East Parkhill Drive, Washington, D.C.

B. National Beer Wholesalers' Association of America, 6310 North Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles B. Scott, 1422 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions, 1422 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. John W. Shaughnessy, Jr., 1422 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions, 1422 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Alvin V. Shoemaker, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard L. Shook, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. N. C. Miller, 5601 Courtney Avenue, Alexandria, Va.

A. George Shuff, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.

A. John Silard, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. South Potomac Citizens' Crisis Committee, 8701 Riverview Road, Oxon Hill, Md.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ad hoc group of various publishers.

A. Richard L. Studley, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Swidler & Freeman, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Jackson Purchase Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., 2315 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

A. Texas Power & Light Co., Post Office Box 6331, Dallas, Tex.

A. David R. Toll, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Co's., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Sherman Unger, 2300 Central Trust Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. Estate of Harry S. Leyman, deceased, care of Frost & Jacobs, 2301 Central Trust Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Vander Zee & Savage, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislation for Animal Welfare, Inc., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. E. R. Wagner, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. M. Lauck Walton, 2 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Boston & Maine Corp., North Station, Boston, Mass.

A. Washington-Baltimore Helicopter Airways, Inc., 817 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Water for the West, 485 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. E. Jerome Webster, Jr.
B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John Wells, Plano, Tex.
B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Laurens Williams, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Co. of America, Washington, D.C.

A. John A. Wise, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Aileen Gorgas Wrightson, 5430 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1966

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by Hon. MAURINE B. NEUBERGER, a Senator from the State of Oregon.

Rev. William L. Larson, rector, Christ Episcopal Church, Cody, Wyo., offered the following prayer:

O Lord our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon the earth; most heartily we beseech Thee, with Thy favor to be-

—CXII—821—Part 10

hold and bless Thy servant the President of the United States, and, remembering especially this day, all others in authority: and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit, that they may always incline to Thy will, and walk in Thy way. Endue them plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live; and finally after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., June 13, 1966.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. MAURINE B. NEUBERGER, a Senator from the State of Oregon, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.
CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore.

Mrs. NEUBERGER thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, June 9, 1966, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILL

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Jones, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on June 9, 1966, the President had approved and signed the act (S. 2471) to improve and clarify certain laws of the Coast Guard.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 4 OF 1966—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 453)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States on Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1966, relating to the National Zoological Park. Without objection, the message will be printed in the RECORD, without being read, and appropriately referred.

The message from the President was referred to the Committee on Government Operations, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1966, prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for a reorganization relating to the National Zoological Park located in the District of Columbia.

Today, all responsibilities for the administration of the park are vested in the Smithsonian Institution with one exception—the function of preparing

plans and specifications for the construction of buildings and bridges at the zoo. That statutory responsibility is now conducted by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Under the accompanying reorganization plan, the responsibility for the preparation of these plans and specifications would be transferred from the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners to the Smithsonian. The complete administration of the park would then be vested in one agency—the Smithsonian Institution. This will allow the more efficient and effective development and management of the park.

In 1912, the functions to be transferred were vested in the Municipal Architect of the District of Columbia and in the Engineers of the Bridges of the District of Columbia. In 1952, they were transferred to the Board of Commissioners.

When the 1912 act was passed, the District of Columbia shared the costs of capital improvements in the National Zoological Park. In 1961, it ceased sharing these costs, and the Federal Government assumed complete responsibility for financing the improvements. Accordingly, the District Government retains no capital improvement responsibilities for the National Zoological Park except those functions relating to construction plans and specifications for buildings and bridges, as specified in the 1912 statute. Upon the transfer of these remaining functions to the Smithsonian Institution, the administration of the National Zoological Park will, at last, be fully centered in one agency. It is not practicable at this time, however, to itemize the resulting reduction in expenditures.

I have found, after investigation, that each reorganization included in the accompanying reorganization plan is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

I recommend that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 13, 1966.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed a bill (H.R. 14929) to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 14324) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the

two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MILLER, Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. KARTH, Mr. HECHLER, Mr. DADDARIO, Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts, Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MOSHER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

S. 1357. An act to revise existing bail practices in courts of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 2267. An act to extend the provisions of title XIII of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, relating to war risk insurance;

H.R. 3177. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase dependency and indemnity compensation in certain cases;

H.R. 3957. An act to authorize establishment of Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, North Dakota and Montana, and for other purposes;

H.R. 5984. An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, with respect to certain lands granted to the States;

H.R. 6646. An act to amend the Recreation and Public Purposes Act pertaining to the leasing of public lands to States and their political subdivisions;

H.R. 9961. An act to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that where a veteran receiving pension under this chapter disappears, the Administrator may pay the pension otherwise payable to the wife and children;

H.R. 10431. An act to declare that certain federally owned land is held by the United States in trust for the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe;

H.R. 11748. An act to amend section 111 of title 38, United States Code, to authorize the prepayment of certain expenses associated with the travel of veterans to or from a Veterans' Administration facility or other place, in connection with vocational rehabilitation or counseling, or for the purpose of examination, treatment, or care;

H.R. 12676. An act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide that certain forms of copper be admitted free of duty;

H.R. 13366. An act to authorize the disposal of aluminum from the national stockpile;

H.R. 13768. An act to authorize the disposal of celestite from the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13769. An act to authorize the disposal of cordage fiber (sisal) from the national stockpile;

H.R. 13770. An act to authorize the disposal of crocidolite asbestos (harsh) from the supplemental stockpile;

H.R. 13773. An act to authorize the disposal of opium from the national stockpile; and

H.R. 15151. An act to permit the planting of alternate crops on acreage which is unplanted because of a natural disaster.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 14929) to promote international trade in agricultural commodities, to combat hunger and malnutrition, to further economic development, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, statements during the transaction of routine morning business were ordered limited to 3 minutes.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION TODAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary be permitted to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be permitted to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSIONS TODAY AND TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Public Health, Education, Welfare, and Safety of the Committee on the District of Columbia be permitted to meet during the sessions of the Senate today and tomorrow.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider executive business, for action on nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

U.S. AIR FORCE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Air Force.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

U.S. ARMY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Army.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

U.S. MARINE CORPS

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. James M. Masters, Sr., to be a lieutenant general.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

U.S. NAVY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Navy.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK—U.S. AIR FORCE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the U.S. Air Force which had been placed on the Secretary's desk.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of measures on the Calendar in sequence, beginning with Calendar No. 1193.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will state the first bill.

REMOVING ARBITRARY LIMITATIONS UPON ATTORNEYS' FEES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1522) to remove arbitrary limitations upon attorneys' fees for services rendered in proceedings before administrative agencies of the United States, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "any", to strike out "attorney's fee which may be charged, contracted for, or received for services rendered for or in connection with any administrative proceeding" and insert "attorneys' fees"; on page 2, line 2, after the word "in", to strike out "such" and insert "any administrative"; in the same line, after the numeral "(2)", to insert "authorizes an agency in its discretion to determine attorneys' fees or to approve attorneys' fees charged for the rendition of such services in any administrative proceeding; or (3)"; in line 6, after the word "attorney", to strike out "at law"; in line 8, after the word "of", to strike out "such"; in the same line, after the word "services", to insert "in connection with any administrative proceedings"; in line 11, after the word "Act.", to strike out "On and after that date, each administrative agency shall allow or pay any such attorney's fee, in accordance with applicable provisions of law, in an amount equal to the reasonable value of the services rendered by the attorney concerned, as determined by such agency under such rules and regulations as it shall prescribe in conformity with the provisions of this Act"; After line 17, to insert:

(b) In any proceedings heretofore subject to any provision of law or rule or regulation referred to in (a) above, an administrative agency may hereafter provide, by published rule or regulation, that an attorney shall, at the conclusion of such proceedings, file with the agency the amount of fee charged in connection with his services rendered in such proceedings.

At the top of page 3, to insert:

(c) After the fee information is filed by an attorney under (b) above, an agency may determine, in accordance with such published rules or regulations as it may provide, that such fee charged is excessive. If, after notice to the attorney of this determination, the agency and the attorney fail to agree upon a fee, the agency may, within ninety days after receipt of the information required by (b) above, petition the United States district court in the district in which the attorney maintains an office, and the court shall determine a reasonable fee for the services rendered by the attorney.

And, at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "(b)" and insert "(d)"; so as to make the bill read:

S. 1522

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) to the extent that any provision of law heretofore enacted or any rule or regulation heretofore adopted by any administrative agency (1) imposes upon any attorneys' fees any limitation to a prescribed amount or to a

prescribed maximum percentage of any award made in any administrative proceeding, or (2) authorizes an agency in its discretion to determine attorneys' fees or to approve attorneys' fees charged for the rendition of such services in any administrative proceeding; or (3) imposes any penalty or sanction upon any attorney who charges, contracts for, or receives any fee in excess of any such limitation for the rendition of services in connection with any administrative proceedings, such provision of law, rule, or regulation shall have no force or effect after the effective date of this Act.

(b) In any proceedings heretofore subject to any provision of law or rule or regulation referred to in (a) above, an administrative agency may hereafter provide, by published rule or regulation, that an attorney shall, at the conclusion of such proceedings, file with the agency the amount of fee charged in connection with his services rendered in such proceedings.

(c) After the fee information is filed by an attorney under (b) above, an agency may determine, in accordance with such published rules or regulations as it may provide, that such fee charged is excessive. If, after notice to the attorney of this determination, the agency and the attorney fail to agree upon a fee, the agency may, within ninety days after receipt of the information required by (b) above, petition the United States district court in the district in which the attorney maintains an office, and the court shall determine a reasonable fee for the services rendered by the attorney.

(d) As used in this Act—

(1) The term "administrative agency" means any executive department or any agency or instrumentality thereof, any independent administration, board, or commission of the Government, and any wholly owned Government corporation.

(2) The term "administrative proceeding" means any application made to, and any formal or informal proceeding, conference, or meeting conducted by, any administrative agency or any officer or employee thereof for or in connection with the submission, consideration, determination, adjudication, or review of any claim against the United States or any demand or request for any monetary or other benefit or privilege under any statute of the United States.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect on the first day of the third month beginning after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. COOPER. Madam President, does someone have a short explanation of this bill?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, S. 1522, as amended, would:

First. Abolish fixed dollar amount, maximum percentage of award, and administrative discretion types of limitation on attorneys' fees in administrative proceedings.

Second. Allow attorneys' fees for services rendered in administrative proceedings to be set initially in the course of normal attorney-client relationships.

Third. Allow agencies in their discretion to establish procedures for the disclosure of attorneys' fees in those cases where existing arbitrary limitations will be abolished.

Fourth. Enable agencies in such cases to challenge any attorney's fee on grounds of its excessiveness and to petition an appropriate Federal district court if agreement on a proper fee within a reasonable time is not reached.

Fifth. Leave unchanged the fee situation in administrative proceedings unaffected by the abolition of arbitrary limitations on attorneys' fees.

Mr. COOPER. I understand. It is correct, is it not, that this bill has been recommended by the American Bar Association and other bar associations?

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct.

Mr. COOPER. I have received correspondence from Mr. Herbert D. Sledd, president of the Kentucky State Bar Association on behalf of the board of governors, and Mr. Allen Schmitt, president of the Louisville Bar Association on behalf of that bar association's memberships, urging favorable consideration of this legislation. Does it have the approval of the Attorney General of the United States?

Mr. MANSFIELD. There is no objection from the Attorney General. The Department of Justice agrees with the general approach of S. 1522, in its abolition of across the board limitations on attorneys' fees and services rendered in proceedings before Federal administrative agencies.

Mr. COOPER. Is it the judgment of the majority leader that the bill provides safeguards against any abuses in the assessment of fees against individuals, such as veterans and such claimants against the United States as social security claimants?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator from Kentucky is correct. The bill provides for review of the reasonableness of the attorney fee by the appropriate administrative agency.

Mr. COOPER. I favor the bill, but I want the RECORD to show that no objection was filed by the Attorney General, and that the bill provides safeguards for claimants, pensioners, and veterans, who may be served by attorneys.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is correct.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill (S. 1522) is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1233), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

This bill was introduced by Senator McCLELLAN of Arkansas for the purpose of removing arbitrary limitations which are now placed upon attorneys' fees for services rendered before certain administrative agencies of the United States. In a statement on behalf of his bill Senator McCLELLAN said:

"I introduced this bill, S. 1522, to correct what I consider to be inequities in the allowance of attorney fees in proceedings before certain administrative agencies. Many of the existing limitations * * * are a direct outgrowth of the depression years. The maximum amount now allowable reflects the general attitude of that time.

The bill would repeal all existing statutory and agency limitations on attorneys' fees. It would permit attorneys to enter into fee contracts with their client, subject only to subsequent review by an administrative agency of the United States to determine if the fee charged is excessive.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

There are many statutes and agency rules and regulations which now impose limitations on attorneys' fees charged clients for services rendered in connection with administrative proceedings. (See p. — for list compiled by the American Bar Foundation.) These limitations can be grouped into three general types:

(1) Fixed dollar limitations—such as a \$10 fee for handling certain Veterans' Administration cases;

(2) Fixed percentage limitations—such as the 10-percent limitation for handling claims before the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission; and

(3) Administrative discretion limitations—such as exercised by the Social Security Administration.

The origin of these statutory fee limitations is rooted in the desire of the Congress to protect individual members of the public from unconscionable representatives or agents, whether lawyers or not, and to insure that particular funds made available for special legislative purposes, such as veterans' benefits, social security, or restitution to Indians, are directed toward those purposes with absolute minimum diversion on account of claims of lawyers, agents, or other representatives. Furthermore, the Congress was interested in discouraging champerty. According to Justice Brandeis—"Congress has sought both to prevent the stirring up of unjust claims against the Government and to reduce the temptation to adopt improper methods of prosecution which contracts for large fees contingent upon success have sometimes been supposed to encourage." (*Calhoun v. Massie*, 253 U.S. 170, at 173-174, 1920. The Court in this case, and in a series of such cases, held these fee limitation clauses constitutional. It was the opinion of the Court that the Congress has power to attach conditions to the pensions it chooses to award, and thus lawyers were not deprived of due process of law.)

Thus, when Congress enacted a new pension bill early in the Civil War, it included a \$5 fee limitation for presentation of a claim. The rationalization for this limitation was on grounds of the rapacity of attorneys and agents, the naivete of the average pensioner, and the simplicity of the administrative procedure involved. Two years later, in 1864, this fee clause was repealed in favor of a provision allowing a maximum fee of \$10 for all services rendered in securing a pension.

The legislative history of the various fee limitations which S. 1522, as amended, would remove is significant only by the almost total absence of attention given to the problem in congressional hearings and reports. No doubt, many fee limitation clauses were added as an ad hoc response to evils, or imagined evils, which may not necessarily have existed in the bulk of cases to which the clauses apply. The committee is of the opinion that, in too many instances, the fee rider has been automatically added without debate in Congress and with little, if any, protest from the bar.

Hearings on S. 1522 were held on February 28, 1966, before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure. One dominant theme raised by representatives of the bar was that the existing system of arbitrary limitations on attorneys' fees not only is a breach of normal attorney-client relationships, but also is against the best interests of the claimant himself. Indeed, as representatives of the American Bar Association

informed the subcommittee—"The right or privilege of being represented by counsel in a Federal administrative proceeding becomes hollow * * * if the private party is prohibited from paying his attorney other than a subnormal fee. Retaining one's own counsel is a private right which deserves safeguarding in fact as well as in theory."

The committee is of the opinion that, in many instances, the existing limitations on attorneys' fees deprive a claimant of counsel of his own choosing. Abraham Lincoln has said that a lawyer's time and advice are his stock in trade. And representatives of the bar were frank to admit that—except for motives of charity—a lawyer cannot afford to take a case where he may not even be reimbursed for his actual, out-of-pocket expenses.

During the course of the hearing, the Veterans' Administration suggested that S. 1522—"presents the basic question as to whether an individual claiming veterans' benefits should be encouraged to obtain an attorney to present his claim, with the resultant expense, or whether he should be encouraged to utilize the representation alternatives now available to him, which involve no cost on his part."

Meritorious as this statement may appear, S. 1522 as amended is not intended to present a claimant with a choice of alternate remedies. The committee is most cognizant of the excellent representation which the many veteran's organizations provide, and S. 1522 would not be interpreted so as to deprive these organizations of any of their activities. In this connection, S. 1522 is intended merely to remove any existing arbitrary limitations on attorneys' fees so that if legal assistance becomes necessary—and if the claimant so desires—competent counsel can be obtained.

It must also be noted that, whereas in the area of veteran's affairs there are many professional veteran's organizations offering claims assistance, no such similar organizations exist in the many other areas to which S. 1522, as amended, will apply.

During the course of the subcommittee hearings, representatives of the Social Security Administration and the Department of Interior opposed enactment of S. 1522. The committee believes that most objections have been met by the addition of the amendments to S. 1522. Additionally, the Department of Justice, in a letter dated February 28, 1966, informed the committee that it—"agrees with the general approach of S. 1522, in its abolition of across-the-board limitations of attorneys' fees and services rendered in proceedings before Federal administrative agencies."

The committee accordingly is of the opinion that S. 1522, as amended, effects a balancing of the interests of all parties concerned; namely, the individual claimant under a Federal statute, his private lawyer, and the Government itself.

WHAT S. 1522 WOULD DO

S. 1522, as amended, would:

1. Abolish fixed dollar amount, maximum percentage of award, and administrative discretion types of limitation on attorneys' fees in administrative proceedings.
2. Allow attorneys' fees for services rendered in administrative proceedings to be set initially in the course of normal attorney-client relationships.
3. Allow agencies in their discretion to establish procedures for the disclosure of attorneys' fees in those cases where existing arbitrary limitations will be abolished.
4. Enable agencies in such cases to challenge any attorneys' fee on grounds of its excessiveness and to petition an appropriate Federal district court if agreement on a proper fee within a reasonable time is not reached.
5. Leave unchanged the fee situation in administrative proceedings unaffected by the abolition of arbitrary limitations on attorneys' fees.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1336) to amend the Administrative Procedure Act, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Madam President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

FRITZ A. FRERICHS

The bill (H.R. 10133) for the relief of Fritz A. Frerichs, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1231), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to relieve Fritz A. Frerichs, a retired Navy chief warrant officer, of liability in the amount of \$1,507.12, representing the amount he earned as a civilian employee of the Valley Forge General Hospital, which employment was subsequently ruled to have been improper under the Dual Office Act of July 31, 1894.

STATEMENT

The Department of the Army does not oppose the enactment of this legislation.

The House report in reference to the facts on which this claim is based, recites the following:

"Mr. Fritz A. Frerichs retired from the Navy on August 1, 1957, as a chief warrant officer after more than 22 years of naval service. On June 16, 1958, he was employed as a clerk-typist, GS-3, on the basis of a temporary appointment with the Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa. Mr. Frerichs has advised the committee that prior to being employed, the question of whether he would be barred by the Dual Employment Act was considered. Mr. Frerichs understood it was not applicable because the job was temporary in nature and his officer status was based on temporary rank attained during World War II. The Army report notes that Mr. Frerichs' employment was based on an erroneous determination that he came within the provisions of section 246 of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952 which provides that members of the Reserve not on active duty are not to be considered as holding a Federal office. As is observed in the Army report, the investigation of this matter discloses that there is nothing to indicate that Mr. Frerichs knew his employment was illegal. This committee is satisfied that Mr. Frerichs entered upon his employment with the hospital in good faith and in reliance on the determination of Government personnel that his employment was proper. It is clear that the Government was on notice of Mr. Frerichs' retired status for their determination as to eligibility took that status into consideration.

"On February 3, 1959, the Navy Finance Center informed the Valley Forge General Hospital that Mr. Frerichs' employment had been illegal under the act of July 31, 1894, on the ground that he was regarded as holding two Federal offices because of his status as a retired chief warrant officer. The total amount of overpayment for the period stated in the bill is \$1,507.12, and this amount has been repaid to the Government. The Army report notes that the Dual Compensation Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 484) repealed the act

of July 31, 1894, but there are no retroactive provisions which will serve to validate an appointment such as Mr. Frerichs' which was made prior to December 1, 1964.

"The Department of the Army in its report to the committee on the bill states that it would not oppose favorable consideration of the bill and in this connection states:

"There is nothing to indicate that he knew his employment was illegal. As Mr. Frerichs' indebtedness resulted from an administrative error, and the benefits were received in good faith for services performed, the Department of the Army does not oppose the bill."

"The committee agrees with the conclusions of the Department of the Army concerning the equities of this case, and finds that this is an appropriate matter for legislative relief. Accordingly, it is recommended that the bill be considered favorably."

The Committee, after considering all of the foregoing, concurs in the action of the House of Representatives and recommends that the bill, H.R. 10133, be considered favorably.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 13935) entitled "An act to give the consent of Congress to the State of Massachusetts to become a party to the agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity as set forth in title II of the act of April 14, 1965," was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, Madam President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

CENTENNIAL YEAR OF PROSPECT PARK, NEW YORK

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 597) relating to the Centennial Year of Prospect Park of the city of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, was considered and agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1226), explaining the purposes of the concurrent resolution.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the concurrent resolution is to provide that the Congress of the United States recognizes the historic importance of Prospect Park in the city of New York on the occasion of the park's centennial year, 1966, and sends its greetings to the citizens of the city of New York in commemorating this event.

FEDERAL LAND BANK MONTH

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 150) to provide for the designation of the month of April 1967, as "Federal Land Bank Month" was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S.J. RES. 150

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the month of April 1967, is hereby designated as "Federal Land Bank Month" and the President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon all people of the United States for the observance of such month with appropriate proceedings and ceremonies.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the preamble is agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1227), explaining the purposes of the joint resolution.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the joint resolution is to designate the month of April 1967 as "Federal Land Bank Month."

GAS INDUSTRY WEEK

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 160) to designate the period beginning June 13, 1966, and ending June 19, 1966, as "Gas Industry Week" was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S.J. RES. 160

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period beginning June 13, 1966, and ending June 19, 1966, is hereby designated as "Gas Industry Week". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation inviting the governments of States and communities and the people of the United States to join in the observance of such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the preamble is agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1228), explaining the purposes of the joint resolution.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the joint resolution is to designate the period June 13 to 19, 1966, inclusive, as "Gas Industry Week."

JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 161) to designate the third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over, temporarily, Madam President.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

STEELMARK MONTH

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1001) to provide for the designation of the month of May, 1966, as "Steelmark Month," which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment in line 3, after the word "May", to strike out "1966" and insert "of each year".

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The joint resolution was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "A joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of May of each year as 'Steelmark Month'."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1230), explaining the purposes of the joint resolution.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the joint resolution, as amended, is to designate the month of May of each year as "Steelmark Month," and requesting the President to issue a proclamation calling upon all people of the United States for the observance of such month with appropriate proceedings and ceremonies.

DR. JUAN FEDERICO ANTONIO LAMAS Y PARRA

The bill (S. 2491) for the relief of Dr. Juan Federico Antonio Lamas y Parra, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2491

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Juan Federico Antonio Lamas y Parra shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of September 22, 1961.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1236), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

DR. FELIX HURTADO PEREZ

The bill (S. 2529) for the relief of Dr. Felix Hurtado Perez, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2529

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Felix Hurtado Perez shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on January 22, 1961.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1237), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

DR. GUILLERMO RODRIGUEZ

The bill (S. 2640) for the relief of Dr. Guillermo Rodriguez, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2640

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Guillermo Rodriguez shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of September 18, 1960.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1238), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Dr. Guillermo Rodriguez as of September 18, 1960. The beneficiary has been a lawful resident since April 14, 1965.

DR. MARIO GUILLERMO MARTINEZ

The bill (S. 2647) for the relief of Dr. Mario Guillermo Martinez, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2647

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Mario Guillermo Martinez shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of July 17, 1961.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1239), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Dr. Mario Guillermo Martinez, as of July 17, 1961. The beneficiary has been a lawful resident since January 31, 1964.

DR. ANGEL MONTERO-NOVOA

The bill (S. 2702) for the relief of Dr. Angel Montero-Novoa, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2702

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Angel Montero-Novoa shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of December 13, 1959.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed

in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1240), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

DAVID R. SLEMON

The bill (S. 2751) for the relief of David R. Slemon, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2751

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, David R. Slemon shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of September 21, 1957.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1241), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

DR. JULIO SANGUILY, JR.

The bill (S. 2761) for the relief of Dr. Julio Sanguly, Jr., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2761

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Julio Sanguly, Junior, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of July 13, 1961.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1242), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

HAZEL LOUISE SCHUMAN STRUNK

The bill (S. 2771) for the relief of Hazel Louise Schuman Strunk was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2771

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Hazel Louise Schuman Strunk shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of December 1, 1923.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1243), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

DR. RAFAEL ANRRICH

The bill (S. 2796) for the relief of Dr. Rafael Anrrich was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2796

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Rafael Anrrich shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of June 3, 1961.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1244), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

GEORGE JOSEPH SAAD

The bill (S. 2800) for the relief of George Joseph Saad was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2800

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, George Joseph Saad, the widower of Mary Elizabeth Saad, a United States citizen, shall be held and considered to be within the purview of section 201(b) of the said Act, and the provisions of section 204 of the said Act shall not be applicable in this case.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1245), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to preserve immediate relative status in behalf of the widower of a U.S. citizen.

HELENA GILBERT MADDAGIRI

The bill (S. 2801) for the relief of Helena Gilbert Maddagiri and Heather Gilbert Maddagiri was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2801

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, Helena Gilbert Maddagiri and Heather Gilbert Maddagiri may be classified as children within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(F) of the said Act, upon approval of a petition filed in their behalf by Wanda Schickling Maddagiri, a citizen of the United States, pursuant to section 204 of the said Act, subject to all the conditions in that section relating to orphans.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1246), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to facilitate the entry into the United States as immediate relatives of two children to be adopted by a citizen of the United States, and a lawful permanent resident of the United States.

ABRAHAM PRESSER

The bill (S. 2853) for the relief of Abraham Presser was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2853

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Abraham Presser shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on November 22, 1960.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1247), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

DR. GOTTFRIED R. KAESTNER

The bill (S. 2854) for the relief of Dr. Gottfried R. Kaestner was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2854

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the periods of time Doctor Gottfried R. Kaestner

has resided in the United States since his lawful admission for permanent residence on July 17, 1959, shall be held and considered to meet the residence and physical presence requirements of section 316 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1248), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

DR. ALFREDO HERNANDEZ

The bill (S. 2865) for the relief of Dr. Alfredo Hernandez was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2865

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Alfredo Hernandez shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of October 7, 1960.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1249), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

DR. JOSE ENRIQUE DIAZ

The bill (S. 2869) for the relief of Dr. Jose Enrique Diaz was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2869

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Jose Enrique Diaz shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence on June 28, 1961.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1250), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

DR. MANUEL A. ZUNIGA

The bill (S. 2884) for the relief of Dr. Manuel A. Zuniga was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2884

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Manuel A. Zuniga shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of August 18, 1961.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1251), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

DR. JAIME E. CONDOM VALERA

The bill (S. 2945) for the relief of Dr. Jaime E. Condom Valera was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2945

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Jaime E. Condom Valera shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of August 24, 1960.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1252), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

DR. MARIO V. MACHADO ESPINOSA

The bill (S. 2946) for the relief of Dr. Mario v. Machado Espinosa was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2946

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Doctor Mario v. Machado Espinosa shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of May 23, 1961.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1253), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization.

WING YUEN WONG

The bill (S. 2957) for the relief of Wing Yuen Wong also known as Wing Yuen Gee was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2957

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Wing Yuen Wong, also known as Wing Yuen Gee, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1254), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Wing Yuen Wong, also known as Wing Yuen Gee. The bill provides for an appropriate quota deduction and for the payment of the required visa fee.

CONSENTING TO THE INTERSTATE COMPACT DEFINING BOUNDARY BETWEEN STATES OF ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA

The bill (S. 3249) to consent to the interstate compact defining the boundary between the States of Arizona and California was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3249

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of Congress is given to the interstate compact defining the boundary between the States of Arizona and California, ratified by the State of Arizona in an act approved by the Governor of such State on April 2, 1963, and by the State of California in an act approved by the Governor of such State on June 11, 1963. Such compact reads as follows:

"INTERSTATE COMPACT DEFINING THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE STATES OF ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA

"ARTICLE I. PURPOSE.

"The boundary between the States of Arizona and California on the Colorado River has become indefinite and uncertain because of meanderings in the main channel of the Colorado River with the result that a state of confusion exists as to the true and correct

location of the boundary, and the enforcement and administration of the laws of the two states and of the United States have been rendered difficult.

"The purpose of this compact is to fix by reference to stations of longitude and latitude the location of the boundary line between Arizona and California on the Colorado River from the southern boundary of the state of Nevada to the point on the international boundary which is common to the boundaries of Arizona and California and the United Mexican States.

"ARTICLE II. DESCRIPTION.

"The boundary between the states of Arizona and California on the Colorado River from the point where the oblique boundary between California and Nevada intersects the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, said point being common to the boundaries of the states of Arizona, California and Nevada, to the point on the international boundary which is common to the boundaries of Arizona, California and the United Mexican States, shall be in accordance with the following description in general terms of 34 points on the boundary:

"GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARY BETWEEN ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.—

"Point No. 1. The intersection of the boundary line common to California and Nevada and the centerline of the channel of the Colorado River as constructed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, said point being common to the boundaries of Arizona, California, and Nevada, where the 35th degree of north latitude intersects the centerline of said channel; thence downstream along and with the centerline of said channel to the southerly end of said construction to

"Point No. 2, which is located in the center of the channel of the Colorado River approximately one-half mile northerly from the A.T. & S.F. Railway Bridge at Topock; thence downstream on a straight line to

"Point No. 3, which lies in the Colorado River vertically below the centerline of the A.T. & S.F. Railway tracks at a point midway face-to-face of abutments of the A.T. & S.F. Railway Bridge at Topock, Arizona; thence on a straight line downstream to

"Point No. 4, which lies in the Colorado River vertically below the centerline of U.S. Highway 66 at a point where said centerline intersects the center of the center pier of the highway bridge; thence on a straight line to

"Point No. 5, which lies in the Colorado River vertically below the center of the span of the gas line bridge owned by the El Paso Natural Gas Co. and the Pacific Gas and Electric Co., crossing the Colorado River at Topock, Arizona; thence downstream in a southerly direction through Havasu Lake along a line midway between the right and left shore lines of said lake as they exist at mean operating level (elevation 448.00 above Mean Sea Level) as controlled at Parker Dam to

"Point No. 6, which is the center of the overflow section of Parker Dam across the Colorado River; thence downstream midway between the shore lines on the right and left banks of the Colorado River to

"Point No. 7, which lies in the center of the Colorado River approximately 2,050 feet upstream from the earth fill of Headgate Rock Dam; thence on a straight line to

"Point No. 8, which is the center of the earth fill of Headgate Rock Dam; thence on a straight line to

"Point No. 9, which lies on the centerline of the river approximately 3,625 feet westerly from Point No. 8; thence on a straight line to

"Point No. 10, which lies in the center of the Colorado River at a point where the parallel of 34°10' north latitude intersects said centerline; thence on a straight line to

"Point No. 11, which lies in the Colorado River vertically below the centerline of

Arizona Highway No. 72 midway between the abutments of the highway bridge; thence down the Colorado River midway between the right and left shore lines across islands which may exist between those waterlines to

"Point No. 12, which is at the center of the earth fill section of the Palo Verde Diversion Dam; thence down to the Colorado River midway between the shore lines on the right and left banks to

"Point No. 13, which is vertically below the center of the centerspan of the highway bridge across the Colorado River at Ehrenberg, Arizona (U.S. Highway 60-70), thence down the Colorado River midway between the shore lines on the right and left banks to

"Point No. 14, which is the center of the Cibola Bridge midway between abutments; thence down the Colorado River midway between the shore lines on the right and left banks, ignoring future channelization by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to

"Point No. 15, which lies on the centerline of the Colorado River approximately 8,400 feet northward of the center of the overflow section of Imperial Dam; thence on a straight line to

"Point No. 16, which is the center of the overflow section of Imperial Dam; thence on a straight line normal to the longitudinal axis of Imperial Dam to

"Point No. 17, which lies at the intersection of the last described line with a line extending northeasterly from the center of the overflow section of Laguna Dam and normal to the longitudinal axis of the said Laguna Dam; thence southeasterly on a straight line to

"Point No. 18, which is at the center of the overflow section of Laguna Dam; thence on a straight line to

"Point No. 19, which lies on the centerline of the Colorado River approximately 5,800 feet southwesterly of Point 18; thence down the Colorado River midway between the shore lines on the right and left banks, around a curve to the eastward to

"Point No. 20, which lies on the centerline of the Colorado River where said centerline intersects the section line between Sections 4 and 9, Township 8 South, Range 22 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence departing from the river on a westerly course along the extension of the above-mentioned section line about 0.65 mile to

"Point No. 21, which will be the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 8 South, Range 22 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian, which shall be resurveyed in establishing this boundary; thence southerly along the centerline of said Section 8 about one-half mile to

"Point No. 22, which is the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 8, Township 8 South, Range 22 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence westerly about one and one-half miles to

"Point No. 23, which is the west quarter corner of Section 7, Township 8 South, Range 22 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence southerly about one-half mile to

"Point No. 24, which is the southwest corner of Section 7, Township 8 South, Range 22 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence westerly about one mile to

"Point No. 25, which is the southwest corner of Section 12, Township 8 South, Range 23 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence southerly about one-half mile to

"Point No. 26, which is the west quarter corner of Section 13, Township 8 South, Range 23 West, Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence westerly about 1.93 miles to

"Point No. 27, which lies on the east shoulder of the north-south road through the Indian School approximately 370 feet due east of the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 16 South, Range 22 East, San Bernardino Meridian; thence southerly along

and with the easterly shoulder line of the said north-south road approximately 700 feet to

"Point No. 28, which lies on the easterly shoulder line of said north-south road due east of the northeast corner of the stone retaining wall around the Indian School Hospital; thence due west to

"Point No. 29, which is the base of the northeast corner of said retaining wall; thence southerly along and with the westerly shoulder of said north-south road to

"Point No. 30, which lies on the westerly shoulder line of said north-south road 330 feet south of and approximately 110 feet east of the northeast corner of Section 35, Township 16 South, Range 22 East, San Bernardino Meridian; thence due west approximately 110 feet to

"Point No. 31, which lies on the east line of Section 35, Township 16 South, Range 22 East, San Bernardino Meridian, exactly 330 feet south of the northeast corner of said Section 35; thence southerly along the east line of said section 35 to

"Point No. 32, which lies at the center of the Colorado River, i.e., midway between the north and south shore lines just downstream from the centerline of the old U.S. Highway 80 Bridge across the Colorado River; thence down the centerline of the Colorado River midway between the shore lines on the right and left banks to

"Point No. 33, which is a point in the Colorado River vertically below the center of the new U.S. Highway 80 Bridge; thence down the centerline of the Colorado River midway between the shore lines on the right and left banks to

"Point No. 34 which is the intersection of the centerline of the Colorado River and the International Boundary Line between California and the United Mexican States, which point is common to the boundaries of Arizona, the United Mexican States, and California.

These points will be marked on existing bridges and dams and where appropriate will be monumented. Between each of these points will be a number of subpoints not monumented. The total number of points and subpoints will approximate 234. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey will locate the above mentioned 34 points on the boundary by precise geodetic surveys. The Coast and Geodetic Survey will locate the remaining approximately 200 unmonumented subpoints by precise photogrammetric methods and will provide a list of the geographic positions and state coordinate positions (transverse Mercator system for Arizona and Lambert system for California) of each of the 234 points on the boundary. The approximately 200 unmonumented subpoints will be identified on copies of the aerial photographs by the States of Arizona and California to define the boundary; the Coast and Geodetic Survey will then locate the point so identified by analytic aerotriangulation (photogrammetric methods).

"When the survey and boundary description has been completed by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Boundary Commissions of Arizona and California have each certified that it is in conformity with the General Description of Boundary between Arizona and California set forth herein, it shall be attached hereto and marked Exhibit "A" and made a part hereof as though fully incorporated herein as the permanent description of the boundary between the states of Arizona and California.

"ARTICLE III. RATIFICATION AND EFFECTIVE DATE.

"This compact shall become operative when it has been ratified and approved by the legislatures of the states of Arizona and California, and approved by the Congress of the United States.

"Executed in duplicate this 12th day of March, A.D., One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-three, at Sacramento, California.

"For the State of Arizona

"WAYNE M. AKIN,

"Chairman of the Arizona Interstate Stream Commission, Chairman.

"ROBERT W. PICKRELL,

"Attorney General, Member.

"OBED M. LASSEN,

"State Land Commissioner, Member.

"Attested:

"HOWARD F. THOMPSON,

"Executive Secretary, Colorado River Boundary Commission of Arizona.

"For the State of California

"F. J. HORTIG,

"Executive Officer, State Lands Commission, Chairman.

"STANLEY MOSK,

"Attorney General, Member.

"WILLIAM E. WARNE,

"Director, Department of Water Resources, Member.

"Attested:

"BERRIEN E. MOORE,

"Executive Secretary, Colorado River Boundary Commission of California."

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is expressly reserved.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1255) explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to grant congressional consent to a compact between the States of Arizona and California defining their mutual boundary. Such consent is required by article I, section 10, clause 3, of the U.S. Constitution.

STATEMENT

A previous bill, S. 2465, was introduced in the 88th Congress but no action was taken by reason of the fact that the actual boundary markings had not been completed by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. That survey at the present time has been completed and such survey markings are contained in the files of the committee on S. 3249.

The Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice in their reports have no objection to the enactment of this legislation. This compact has been ratified by both the States of Arizona and California.

The boundary between the two States at a number of locations had been in dispute for many years because of changes in the channel of the Colorado River. Uncertainty as to the exact location of the boundary has caused a good deal of confusion with respect to matters involving the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the two States and has handicapped efficient administration of some of the programs of this Department, particularly those relating to land management and to water development and regulation.

By the act of August 8, 1956 (70 Stat. 1124), the Congress gave its consent to the definition or relocation of the common boundary of the two States and authorized the appointment by the President of a Federal representative to participate in the negotiations. Pursuant to that statute, the President on April 4, 1957, appointed Rear Adm. Leo Otis Colbert, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey (retired), as the Federal representative. As shown by his report of April 6, 1964, a copy of which is enclosed, joint meetings of the boundary commissions of the two States were held in December 1957, April 1958, November 1959, February 1961, and February and September 1963. Agree-

ment was reached at the February 1963 meeting on the description in general terms of 34 points on the boundary and arrangements were made to meet in Sacramento for a joint signing of the interstate compact. The compact was signed by the representatives of the two States on March 12, 1963, and was ratified by the States of Arizona and California on April 2 and June 11, respectively.

In September 1963, the representatives of the two States selected 200 subpoints on the boundary that are to be more accurately described. These were marked on aerial photographs which were then forwarded to the Coast and Geodetic Survey to provide a precise description of the location of the points by analytic aerotriangulation. Pursuant to agreement with the two States, the Coast and Geodetic Survey has undertaken to make the necessary surveys to ascertain the precise geographic positions by latitude and longitude of the 234 points. By the terms of the compact the report of the Survey will be certified by the representatives of the two States and attached to the compact as exhibit A. This exhibit will provide the permanent description of the boundary.

The record should be made clear that it is the intention of the States and of the Congress that the new boundary shall remain fixed irrespective of any subsequent changes in the course of the Colorado River. The confusion which has existed heretofore has arisen because of the shifts in the river channel. The compact seeks to avoid a repetition of this confusion by fixing the boundary location permanently at this time. In view of this purpose, it should be understood by all concerned that where the compact defines the boundary in any given stretch by reference to the river (e.g., "downstream midway between the shorelines on the right and left banks of the Colorado River"), the reference is to the channel of the river at the time the aerial photographs were taken that are being used by the Coast and Geodetic Survey as a basis for ascertaining the precise description; and this boundary line will remain permanently as the common boundary of the States even though in future years the course of the river changes.

Both the States of Arizona and California have passed enabling legislation ratifying the compact as set forth in S. 3249. Copies of the State laws in this regard are contained in the files of the committee.

The Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice, in their reports on the predecessor bill, state that they have no objection to the enactment of this legislation.

The committee, after a review of all of the foregoing and the attached reports, believes that there is extreme merit in this compact which seeks to permanently provide the boundary between the States of Arizona and California along the Colorado River, as provided in the bill. It is, therefore, recommended by the committee that the bill, S. 3249, be considered favorably.

Attached hereto and made a part hereof are the reports submitted by the Department of the Interior and Department of Justice in regard to this legislation.

CHARLOTTE SCHULZ

The bill (H.R. 2290) for the relief of Charlotte Schulz was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1256), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to deem the periods of time Charlotte Schulz has resided in the United States since her lawful admission for permanent residence on July 20, 1955, to meet the residence and physical presence requirements for naturalization.

LEE CHUNG WOO

The bill (H.R. 1233) for the relief of Lee Chung Woo was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1257), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to facilitate the admission to the United States in an immediate relative status of the alien child to be adopted by citizens of the United States.

WANDA OLSZOWA

The bill (H.R. 3774) for the relief of Wanda Olszowa was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1258), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant immediate relative status to the alien adopted daughter of citizens of the United States.

EVANGELIA G. LATSIS

The bill (H.R. 5003) for the relief of Evangelia G. Latsis was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1259), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to provide for the filing of an immediate relative petition in behalf of Evangelia G. Latsis, notwithstanding the fact that a prior visa petition was approved based on a marriage determined by the Attorney General to have been entered into for the purpose of evading the immigration laws.

KUNIKI NAGANO ZWEIFELHOFER

The bill (H.R. 5533) for the relief of Kuniki Nagano Zweifelhofer was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1260), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to facilitate the entry into the United States as an immediate relative of the alien son adopted by citizens of the United States.

CHO MYUNG SOON AND CHO MYUNG HEE

The bill (H.R. 8219) for the relief of Cho Myung Soon and Cho Myung Hee was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1261), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the filing of eligible orphan petitions in behalf of Cho Myung Soon and Cho Myung Hee, notwithstanding the limitation on the number of petitions which may be filed by a U.S. citizen and spouse.

SARAH ANTOINETTE CAPPADONA

The bill (H.R. 8833) for the relief of Sarah Antoinette Cappadona was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1262), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to provide for the adjustment of status of the adopted alien daughter of citizens of the United States as an immediate relative.

HAIDER RAZA

The bill (H.R. 9643) for the relief of Haider Raza, and his wife, Irene Raza, and their children, Afzal Anthony and Haider Raymond Raza, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1263), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Haider Raza and his wife, Irene Raza, and their children, Afzal Anthony and Haider Raymond Raza, as of May 1, 1961. The beneficiaries have been previously lawfully

admitted for permanent residence and the bill, therefore, does not provide for payment of visa fees or for deduction of appropriate quota numbers.

JULIANO BARBOZA AMADO AND MANUEL SOCORRO BARBOZA AMADO

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 777) for the relief of Juliano Barboza Amado and Manuel Socorro Barboza Amado, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in line 3, after the word "of", to strike out "section 203(a)(4)" and insert "section 203(a)(5)"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purposes of section 203(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Leo Barboza Amado, a citizen of the United States, shall be held and considered to be the legitimate half-brother of Juliano Barboza Amado and Manuel Socorro Barboza Amado.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1264), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to deem the beneficiaries to be the legitimate half brothers of a U.S. citizen, thus making them eligible for fifth preference quota immigrant visas. The bill has been amended to conform with the changes made by enactment of Public Law 89-236.

DINESH KUMAR PODDAR

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2663) for the relief of Dinesh Kumar Poddar which has been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Dinesh Kumar Poddar may be classified as a child within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(F) of the said Act and a petition may be filed by Mr. and Mrs. Bhagwati P. K. Poddar, a lawfully resident alien and a citizen of the United States, respectively, in behalf of the said Dinesh Kumar Poddar pursuant to section 204 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1265), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to facilitate the entry into the United States in

an immediate relative status of a child who is to be adopted by a U.S. citizen.

IRENE SNYDER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2838) for the relief of Irene Snyder which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Irene Snyder may be classified as a child within the meaning of section 101(b)(1)(F) of the said Act, and a petition may be filed in behalf of the said Irene Snyder by Sergeant and Mrs. Robert Snyder, a citizen and lawful alien resident, respectively, of the United States, pursuant to section 204 of the said Act.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1266), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to facilitate the entry into the United States in an immediate relative status of a child adopted by a citizen of the United States and a lawful permanent resident of the United States.

MOAPA VALLEY WATER CO. OF LOGANDALE, NEV.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 2270) for the relief of the Moapa Valley Water Co., of Logandale, Nev., which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, in line 5, after the word "of", to strike out "\$44,760.37" and insert "\$56,018.22".

The amendment was agreed to.

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1267), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation, as amended, is to relieve the Moapa Valley Water Co. of Logandale, Nev., of all liability to pay to the United States the sum of \$56,018.22, representing the interest accruing prior to January 1, 1966, on three loans made to the said water company by the Farmers Home Administration in the amounts of \$199,556.20, \$29,980.72, and \$20,000.

STATEMENT

Records of the Farmers Home Administration disclose that—

"The Moapa Valley Water Co. is a nonprofit corporation, organized under the laws of Nevada. Membership in the corporation carries with it the right to use water on a

water charge basis from a water distribution system serving the rural area of Logandale, Nev., and other rural areas adjacent to the Querton Water District. That district had an existing water system, the water from which was condemned by the State health department. The company and the district entered into an agreement for the joint development of a satisfactory source of water supply and a transmission line to distribution systems of the two entities. The only feasible source of supply was a spring located 17 miles from the area to be served. The Moapa Valley Water Co. was unable to obtain financing for its share of the cost of the joint undertaking and the construction of its own distribution lines from other sources, so obtained loans from the Farmers Home Administration. The district raised its portion of the costs by levy on assessments on property within the district.

"Before the construction of the transmission line was completed and service available therefrom, large sections of the transmission pipe originally installed were washed out by a flash flood. A subsequent loan was made by the Farmers Home Administration to the company for its share of the cost of replacing these sections. After this replacement, it was discovered that the transmission line had split in many long reaches of the line. Whether this failure was due to faulty extrusion of the plastic pipe, to deterioration by sun heat to which it was exposed before it was laid, to excessive weight of the overlay of soil of a type which increased tremendously in weight because of its retention of surface runoff water, combined with the lack of offsetting internal pressure when the flow was cut off due to the washed-out section, or for other causes, was debated between geologists, hydrologists, and engineers for the company, the district, and the pipe supplying company over a period consuming about 3 years. These debates terminated in a compromise under which the pipe supplier furnished replacement pipe of a thicker gage at a below-cost figure and the purchase and installation of stretches of steel pipe in certain reaches of the line. Under this arrangement additional funds in excess of the then existing loan limitation were furnished by the Farmers Home Administration to protect its investment. A part of these advances was to be repayable out of future assessment collections. Some of the necessary funds were also furnished by the State of Nevada. Even with these additional funds, it was necessary for the members of the nonprofit corporation to personally contribute most of the labor for retrenching, relaying, and backfilling the replacement pipe.

"The system is now functioning properly and water charges are being made by the company at the maximum rate which the member users can afford to pay. Nevertheless, the total debt of the company, including the interest which accrued during the time when no water use charges could be made and collected, now amounts to more than the income of the company will retire.

"Since the construction contractor had no assets out of which recovery could be made and the engineering firm was subsequently dissolved and became insolvent, it appeared that recovery, if any, could be anticipated only from the pipe supplier. Because of the disputed character of the liability of that company and its possible counterclaim for the unpaid balance of the original pipe contract, Moapa determined that such litigation would be costly beyond its means and the means of the district. The United States was unwilling to undertake litigation of these claims under a proposed assignment to it as mortgagee of Moapa's interest in the claims."

Moapa subsequently requested the Farmers Home Administration to cancel the accrued interest. That agency responded that it was

without authority to cancel that part of the obligation, but offered to reamortize the accrued interest or to continue to carry the loan without interest on the defaulted interest. Thereafter, the bill for private relief was introduced.

Moapa predicates its claim for relief upon the fact that for reasons beyond its control the line was dormant for over a 2-year period and the added financial burden of replacing the line and consequent loss of revenue has seriously impaired the cooperative's ability to carry out the terms of the original loans, let alone pay the accrued interest outstanding. Forgiveness of the accrued interest for this period would enable the cooperative to start paying its way with current revenue from its users.

The cooperative points out that it suffered a net loss in 1963 of \$11,768 and in 1964, a net loss of \$12,839 and in 1965 a net earning of \$3,284. Consequently, repayment of the accrued interest for the period that the cooperative was in debt as a result of the flood and interior pipeline, would impose a financial hardship and seriously impair its ability to pay its full indebtedness.

The committee takes note of Private Law 386, 81st Congress, 2d session, the act of February 14, 1950, an act for the relief of the Alamo Irrigation Co., wherein the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to waive the collection of interest on a loan made by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Alamo Irrigation Co. for that period for which the company was unable to use the principal amount of the loan.

The Department of Justice, in reporting on the merits of this proposal to this committee, suggests that the Farmers Home Administration consider renewing its offer to carry the loan without interest on the defaulting interest and, in addition, consider offering to defer collection of the accrued interest until a future date. The committee is of the opinion that this suggestion will not alleviate the cooperative's problems. The water system is now functioning properly and water charges are being made by the company at the maximum rate which the member users can afford to pay. Nevertheless, the total debt of the company, including the interest which accrued during the time when no water use charges could be made and collected, now amounts to more than the income of the company will retire. Moreover, the company is faced with the further expense of replacing the remaining thin-walled plastic pipe.

The Department of Agriculture, in its report to the chairman of this committee, states in part as follows:

"* * * it is recognized that the accumulated interest constitutes an indebtedness far in excess of that originally planned by the borrower which it could not avoid, having elected to attempt the thin-wall plastic pipe installation in order to stay within its original debt-paying ability. For these reasons, we do not think that the favorable action on this private bill would have any substantial effect on other similar obligations owing to the Government and recommend that it be passed."

The committee is sympathetic to the plight facing this small cooperative in trying to serve its users and maintain financial stability and pay its indebtedness. Circumstances beyond its control shut down the facility for 2 years with consequent loss of revenue. Had this not occurred, the cooperative would have been able to meet its obligations and would not be here seeking legislative relief.

The committee takes note of Public Law 89-240, the act of October 7, 1965, which act authorizes loans and grants to rural communities to aid in the construction of water supply and other community facilities. If the claimant were just starting out now, it

would be eligible for a grant up to 50 percent of its construction cost.

After a careful review of all the evidence presented, the committee concludes that the instant case merits legislative relief. This company should be relieved of paying the accrued interest because the facility was inoperative over a long period of time, thus depriving the cooperative of the use and revenue and creating great financial hardship to the company and its users. Relieving the cooperative from this burden will enable the cooperative to meet its originally planned obligations through the ensuing years.

Accordingly, the committee recommends favorable consideration of H.R. 2270, as amended.

WILLIAM F. KUHLMAN

The bill (H.R. 3692) for the relief of William F. Kuhlman was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1268), explaining the purpose of the bill.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation, as amended, is to relieve William F. Kuhlman of Fort Worth, Tex., of liability to the United States of \$3,732.95, based upon a determination that the compensation he received from November 4, 1961, through January 26, 1963, while employed at the Fort Worth Army Depot, was partially erroneous due to a failure to withhold the full amount required by section 13 of the Civil Service Retirement Act, representing the amount of his civil service annuity.

STATEMENT

The facts of the case are contained in House Report 1425 and are as follows:

"The Department of the Army in its report to the committee indicates that it has no objection to the bill. The report of the Civil Service Commission similarly stated that the Commission does not object to its enactment, and the Comptroller General in his report on the bill stated that the General Accounting Office would not object to favorable consideration of the bill.

"Mr. William F. Kuhlman is a retired Navy chief petty officer and was placed on the retired list of the Navy on July 1, 1952, after service in the Fleet Reserve. The bill relates to his employment as a civilian at the Fort Worth Army Depot in Fort Worth, Tex., where he was originally employed on October 30, 1961. Prior to his employment at the Fort Worth Army Depot on November 1, 1960, Mr. Kuhlman began receiving a civil service retirement annuity from the Civil Service Commission in the amount of \$309. His civil service retirement was based on 37 years of Federal service. In order to receive credit for this number of years, Mr. Kuhlman waived his naval retired pay and had it credited for civil service retirement purposes so that he was given credit for 9 years of civil service and 28 years of military service. Under these circumstances, when he was employed by the Fort Worth Army Depot in 1961, his entire annuity of \$309 should have been deducted from his salary; however, only \$60.13 was withheld from his salary, and the \$248.87 paid him erroneously resulted in a total overpayment of \$3,732.95. This amount has now been collected by deductions from his salary.

"The inequity in this case derives from the fact that by electing to revert to his naval retired pay upon his employment with

the Fort Worth Army Depot, he could have correctly received the \$248.87 as retired pay. When the error was discovered, Mr. Kuhlman did just this. He requested that his civil service annuity be discontinued and that his now retired pay be resumed, and on May 1, 1963, he began receiving \$248.87 per month. The situation therefore is that although legally and somewhat technically he is obligated to pay the U.S. Government \$3,732.95, he was not actually unjustly enriched by this amount since, as subsequent events have demonstrated, he would have been entitled to receive this amount had he initiated the proper administrative procedure. These are the considerations which have led the Army, the Civil Service Commission, and the Comptroller General to indicate that they have no objection to this bill. This committee agrees that this is a proper subject for legislative relief and recommends that the bill, as amended, be considered favorably."

In agreement with the views of the House of Representatives, the committee recommends this legislation favorably.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AT EAU GALLIE, FLA.

The bill (H.R. 10838) for the relief of certain employees of the Post Office Department at Eau Gallie, Fla., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1269), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to relieve 32 named employees of the post office at Eau Gallie, Fla., of the amounts shown in the bill H.R. 10838 opposite their names, which they were paid as overtime for work performed on Saturdays and Sundays from April through October of 1964.

STATEMENT

The facts of the case are found in House Report No. 1433, and are as follows:

"Statement

"The Post Office Department in its report to the committee on the bill stated that it favored the enactment of the bill.

The 32 employees named in the bill were employed by the Post Office Department at Eau Gallie, Fla. In the period from April through October of 1964, they were paid on the basis of overtime rates for work performed on Saturday and Sunday. After the employees had been so compensated, the Post Office Department authorities recognized that the correct procedure should have been to grant them compensatory time for the work they performed on Saturdays and Sundays. The result of this history is that the employees have been held to have been overpaid. In its report, the Department states that it recognizes that this situation actually penalizes the employees concerned. Furthermore, the Department received the benefit of the services of these employees, who entered upon their work in good faith and in reliance on the correctness of the Government's action in granting them overtime pay. Under these circumstances, the committee has determined that the most equitable adjustment is to provide for legislative relief which will be applied equally to all of the employees who were affected in this period. The bill, H.R. 10838, provides for such a settlement of the matter, and

it is recommended that the bill be considered favorably."

In agreement with the facts of the House report the committee recommends the bill favorably.

ELTON P. JOHNSON

The bill (H.R. 12396) for the relief of Elton P. Johnson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1270), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to pay Elton P. Johnson, an employee of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture, \$727.10 to reimburse him for amounts paid in settlement of a suit brought against him in a Tennessee State court, as a result of the injuries sustained by a 9-year-old girl when she ran onto a highway and into the side of a Government vehicle operated by him in the scope of his employment as a Federal employee.

STATEMENT

The Department of Agriculture recommends the favorable consideration of the bill.

The facts of the case are found in House Report No. 1438, and are as follows:

"On August 29, 1961, Elton P. Johnson, while operating a Government-owned vehicle in connection with his employment as a livestock inspector of the Agricultural Research Service, was involved in an accident. This accident occurred when Flournette Reynolds, then 9 years old, ran onto the highway and into the side of the Government-owned automobile driven by Mr. Johnson. While jurisdiction is provided for suit against the United States based upon actions of its employees, suit was instituted against Mr. Johnson personally in a State court. The suit was brought by the injured girl's next friend against Mr. Johnson in the circuit court for Davidson County, Tenn. This case occurred prior to the effective date of the Government Drivers' Act (28 U.S.C. 2679(b)), which, after March 21, 1962, requires the substitution of the Government as a party defendant in the place of the individual employee in a suit of this nature.

"In recommending legislative relief as provided in this bill, the Department of Agriculture stated that its investigation had disclosed that there was no willful negligence on the part of Mr. Johnson in this case. Further, it was established that Mr. Johnson was acting within the scope of his employment at the time of the accident and that, therefore, the Federal Tort Claims Act would have applied. If the action had been under the terms of that act, in the event of any award, compromise, or settlement by the Government, the liability of the individual employee would have been discharged. As has been noted, the Government Drivers' Act makes it mandatory under present conditions that claimant proceed only against the Government. The Department therefore concluded that it was unfair that Mr. Johnson be required to bear the burden of this loss.

"This committee agrees that under these circumstances legislative relief should be extended to the Government employee. Accordingly, it is recommended that the bill be considered favorably."

In agreement with the views of the House, the committee recommends favorable consideration of H.R. 12396, without amendment.

FATHER'S DAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1200, Senate Joint Resolution 161.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 161) to designate the third Sunday in June of each year as Father's Day.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

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

Mr. RANDOLPH. Madam President, I send to the desk two technical amendments and ask that they be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 2, line 3, after the word "of", to strike out "each year" and insert "1966", and in line 5, after the word "issue", to strike out "annually".

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendments en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Madam President, on May 17, 1966, I introduced in the Senate of the United States a joint resolution—Senate Joint Resolution 161—which would designate the third Sunday in June as Father's Day.

The turbulent nature of our world requires, perhaps more than at any other time in our history, the stabilizing influence of the American home. The home and family are institutions which contribute meaningfully to the physical, intellectual, emotional, and moral growth of the citizens and leaders of the future. And, it is a fact that fathers and fatherhood have a vital role in this process.

In my belief, it is fitting that we give special recognition to the contributions of fathers in preserving the soundness of our society and in molding the lives of our youth. Their devotion and strength have been instrumental in making America what it is today—a family-centered, religion-oriented nation in which men and women can live in harmony under the rule of law. American fathers help to perpetuate the highest ideals and values of our civilization. I propose that we set aside one day during this year when our people can offer appropriate expressions of the abiding love and gratitude which they bear for these selfless men.

Madam President, it is also appropriate that we make mention of the outstanding service rendered by those men who devote their time and energies to providing guidance and counsel in homes where there are fatherless children. In such an environment, where the constructive influence and example of a father would otherwise be absent, the Big Brothers of America seek to meet the need. It is fortunate, and we are grateful, that responsible members of the

community have volunteered to assume this obligation toward boys who lack strong guidance from home.

Many Members of the Congress are fathers. We are aware of the heavy responsibilities, as well as the rewards, which fatherhood entails. Likewise, we recall vividly, and continue to experience, the powerful influence of our own fathers in our lives. Truly, they never leave us in spirit or in memory.

It is parenthetically pointed out that Mother's Day was originated by a West Virginian, Anna Jarvis, of Grafton. And, since 1914, the second Sunday in May of each year has been set aside by law—38 Stat. 771—as a tribute to mothers.

For these reasons, Madam President, I suggest to my colleagues that they will wish to act favorably on Senate Joint Resolution 161, a bill to designate the third Sunday in June 1966 as Father's Day.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 161) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to reconsider the joint resolution.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Madam President, may I ask what is the necessity of Congress passing the joint resolution? It has always seemed to me that Father's Day was for the benefit of merchants rather than for the benefit of fathers. In the last analysis, some of us feel we are pretty well rewarded by our youngsters on our birthdays, at Christmas, remembering our anniversaries, and in various other ways. Why is it necessary to have a national Father's Day?

Mr. RANDOLPH. Madam President, why is it necessary to pass many of the bills that we pass in the Senate, and that are passed in the House of Representatives? This is a question that has many facets. But the distinguished Senator and assistant majority leader from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], I am sure, would not want to have invalidated the legislation which created Mother's Day. Would he want that act rescinded now by the Congress?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I am not a mother and I do not feel particularly qualified to speak on the subject. As long as the act exists, I am willing to recognize it.

Does the Senator feel it is necessary to have a grant of injunction to require that the youngsters buy something on one additional day? They feel that they have to do it for us at Christmas, on our birthdays, and on our anniversaries.

Would not the Senator agree that the merchants are doing a pretty good job of bringing pressure to bear on the chil-

dren to buy presents, and to have 1 additional day for fathers?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I know that the Senator from Louisiana is being more or less facetious at this point.

The joint resolution we are considering today was not offered by the Senator from West Virginia so that more merchandise would be purchased. The merchandise is being purchased today, as it was yesterday, and as it will be tomorrow. There are always alert persons within our selling community who see to it that merchandise is sold to mothers, fathers, and children. There is no problem here.

I believe that this joint resolution is in good taste. It is one of propriety. For that reason, I am sure that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] would not want to say that the joint resolution, if passed, is passed to benefit of the business segment of our Nation.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Madam President, inasmuch as I am a father and have something of an interest in this matter, I should like to ask to be excused from voting on it.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Of course, the Senator will vote or not vote as he does on other matters in the Senate. However, regardless of whether he votes or withholds his vote, I consider him a good father. And both of us can agree that the best gift a father gives to his children is time—not money.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1229), explaining the purposes of the joint resolution.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the joint resolution is to designate the third Sunday in June . . . as Father's Day.

STATEMENT

The service rendered to the United States by the American father is a constant source of intellectual and moral strength which helps to perpetuate the highest values of our civilization and our Nation.

The designation of . . . Father's Day would point up the genuine regard, appreciation, and love which fathers earn each day, and should be publicly and specially commemorated.

In conformance with this resolution, the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue . . . a proclamation calling on the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day and inviting the governments of the States and communities and the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate ceremonies.

The committee believes that this resolution has a meritorious purpose and recalls that the Congress, by the act of May 18, 1914 (38 Stat. 771), has already called attention to the significance that American mothers have contributed to the well-being of the children of our country by designating the second Sunday in May of each year as Mother's Day. The committee, therefore, believes it most fitting to designate the third Sunday in June . . . as Father's Day.

Accordingly, the committee recommends favorable consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 161, without amendment.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 161) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S.J. Res. 161

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third Sunday in June of 1966 is hereby designated as "Father's Day". The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on such day, inviting the governments of the States and communities and the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies, and urging our people to offer public and private expression on such day to the abiding love and gratitude which they bear for their fathers.

The title was amended, so as to read, so as to read: "Joint resolution to designate the third Sunday in June 1966 as Father's Day."

Mr. RANDOLPH. Madam President, I move to strike the preamble of Senate Joint Resolution 161.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following communications, which were referred as indicated:

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BUDGET, 1967, FOR CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (S. Doc. No. 93)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an amendment to the request for appropriations transmitted in the budget for the fiscal year 1967, in the amount of \$1,493,000, for the Civil Service Commission (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET, 1967, FOR LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (S. Doc. No. 94)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting amendments to the request for appropriations for the fiscal year 1967, in the amount of \$734,975, for the legislative branch (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE SALE OF PARTICIPATIONS IN CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1967, TOGETHER WITH A PROPOSED APPROPRIATION (S. Doc. No. 92)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed authorizations for the sale of participations in certain obligations, fiscal year 1967, together with a proposed appropriation (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

BILL INTRODUCED

A bill was introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McGEE (by request):

S. 3494. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Conger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. PEARSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of my distinguished colleague, Mr. CARLSON, be added as a cosponsor to S. 3493, to provide assistance to the State of Kansas for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent tornadoes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS

Under authority of the orders of the Senate, as indicated below, the following names have been added as additional cosponsors for the following bills:

Authority of May 25, 1966:

S. 3405. A bill to provide for the sharing of Federal tax receipts with the States for purposes of education: Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. FANNIN, and Mr. SCOTT.

Authority of June 1, 1966:

S. 3435. A bill to revise the Federal election laws, and for other purposes: Mr. KENNEDY of New York, Mr. MOSS, Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. RANDOLPH, and Mr. SCOTT.

S. 3442. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to permit the States to exercise a wider discretion in determining which functions and activities will be assigned to particular agencies of the State in administering State programs designed to carry out the purposes of such title: Mr. DOUGLAS.

Authority of June 6, 1966:

S. 3451. A bill to assist in the provision of adequate housing in areas in which there is a shortage of housing credit as a result of the occurrence of riots and other civil disorders: Mr. CASE, Mr. CLARK, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. SCOTT.

WYOMING COUPLE BREAKS ROUND-THE-WORLD SPEED RECORD

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam President, on June 7 a Wyoming couple, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Wallick, of Big Horn, Wyo., set a new record for a round-the-world flight in a light plane. To the cheers of onlookers, they landed at Manila airport 5 days, 6 hours, 16 minutes, and 40 seconds after they left it. This globe-circling flight in a twin-engine Beechcraft Baron cut 3½ days off the previous light plane record set 5 years ago by Max Conrad.

People all over the world who have a respect for courage and tenacity watched the flight of the Wallicks; and among those who understand the difficulties associated with an achievement of this magnitude, there was a renewed respect for this couple who proved once again that records exist to be broken.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that press accounts of the flight of Robert and Joan Wallick be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Cheyenne (Wyo.) State Tribune, June 7, 1966]

126 HOURS BY AIR AROUND WORLD . . . WYOMING COUPLE SETS RECORD

MANILA (UPI).—A Wyoming couple flew back to Manila today at the end of a record-breaking 126-hour spin around the world in their twin-engine Beechcraft Baron.

Robert L. Wallick and his wife Joan landed their gleaming white aircraft at Manila International Airport at exactly 25 seconds after 2:16 p.m.—11:26 a.m. MST—five days, six hours, 16 minutes and 40 seconds after they took off from the same airport.

The Wallicks, both veteran pilots, emerged from the plane's cockpit beaming and looking none the worse after their 23,629-mile world-circling flight.

"Well, we're back in one piece" said Wallick, 45, of Ford Ranch, Big Horn, Wyo., as he waved to the crowd of cheering onlookers. He was clean shaven and was wearing a long-sleeved shirt and tie despite the sweltering summer heat here.

His wife also looked fresh in a clay-red shirt with white embroidery.

The achievement of the Wallicks was particularly heartening to their Filipino well-comers because their aircraft carried the Philippine flag. It was christened "Philippine Baron" before the flight.

At a news conference held shortly after their arrival, Joan said what she wanted most of all was a shower.

Robert said he wanted a bottle of beer. "Neither of us could sleep for the first three days," he said.

During the last two days, he and his wife each had four hours' sleep.

Robert reported they encountered no trouble at all with the aircraft throughout the trip except the tiny bulb at the tail which blinked out. He said it was not a vital accessory.

He also said he and his wife both suffered from colds on their way to Athens after a stopover in Santa Maria in the Azores.

The time logged by the Wallicks beat the former record set by flying grandfather Max Conrad in May 1960 for a light aircraft. Conrad, who took off from Miami, Fla., flew eastward aboard a twin-engine Piper Aztec for a distance of 25,946.5 miles and clocked an elapsed time of eight days, 18 hours, 35 minutes and 57 seconds.

The Wallicks' time was certified by Lyle Grace, who was designated as official observer here of the U.S. National Aeronautic Association.

"Our aircraft was absolutely fabulous and it was wonderful to see the propellers turning all the time," said Joan. She said they encountered comparatively pleasant weather all the way except over the Rocky Mountains in the United States.

"We were busy all the time," Robert said. "We had a full-time job planning and flying."

Joan said their average flying altitude was 9,000 feet and the average speed 225 miles an hour. The Wallicks made refueling stops in Tokyo, Wake, Honolulu, Seattle, Boston, The Azores, Athens, Damascus, Bombay, and Singapore.

They planned to spend two more weeks in the Philippines for island-hopping with their plane. Arrangements were also being made for them to meet with President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

[From News Dispatches, June 8, 1966]

U.S. COUPLE SETS RECORD ON ROUND-WORLD FLIGHT

Robert and Joan Wallick of Big Horn, Wyo., broke the record yesterday for a round-the-world flight in a light plane. They landed at Manila Airport five days, 6 hours, 16 minutes and 40 seconds after they left it.

This cut three and one-half days off the record set by Max Conrad in 1961.

The Wallicks piloted a twin-engine Beechcraft Baron flying under Philippine colors. They were only 6 minutes, 40 seconds behind schedule at the end of their 23,629-mile flight.

"I'd be happy to be that close on a short flight," Wallick said. He also said, "Boy, I'm glad it's over. We haven't slept for days."

In other round-the-world flights, entertainer Arthur Godfrey and three other pilots left Chitose in northern Japan for Shinya in the Aleutian Islands and Anchorage, Alaska, in a bid to establish 14 speed records. Shella Scott, an Englishwoman flying alone, arrived at Nandi, Fiji. She leaves today for Pago Pago in American Samoa.

TIME FOR CHANGE

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Madam President, administration of the draft law is discriminatory in determining which youngsters serve in our Armed Forces. Deferments, for example, too frequently favor those who can afford to attend college and those whose education qualifies them to enter critical occupation, so-called. Furthermore, young men with financial resources are in a better position to defer themselves from the draft by marrying early and having children. Let us hope that the peacetime draft can be done away with and military needs met by well-trained volunteers. After all, Congress has granted the military pay raise. We should seek to remove uncertainty from the lives of many youngsters now unable to definitely plan their future. During our involvement in Vietnam, it is important that the selective service law operates fairly. Unfortunately, local draft boards frequently demonstrate bad judgment in decisions such as deferments to professional athletes and others. For example, the granting of a deferment to actor George Hamilton who claimed hardship as sole support of his mother who lives in his \$500,000 Hollywood home has been frequently referred to by rightwing extremists in Ohio. Do not blame our President for this 1961 deferment—Lynda Bird was 15 or 16 then.

Selective Service, as now operated, no more meets military requirements in this grim war period than would horse cavalry, B-25's of World War II, or Springfield rifles used at the turn of the century. Youngsters in poor families assert that the present system has created a caste system favoring wealthier families and college students. Why not either return to the lottery system of World War II or, better yet, drastically change the present selective service law?

BUS TAXATION PRORATION AND RECIPROcity FOR STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1196, House bill 13935.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. H.R. 13935 to give the consent of Congress to the State of Massachusetts to become a party to the agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity as set forth in title II of the act of April 14, 1965 (79 Stat. 60), and consented to by Congress in that act and in the act of November 1, 1965 (79 Stat. 1157).

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

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

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1232), explaining the purposes of the bill.

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

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to grant the consent of Congress to the State of Massachusetts to enter into a certain agreement providing for bus taxation proration and reciprocity.

STATEMENT

The facts concerning this legislation are contained in House Report 1363 or H.R. 13935, and are as follows:

"By title II, section 201, of Public Law 89-11, approved April 14, 1965, Congress gave its consent to the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New York, to enter into a certain agreement providing for bus taxation proration and reciprocity, and by section 203, Congress directed the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to enter into it.

"Under this agreement, party States agree to prorate bus registration fees so that an owner of a fleet of buses may register the buses of that fleet in any compacting State by paying to that State total registration fees in an amount equal to that obtained by applying the proportion of in-State fleet miles divided by total fleet miles, to the total fees that would otherwise be required for regular registration of all the vehicles in the compacting State.

"Public Law 89-11 requires the prior consent of Congress to the entry of additional States into the agreement. By Public Law 89-312, approved November 1, 1965, Congress consented to the entry of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont into the agreement.

"As appears from the attached certified copy, the Legislature of Massachusetts has enacted legislation entering into the agreement. The committee knows no reason why Massachusetts should not participate in the agreement. H.R. 13935 contains the usual reservation of congressional power to alter, amend, or repeal the consent granted."

The Committee concurs in the action of the House of Representatives on H.R. 13935, and recommends that the bill be considered favorably.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, I offer an amendment to the bill and ask that it be stated.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the end of the bill insert the following new section:

SEC. 3. (a) Section 206 (a) of title II of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (50 U.S.C. App. § 2017e (a)), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) In determining the amount of any award under this title, (1) there shall be added to and made a part of such award an amount of interest computed at a simple rate of 6 percent per annum from the date of the loss or losses with respect to which the award is made to the date of the award, and (2) there shall be deducted all amounts the claimant has received on account of the same loss or losses with respect to which the award is made."

(b) The heading of section 206 of such title II is amended to read as follows: "DEDUCTIONS IN MAKING AWARDS; ALLOWANCE OF INTEREST."

(c) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall be effective as of October 22, 1962. The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of title II of the War Claims Act of 1948 (as amended by subsections (a) and (b)) the amount of all awards certified by it under such title before the date of the enactment of this Act, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall make payments on account of such awards, with interest as herein provided, in the manner and order of priority prescribed by Section 213 (a) of this title.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, my amendment is intended to correct an oversight in title II of the War Claims Act of 1948 in order to direct the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to pay interest on awards under title II. The Commission has refused to do so, even though they recognize that interest is a well-established principle of international law, in view of the fact that Congress did not specifically direct the Commission to do so when the act was passed in 1962. I have met with the sponsors and managers of the 1962 law and have been told that the Commission's decision not to pay interest is directly contrary to their intent when title II was enacted.

I have chosen to present this as an amendment to H.R. 13935 for three reasons. First, we are merely seeking to correct an oversight, to make it clear to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission that they have misinterpreted our silence in 1962. Second, I introduced a similar bill in October of last year and to date there have been no adverse comments or requests for hearings. Third, as this second session wears on, there is less and less time in which to have this simple provision enacted and in my opinion it is unfair to claimants under the War Claims Act to delay any longer making perfectly clear what Congress intended in the statute passed in 1962.

Title II of the War Claims Act provides that American citizens may make claims to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission for death and personal injury or for loss of property seized or destroyed by Germany during World War II. In the statute, Congress specifically provided priorities for death and injury claims and small business claimants. It was the clear intent of the Congress that these claimants are entitled to full reparation. The Commission itself has recognized that—

The practice of awarding interest in nationalization and expropriation claims . . . (is) based upon the premise that the claimants were entitled to reparation "for the loss of each claimant's use of the property from the time of taking . . ."

To interpret the 1962 act otherwise is to frustrate the intent of Congress. Indeed it constitutes a gross discrimination, since consistent with all other foreign claim statutes, the Commission has allowed interest on all awards against Italy and Communist Czechoslovakia.

In fact, to disallow interest would be inconsistent with the entire history of war-damage claims and with the well-established principle of international law involved. Going back to the Jay Treaty of 1794 between the United States and Great Britain, in one of the major

war-damage awards arising from the treaty, it was stated:

To reimburse the claimants the original cost of their property and all the expenses they have actually incurred, together with interest on the whole amount, would, I think, be a just and adequate compensation.

U.S. nationals presenting claims to the Commission under title II have every right to expect that their claims will be treated in accordance with accepted doctrines of international law and with all legislative precedents established by the Congress. This amendment, Madam President, should be passed with dispatch.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks a brief position paper which I have had prepared containing the rationale for the adoption of the amendment.

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

HISTORICAL JUSTIFICATION FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON WAR CLAIM AWARDS

A. TITLE II OF THE WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948; COMMISSION'S DECISION TO AWARD INTEREST

Under Title II of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, Congress has authorized the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to receive and determine claims arising from the loss or destruction of, or physical damage to, property owned by nationals of the United States and located in specified countries during the period of September 1, 1939 to May 8, 1945.¹ It is provided, however, that the loss, damage, or destruction of the property must have occurred as a direct consequence of either (1) military operations of war, or (2) special measures directed against the property because of the enemy or alleged enemy character of the owner.²

Title II thus provides for payment of war claims not previously covered by either the War Claims Act of 1948 or similar legislation.

Unlike other statutes administered by the Claims Commission, however, Title II of the Act does not indicate by express language the intent of Congress with respect to the inclusion of interest on any claim awarded. It has been decided by the Commission that in the absence of Congressional intent, interest could not be allowed, even though the Commission recognized that established principles of international law justified the conclusion that interest *should* be paid.³ The purpose of the amendment under consideration is to specifically provide for the payment of simple interest at 6% per year from the date of loss, damage, or destruction to the date of award. It is suggested that this amendment brings the Act in accord with the general body of international law applicable to an award of damages in war claims.

The special measures referred to in the Act comprise "... claims based on wartime confiscations of property of U.S. nationals which has not been physically and effectively restored to the use of such nationals since the date of original loss or damage, for which compensation has not been provided previously and which are otherwise eligi-

ble..."⁴ By way of example, "... if a property located in area of Germany now subject to Communist control and owned directly or indirectly, at the outbreak of World War II by a national of the United States was taken or confiscated by the Germans during the war, and if because of treaty provisions made with reference to political conditions existing in an area now subject to Communist control at the end of hostilities, such plant was never effectively restored to the U.S. national and said has not been paid since the original taking by Germany for the amount of the loss sustained, a claim for the total of such uncompensated loss shall be allowable under this section."⁵ These measures are distinguished from destruction or damage sustained by private property as a direct result of or incidental to bombardment or battle, which are grouped under "military operations of war."

B. INTEREST PAYMENTS FOR WAR DAMAGE CLAIMED—A RECOGNIZED PRINCIPLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

As a general rule in international law, where an award is made for war damage claims, interest on that award is to be allowed.⁶ International commissions and boards have established a wealth of precedent in the application of this general principle to claims arising between countries.⁷ The procedure adopted by the Joint Commission in administering claims under the Jay Treaty (1794) between the United States and Great Britain is illustrative:

"Under the [treaty] . . . it was agreed (art. VII) in respect to certain losses and damages sustained by American merchants and other citizens by reason of the illegal or irregular capture of their vessels, or other property, by British cruisers, that full and complete compensation for the same will be made by the British Government to the said complainant.' *The Joint Commission established under the treaty allowed interest, it appears, in all instances as a part of the damages awarded.* In the case of the *Betsey*, Furlong master, Dr. Nicholl stated the following rule:

"To reimburse the claimants the original cost of their property and all the expenses they have actually incurred, together with interest on the whole amount, would, I think, be a just and adequate compensation. This, I believe, is the measure of compensation usually made by all belligerent nations . . . for losses, costs, and damages occasioned by illegal captures."⁸

¹ 1962 United States Code Congressional and Administrative News, p. 3829. Since the taking by the foreign government is not required to be pursuant to a public law of that government, the confiscation is not regarded as technically a nationalization of the property.

² *Id.*, at page 3830.

³ "Interest, according to the usage of nations, is a necessary part of a just national indemnification." Moore, *International Law Digest VI*, section 1059. It should be noted in this connection that this general statement applies more particularly to awards based on liquidated losses. Where the losses are indefinite or incapable of definite proof, interest is generally not allowed. See Whiteman, *Damages in International Law III*, U.S. Government Printing Office (1945), page 1990.

⁴ Moore, *International Arbitrations*, I, pages 287, 339, 374; II, pages 3734, 4313 et seq.; V, page 4613.

⁵ Whiteman, *supra* note 6, at pages 1925-1926. Following World War I, the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany established "Rules Governing Damages In the Nature of Interest." In part, these rules provided: "1. The measure of compensation will include interest in all claims for losses wherever occurring based on property

One authority has placed the types of claims between governments on which interest is allowed into three general categories:⁹

1. for the breach of a contract;
2. for the illegal seizure and detention of property; and
3. for forced loans.

After the liquidation of sequestered property following World War II, enabling legislation to dispose of the assets was passed by the Congress. With regard to some claims under the legislation, Congress specifically provided for the payment of interest.¹⁰ The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission has acknowledged that interest should be awarded, under the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, with regard to those claims arising from the nationalization and expropriation of property, and from the breach of contract and debt claims.¹¹ The underlying rationale for the allowance of interest in nationalization and expropriation claims has been stated by the Commission:

"The practice of awarding interest in nationalization and expropriation claims . . . [is] based upon the premise that the claimants were entitled to reparation 'for the loss of each claimant's use of the property from the time of taking . . .'"¹²

C. RATIONALE FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST UNDER TITLE II OF THE WAR CLAIMS ACT OF 1948

Juxtaposed to the position of the Commission in nationalization cases is its refusal to award interest under Title II of the 1948 War Claims Act¹³ in cases where the property has been unlawfully seized by the foreign state. It appears that the sole reason for the Commission's action in refusing to award interest under Title II is the lack of specific Congressional direction.

All claims have been filed in accordance with the procedures set forth by Title II. There is sufficient money available in the fund to make full reparation to injured priority claimants. It is important to note that in the 1962 Act¹⁴ Congress adopted a unique provision establishing priority categories for certain claimants. It is clear that Congress intended that personal injury and death claims and small business claims should be afforded full reparation for their

taken or destroyed by Germany or her agents during the period of neutrality and 'during the period of belligerency'. Administrative Decision No. III, December 11, 1923, *Decisions and Opinions*, page 61 et seq. A similar administrative procedure has been adopted by the Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration. See, Ralston, *The Law and Procedure of International Tribunals*.

⁹ Whiteman, *supra* note 6, at page 1913 et seq. It should be again emphasized that the categories encompass interest payments on liquidated claims. For provisions regarding lump sum awards, see Whiteman, at page 1990.

¹⁰ War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, 50 U.S.C.A., App. Sections 2002 et seq. International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, 22 U.S.C.A., Sections 1623 et seq.; Sections 1641 (b) et seq.

¹¹ See *In the Matter of Claim of Karl Wapiennik*, Claim No. RUM-30,0006, Decision No. RUM-2, January 16, 1957.

¹² *Id.*, citing *Claim of Joseph Senser*, Docket No. Y-1756, Decision No. 633. See also Whiteman, *supra*, note 6, at pages 1935-6: "In numerous instances of wrongful seizure the property has been used either by the respondent or by the person who seized it. However, when interest is allowed in such cases, it is not the use made of the property that is the salient feature but rather the loss of the use of the property by the individual claimant."

¹³ *Supra*, note 1.

¹⁴ *Id.*

¹ 76 Stat. 1107, Section 201. The countries specified are Albania, Austria, Czechoslovakia, the Free Territory of Danzig, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, or Yugoslavia. Also included is property located in territory a part of Hungary or Rumania on December 1, 1937 but not a part of these countries on September 15, 1947.

² 76 Stat. 1107, Section 201.

³ *In the Matter of the Claim of Bruno Adamski*, Claim No. W-1184.

losses. It is equally clear from all established precedents that full reparation means the value of the property lost as well as the loss of use of the property from the time of taking. To deny interest, therefore, particularly to priority claimants, is directly contrary to the intent of Congress in establishing priority categories.

D. SUMMARY

When an award is made, however, the award should attempt to make full reparation to the injured claimant. Particularly is full compensation compelling where culpability is or can be determined. The concept of interest, as noted above¹⁵ is to compensate the claimant for the loss of the use of his property during the period of unlawful confiscation. The proposed amendment brings this part of the law into accord with international law and decisions of international tribunals.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OFFERED TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 6 PERCENT PER ANNUM ON ALL AWARDS RENDERED UNDER TITLE II OF THE WAR CLAIMS ACT BY THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Title II of the War Claims Act, passed by Congress in 1962 and presently administered by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (adjudication of claims) and the Secretary of the Treasury (payment of awards out of the War Claims Fund), provides for the settlement of claims by certain U.S. citizens who lost their lives or properties or whose properties were damaged by Germany or Japan during World War II. Payment of these claims does not involve appropriated funds. Rather, payment is to be made out of the War Claims Fund, which consists of the proceeds of liquidated German and Japanese enemy properties vested by the United States and assigned to the United States, in lieu of reparations, by Germany and Japan after World War II.

When Title II was before the Senate in 1962, its floor manager was Senator LONG of Louisiana, who recently stated that he and all others who sponsored the measure, assumed that interest would be paid on all awards under Title II—just as interest had previously been paid on World War II awards under similar statutory provisions against Italy, and on similar Foreign Claims Settlement Commission Awards against Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and others.

However, on March 25, 1964, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission rendered one of its first awards under Title II in a case entitled "In the Matter of Bruno Adamski", copy of which decision is annexed hereto as Exhibit A. In the course of its decision, the Commission stated:

"An important question presented in this claim is whether the award should be increased by interest.

"Unlike other statutes administered by the Commission, Title II of the Act does not indicate by express language the intent of the legislature in this respect. Under the Yugoslavian Claims Program, the Commission awarded interest with respect to claims against Yugoslavia for the nationalization or other taking of property relying in part on the provisions of Sections 7(a) and 8(c) (5) of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (64 Stat. 12 (1950); 22 U.S.C. 1626(a) and 1627(c) (5) (1950)). Both sections contain directions to the Secretary of the Treasury to pay on account of awards certified by the Commission "accrued interest". Principles of international law, which the Commission was required to apply in making determinations (Section 4(a); 22

U.S.C. 1623(a) (1950)), likewise warranted the conclusion that interest should be allowed on such claims (Whiteman, Damages in International Law, 1913 et seq.). The same considerations militated in favor of granting interest on claims for the taking of property by Poland since such claims are also governed by the same statute. . .

"The directions to the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the payment of awards granted pursuant to the Act hereunder consideration, expressed in Section 213 (76 Stat. 1111 (1962); 50 U.S.C. App. 2017 (1962)), omit any reference to interest. Moreover, while Sections 7 (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, are expressly incorporated by reference, Sections 7(a) and 8(c)(5) of the same Act, which provide for "accrued interest on such awards as bear interest" are omitted. . . Under the rules of statutory construction (II Sutherland, Statutory Construction 412) it is proper to conclude that the failure to incorporate Sections 7(a) and 8(c)(5) or language of similar import necessarily implies that the Congress did not intend that interest should be allowed in any award under Title II of the Act.

"Having fully considered the question pertaining to the awarding of interest, the Commission is constrained to hold that the allowance of interest on claims under Title II of the Act would not conform to the legislative intent. Accordingly, no interest is allowed. . ."

The Commission has treated the Adamski decision as a "pilot opinion," and, in all of its other decisions under Title II, it has simply denied interest, citing Adamski as its authority.

BASIC PURPOSE OF AMENDMENT

Consequently, the basic purpose of this amendment is merely to cure a technical legislative oversight in Title II, as it was passed in 1962, expressly to provide for the payment of interest on those awards in the same manner as the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission allowed interest on its other awards, under similar or almost identical programs provided for in the War Claims Act or the International Claims Settlement Act. This is therefore in the nature of a technical, perfecting amendment only.

OTHER PERTINENT CONSIDERATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THIS AMENDMENT

1. All World War II U.S. citizen awards against Italy were certified by the Commission and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury with interest of 6% per annum. It would grossly discriminate against World War II U.S. citizen claimants against Germany and Japan to deny them any interest at all on substantially the identical type of awards.

2. The Commission has also allowed interest at 6% on all of its awards in favor of U.S. citizens against Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Again, it would grossly discriminate against claimants under Title II to deny interest in all cases thereunder.

3. The payment of interest as provided in this amendment does not involve the necessity for any appropriation. Payments would be made from the War Claims Fund in the Treasury, which has a balance of about \$300,000,000 for payment of Title II awards.

4. While the Government has been depriving U.S. citizens of interest on awards under Title II, suggesting that the \$300,000,000 balance in the War Claims Fund might not be large enough to pay interest on all awards, the Government simultaneously—

(i) released \$121,000,000. from the War Claims Fund to Interhandel, a Swiss corporation, which alleged that it, not a former German enemy corporation, was the beneficial owner of General Aniline & Film Corp., and

(ii) paid \$17,500,000. from the War Claims Fund into the Internal Revenue Service ac-

count in Treasury "for payment of U.S. taxes" in connection with the sale of General Aniline and the release of \$121,000,000. to Interhandel.

Clearly, the removal of \$138,500,000. from the War Claims Fund for these purposes—both of which are of extremely doubtful legality—should not be employed concomitantly to deprive U.S. citizens, who were forced to wait 20 years after World War II for any compensation at all, of any interest whatsoever on their awards.

A copy of Senate Report No. 1051, 89th Congress, 2d Session (pg. 3) containing references to the payment to Interhandel and the tax deduction, is annexed hereto as Exhibit B.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Madam President, as chairman of the Senate conferees on this measure, which the Senator's amendment would amend, my impression is that the legislative history was to the effect that awards under the War Claims Act did include interest on those awards. I believe that the Senator from Illinois, the distinguished minority leader, will remember that conference and that it was our understanding of the law at the time.

As I understand it, there is no objection to the Senator's amendment with the understanding that if the House should not be willing to go along with it, the Senator would not insist on it to the extent of killing the bill which he would seek to amend.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That would be quite agreeable.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

The amendment was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

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

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Madam President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Madam President, I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PEARSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SCHOOL MILK BILL MAKES SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, last week the Holland subcommittee of the Senate Agriculture Committee referred my bill to extend the school milk

¹⁵ *Supra*, note 15. It is interesting to note that interest is considered part of "just compensation" in domestic eminent-domain proceedings. See, for example, *United States v. Rogers*, 255 U.S. 163; 45 S. Ct. 211.

program and increase Federal funding for the program to the full committee. The full committee acting a day later indicated its support for this legislation but decided to postpone final action until hearings were held on Senator ELLENDER's child nutrition legislation.

This should be heartening news to the housewife and the dairy farmer. It means that the full school milk programs will pass and the program will grow in the future as it has—until recently—in the past.

Furthermore, last Thursday in a speech in Newark, N.J., Secretary Freeman showed an awareness of the problem of low dairy income which hopefully will mean increased efforts by the Department of Agriculture to increase the dairy farmers' income. As I indicated in an earlier speech on this floor the Department's efforts so far—pegging support prices below the market level, allowing an increase in cheese imports, and proposing an 80 percent cut in the school milk program—have done the dairy farmer more harm than good.

Here is what Secretary Freeman said in Newark last week:

In many respects the food and fiber bargains the American consumer has enjoyed for so many years were made possible by inadequate returns to the farmer . . . In a very real sense the farmer has been subsidizing the consumer and this cannot continue forever. It is not fair to the farmer. And in the long run it is not fair to the consumer.

Let me tell you why.

If the farmer does not receive a fair return, if he is forced to give up farming, our food abundance is certain to diminish. If this should happen, the consumer can expect to pay *much* higher prices for food than he pays today.

The American farmer is entitled to a 100 percent share in our national prosperity.

He isn't getting it.

And if he doesn't get it, if he cannot give his family the same advantages other families enjoy, who can blame him if he looks elsewhere for a better paying job?

Already we are seeing this happen in dairy farming. Milk production thus far this year is 5 percent below what it was a year ago and the number of dairy farmers who are leaving the land has nearly doubled in the past 4 years.

Madam President, I deeply hope that this statement signals a change in the Department's efforts to keep milk prices from attaining a level indicative of today's supply-demand situation. For as Secretary Freeman has said so well, and as I have said on this very floor not so many weeks ago, the alternative is greatly inflated prices as milk shortages mount—in other words, the boom and bust pattern which does so much damage to farmer and consumer alike.

A TRIBUTE TO GEN. JACKSON GRAHAM

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Madam President, on July 15 Maj. Gen. Jackson Graham will finish a tour of duty as director of civil works in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army. His next assignment has not been announced yet. But I think this is a fitting time to pay tribute to an officer who has done more for his country and for all its people than many of us may realize.

General Graham is not a native of my State. He has never lived there, never been a constituent of mine. I know him only through the good he has done for us. Even on that score, I am no more entitled to acclaim him than are many other Members of this body whose States he has served just as well as he has served West Virginia. I count it a privilege to be one who voices this tribute.

General Graham was born and educated in Oregon. Though he studied to be a civil engineer, he joined the Regular Army when he left college and, for a time, commanded troops in the Philippines. After that, he took postgraduate studies in engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Almost immediately after completing these studies, he was drawn into military assignments with combat engineer units, which occupied him throughout World War II and for a period of occupation service in Europe.

Next came service in Brazil with a joint military commission which earned him a decoration from the Government of Brazil; and after that, a civil works assignment on the west coast. In 1951 he was brought to Washington, where he served the Corps of Engineers first as Chief of Military Personnel, and next as chief for all personnel operations.

I will not detail his subsequent assignments, except to say that they provided him with a remarkably varied and distinguished array of experience. He served in Korea, in Germany, and in several parts of the United States in a variety of military construction, military command, and civil works assignments at increasingly high levels.

In 1961 he became division engineer of the corps' Ohio River Division. It was while he was serving in this capacity that I came into contact with him; for the Ohio River Division embraces a large part of my State of West Virginia, along with parts of 10 other States. Here I became acquainted with the combination of energy and tact, of high scientific skill and warm human understanding, which caused him in 1963 to be placed in charge of the Army Engineers' entire national program of water-resource development.

This program is currently operating at about a billion and a third dollars per year. The man in charge of it is one of the Nation's most responsible executives. He must be a soldier of general-officer caliber; and administrator managing the nationwide efforts of some 50,000 people; a businessman entrusted with hundreds of millions of dollars of contracting authority; a diplomat who can work with Congress on the one hand, and with hundreds of local groups and communities on the other; a planner who can foresee and prepare to meet the basic resource needs of a dynamic nation for decades ahead; a scientist who can review in detail the designs and plans for huge and complex engineering structures; a recreation expert; a public speaker; a shipping and transportation authority; and many other things besides.

Gen. Jackson Graham is all these, and something more. Most exceptional men have some quality about them which is hard to define, but which sets them

apart. In General Graham's case I would say it is the kindly way in which he gives his full, unhurried attention to everyone who talks to him and every matter he handles, large or small, no matter how busy his day may be. By never allowing himself to be forced or hurried by pressure, he overcomes obstacles that harass the strongest of other men.

General Graham is a man who brings respect, credit, and trust to his service and his Government in everything he undertakes. Whatever his future assignments may be, we can know that they will be handled with distinction.

To replace General Graham as director of civil works, the corps is bringing to Washington the man who succeeded him as Ohio Valley Division Engineer—Brig. Gen. Walter P. Leber. As a Senator from that valley, I am happy and grateful that we have had two such officers to serve us. General Leber was educated to be a mining engineer; but, being taken into military service just before our entry into World War II, he decided to make the Army his career, and has made it a distinguished career indeed. His service includes 3 years with the Atomic Energy facilities at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; a period with the 8th Army in Korea; and a term as Lieutenant Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, along with the more customary Engineer officer assignments with troops, in headquarters, and on civil works missions. In the Ohio River Division he has carried forward the modernization of the Ohio River navigation project, the comprehensive study of the basin's water resources, and many reservoir and other construction tasks, with brilliance and determination. I welcome him to his new duties in Washington.

IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS IN OUR NATIONAL SPACE PROGRAM

Mr. ANDERSON. Madam President, last Thursday Dr. Edward C. Welsh, executive secretary of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, addressed the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association here in Washington, D.C. As usual, his address was thought provoking. The central theme of the talk deals with the importance of communications and electronics in our national space program. However, during this address Dr. Welsh had occasion to discuss what our competition is doing in space and how we stand relative to this competition. In doing so he pointed out that it is not so important who is ahead or behind at any given point in time, but how we—the United States—can become further advanced in our space activities and what we should be doing next. Dr. Welsh correctly points out that the fact one country has accomplished something first is not necessarily a basis for concluding who is now ahead, and particularly it is no basis for predicting who will be ahead in the future. Nevertheless, a report on the comparative progress between competitors is always of interest.

Dr. Welsh's comparison points out that the number of U.S. spacecraft launched into earth orbit exceeds the Soviet Un-

ion's effort by about 2 to 1; and although the United States has been far less active in launching lunar and planetary spacecraft, we have been considerably more successful. He notes that in manned space flight we are ahead of the Soviet Union by about 3 to 1 in manned flight hours in orbit. In space applications, we have operational systems in navigation, weather, and communications satellites while the U.S.S.R. activities in this area are still in the development stage. In the amount of scientific data he notes that because of the larger number and greater variety of scientific payloads, as well as free and wide distribution of the information we have obtained, the United States may well have added more to the world's knowledge.

He notes that propulsion is the one area where in the past the U.S.S.R. has surpassed the United States, but he says:

This thrust advantage is much less true today as both countries have in operation and under development larger and more advanced propulsion systems.

Madam President, I feel sure that others will be interested in Dr. Welsh's views, and I, therefore, ask that they be printed in full at this point in the RECORD.

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

ADDRESS BY DR. EDWARD C. WELSH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL, AT THE ARMED FORCES COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS ASSOCIATION INDUSTRIAL LUNCHEON, WASHINGTON, D.C., JUNE 9, 1966

It is a pleasure to be asked to participate in the 20th Annual Convention of this distinguished Association.

I plan to talk with you briefly about aspects of the national space program, some of which are not those of communications or electronics in the specific and technical sense. However, I find it impossible to talk sensibly about space without first acknowledging the basic role of communications and electronics every step of the way.

BASIC ELEMENTS

Communication forms the lifeline, so to speak, between terrestrial managers and equipment on the one hand and our satellites in space on the other. We cannot even build a sophisticated satellite, let alone operate it, without electronics. There is no point in sending a satellite to places or to distances with which we cannot communicate, just as there is little point to having a satellite out in space if it cannot communicate back to earth. Without communications, based on advanced electronics, there would be no extension of man's capacity to sense and control, and satellites would have neither practical nor scientific merit.

Without electronics, our weather satellites would be blind, our communications satellites mute, and our navigation satellites disoriented. In fact, it is inconceivable that we could have even begun the engineering of rockets without electronic sensors to report what was happening inside the test models so that the state of the art could be advanced and necessary design changes made.

Communications and electronics are indeed major controlling factors as to what we can do in space. They are the tools of growth, the instruments of progress, and the competence essential to our whole space program.

As you can see, I do not even need to exaggerate when I emphasize the importance of communications and electronics to this Nation's standing in the field of space.

PERSPECTIVE RE SPACE COMPETITION

Reference as to how we stand in space suggests that we might spend some time building perspective as to what our space accomplishment position is relative to that of the USSR. It is always useful to know how and what your competition is doing. In the field of space, however, it is not easy to answer that question because it is so difficult to measure precisely the accomplishments of either country, although we know rather well what progress has been made both here and abroad.

Before getting more specific in any comparison of the two countries' space achievements, I want to make several observations which should help put such comparison in an understandable light. First of all, I suggest that more attention should be given to how we can become further advanced and what we are going to do next in space than to who is ahead of whom at any given point in time.

In order to weigh properly any comparison of space accomplishments, it is important that we understand and emphasize the principle that this country should be doing most, if not all, of what we are now doing in space even if the USSR or any other countries had no space programs or space competence. We should be doing these things for the practical reason that the space program is a seedbed of invention, a spur to our productivity, a source of insurance for our national security, a stimulus to education, and a worldwide ambassador for peace. In other words, its benefits are manifold and we would indeed be careless of our country's welfare if we did not seek emphatically to obtain those benefits.

I further suggest that it is a matter of judgment, rather than one of mathematical measurement, as to who is ahead in what. Certainly, the fact that one country has accomplished something first is not necessarily a basis for concluding who is ahead now, and particularly it is no basis for predicting who will be ahead in the future.

COMPARATIVE PROGRESS

Now, to be a bit more specific on areas of relative accomplishment, I list the following:

1. *Number of spacecraft.* The United States has placed almost 400 spacecraft into earth orbit and on escape missions, while the USSR has put slightly less than 200 on such missions. In other words, the mathematical ratio is approximately 2 to 1 in favor of the United States. However, some of this differential is offset by the fact that the Soviets have placed each year a greater total weight of payloads into space than has the United States.

2. *Lunar and Interplanetary.* The United States has been far less active but considerably more successful in its interplanetary activities than has the USSR. We have photographed Mars and had a productive fly-by of Venus while the USSR's active interplanetary program has been primarily plagued by failure. In addition, we have taken some 17,000 photographs of the moon and are taking hundreds more by the magnificent Surveyor spacecraft so recently and so successfully soft-landed on the lunar surface. On the other hand, the USSR has also photographed the moon and was first with a soft lander on the moon's surface and a spacecraft placed into lunar orbit.

3. *Manned Flight.* So far as manned space flight is concerned, the U.S. at this time has a distinct lead over the USSR, with about 1500 man flight hours in orbit compared with about 500 such hours for the USSR (3 to 1), with the longest individual flight as well as the longest extra-vehicular activity. Also, the U.S. has had two controlled rendezvous maneuvers, one docking experiment, and considerable manned spacecraft maneuvering ex-

perience. So far, the USSR has achieved none of these latter goals.

4. *Space Applications.* The United States has navigation, weather, and communications satellite systems in regular operation, while the USSR is still in the developmental stage in such activities.

5. *Scientific Data.* Both countries have obtained substantial amounts of scientific data from space, with no way of measuring accurately the qualitative lead that one country may have over the other. It is not unreasonable to conclude, however, that the larger number and greater variety of U.S. scientific payloads, as well as the wider and freer dissemination of the information obtained, may well have added more to the world's store of knowledge.

6. *Propulsion.* During most of the space program's history, the USSR has surpassed the United States in the field of propulsion so far as the amount of thrust is concerned although not in the quality of technology. This thrust advantage is much less true today as both countries have in operation and under development larger and more advanced propulsion systems.

From the brief factual presentation just made, it is reasonable for us to conclude that the space competition is close, with the United States having a current edge in overall space capability. This status has been recently acquired and is not sufficient to form even the slightest basis for complacency since the Soviets have a strong, orderly program and are devoting a bigger percentage of their gross national product to it than we are investing of our GNP to our program.

In concluding this analysis, let me re-emphasize the point which I stressed as I began this comparison, and that is that we should have a forward-looking and vigorous space program even if no one else were engaged in such activity.

ELECTRONICS: A CHALLENGE

Now, I return to a few more thoughts about the fields of primary interest to you, as they relate to space.

It is difficult to imagine the proper design of space systems, including their original selection, without a great amount of computer assistance. Sensors on spacecraft and rockets, communications links, command circuits, guidance systems, all represent the difference between an unguided, slow explosion not going anywhere significant and the mechanical equivalent of intelligence functioning in a purposeful way through the application of electronics devices of many different types.

The fundamental question is: Why do we send payloads into space? The factual answer is: to collect information. And information in the mechanistic sense means bits of information which can be handled electronically by the millions and billions, collated, processed, assessed, and presented in meaningful form through the use of or by computers.

Men go into space partly to guide the spacecraft and its equipment so that these vast numbers of bits of information may be gathered. True, they also go to experience personally things that abstract information may not convey the same way. And, more importantly, men go into space to ask the right questions—many of the answers to which can then be obtained by electronics and by other techniques. In any practical sense, it is hard to imagine men apart from an intimate relationship with electronic equipment. As our space effort becomes more complex, the relationship between man and his machines will become even more important.

One of the major constraints on our space operations is the limited capability of on-board electrical power supplies. The present family of spacecraft have been designed around the use of solar cells, batteries, and

fuel cells. These are not suited, however, for the high power long life requirements for planetary exploration spacecraft. Also, broadcast type communication satellites, in order to provide economical service, will need reliable long lifetime power supplies of the order of 100 kilowatts or more. The development of nuclear power supplies appears to be our only option in meeting this type of requirement.

Because propulsion is also a limiting factor to space travel, the ingredient of electronics represents a way to overcome limitations of propulsion. The electronics industry can design smaller components, integrated circuits, lighter weight sensors, and clever new control devices. On board computers can supply information permitting more refined uses of propulsion so as to conserve fuel in conducting a rendezvous, or in selecting a re-entry corridor. More sensitive electronic devices permit sending higher amounts of data bits for a given expenditure of power, and novel ways of sorting out meaningful information from the "noise" surrounding the desired signal. The electronic industry can also design longer life, reliable systems which will reduce the number of times we have to pay for expensive launch vehicles either to replace operating payloads or to try long range flights which might not work because of low mean-time-to-failure performance on long flights to other parts of the solar system.

These are some of the challenges for your industry, and they are ones which your inventive people have shown a willingness to accept. Yours is an area of fantastic progress. It is indeed a rare month when significant new developments are not being announced. The Nation owes you a great debt, and your unflinching continued efforts will be needed indefinitely. It is fortunate that we build upon the foundations of what we have learned before. For your industry faces ever greater challenges, demanding more imagination and inventiveness all the time. And this added effort builds upon your accomplishments which can only astound even the best informed.

Moreover, yours is an area of endeavor which undoubtedly lead the way in the imaginative conversion of space stimulated developments to the solution of non-space problems, to the production of new products and new or improved services—in other words, to the general benefit of our whole people and to those of other countries as well.

PROGRESS IN COMMUNICATIONS

Before I end this brief commentary, I would suggest that it is time we revised the recently held view that communications satellites would likely develop into a useful supplementary system for international communications. Now, we can revise that to read: a useful primary system for both domestic and international communications.

We can also visualize for the relatively near future direct broadcasting via satellites as well as point-to-point broadcasting. We can certainly see satellite communications becoming a major factor in increased understanding between peoples, increased education of peoples, increased commerce among peoples, and above all, increased security due to decreased misunderstanding and surprise. The communication of weather, navigation, and other information essential to our defense and national security will aid our terrestrial forces and be a source of alertness to our policy makers. Such communications are essential and must be improved, advanced, and made more effective.

Again, I urge that you accept these challenges as you have in the past. Nothing is impossible when it is approached with the enthusiasm and the optimism, so characteristic of this organization and its members.

THE STATE OF OUR FREE SOCIETY— A CALL TO ARMS

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam President, former Senator Barry Goldwater delivered the principal address at the Chicago regional meeting of the Free Society Association last May 17. I ask that his speech entitled "The State of Our Free Society: A Call to Arms," be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE STATE OF OUR FREE SOCIETY: A CALL TO ARMS

(Address by the Honorable Barry Goldwater, Chicago Regional Meeting, the Free Society Association, Sheraton-Chicago Hotel, May 17, 1966)

It is a great privilege to be here tonight and help inaugurate this series of regional meetings of the Free Society Association. I can think of no better place than Chicago, the heartland of America, in which to launch a crusade of unusual gravity and importance—a drive that is aimed literally at the preservation of the free American society.

I hope you'll forgive me tonight if I dispense with some of the humor and pleasantries that usually sprinkle the remarks of a political figure. And I say that because I have come to Chicago on a mission of urgent importance, and I am impatient to get to it as quickly as possible.

In many ways, I regard what I am about to say to you here as one of the most important speeches of my life. It probably will have very little bearing on the future of our way of life. But at least it will permit history the chance to record that an attempt was made, in all honesty and all sincerity, to mobilize a vital segment of American opinion on behalf of American freedom at a particularly crucial time.

My purpose tonight—my mission, if you will—is to issue a loud and ringing *Call to Arms* to American conservatives of all political parties, of all races, colors and creeds, of all stations in life—to all Americans who understand that the very foundations of our free society are under attack and who want to join the fight to defend them.

It is my hope that this *Call to Arms* will be heard in every nook and corner of the 50 states. It is my hope that it will have meaning in New York's subways and Chicago's slums, as well as in the academic halls of our colleges and universities. It is my hope that it will give identical purpose to the men in Wall Street and the men in factories—to the rich, the affluent, and the guy just barely making the grade, as well as to the poor, the disadvantaged, and the victims of discrimination. It is my hope that this message will cross party lines, bridge the differences between management and labor, and reveal the common ties which exist between the bank president and the ditch-digger.

I say we bring to this task a common denominator that cannot be disputed—the precious gifts of individual freedom. Like it or not, we are all in this struggle together. I don't care whether you travel in a yacht or a third-hand, patched-up jalopy; whether you vacation on the Rivera or Coney Island; whether you earn \$100,000 a year or \$60 a week. The stakes are the same for all of us, and the battle must be waged on every front of American life.

The only difference that can exist between Americans on this fundamental question—when it is truly understood—MUST be on grounds of fundamental principle. There are those who want to give full reign to the uniqueness and individuality bestowed on

them by God, who want to exercise the option of free choice, to give full play to their individual abilities, skills and capabilities without the burden of Government control and dictation. And, on the other side, there are those who want to give up individual effort, sacrifice their dignity and pride, become numbers on computer cards and let an all-powerful centralized government run their lives from the cradle to the grave.

The choice is between freedom and conformity. The former is what our forefathers chose when they came to our shores. They didn't expect, they didn't ask for a bed of roses. All they wanted was the freedom to work and build, to exercise their God-given attributes of initiative, incentive, and thrift—without having to pay tribute to a government or a feudal overlord.

The latter—conformity—is what we're seeing today at the national level, in a relentless drive for more and more executive power. Some call it "consensus"; others call it "paternalism"; still others call it a "welfare state". The primary architects call it a "Great Society". But what it adds up to is the fact that since 1964 the Federal Government has extended its "benevolence"—and its control—into a whole host of new areas of private endeavor. In 1965, the United States Congress took greater strides toward the socialization of America than any comparable period in the history of our country. It was a dizzy, headlong plunge, accelerated by cries of "emergency" and accomplished through an executive insistence upon consensus.

In this connection, I believe it is fair to ask—what have freedom and "consensus" got in common with legislative arm-twisting? The answer is, nothing at all. And this fact alone should prove that, for all the folksy benevolence emanating from Washington, the objective is control for purposes of political power.

Now, before I go any further, I want to make two things abundantly and unmistakably clear. The first is that I have no national political aspirations. The second point is that I am not starting or condoning the start of anything like a third political party in the United States.

I speak to all Americans because I believe that every last one of them (as well as their children and their grandchildren) are directly involved in a fast-moving, irresponsible drive in the direction of a nationalizing process that can bring them only frustration, stagnation, loss of individuality, and government-imposed restraints.

I address my *Call to Arms* to conservatives because I believe they are most conscious of the dangers that threaten to engulf American freedom and most dedicated to the concept of retaining those values that have proved their worth down through the ages of history. I believe the conservative has a sure grasp of the lessons of history and understands how they can be applied today—even as we probe for better, more enduring methods of dealing with rapidly-changing events in a world where all nations literally breathe down each others' necks.

Conservatives, like the members of the Free Society Association, are the natural leaders in any attempt to preserve the best of the past, and make it applicable to the present and assured for the future.

The question is—will they accept the challenge; will they become alive and vocal and active again? Will they forget petty differences over temporary goals and work for the enduring, eternal values which are the foundation stones of the greatest experiment and the most astounding success in the long history of governments—the free American society? These are questions to which I have given great thought and which, I must say, bother me more than a little.

Look, you conservatives. I promise you no rewards, no cushy jobs, no government contracts, no influence in the seats of government power, no public works for the area where you live. I promise you nothing but the satisfaction of knowing that you are working for what is *right*—knowing that if you work long enough and hard enough it will have an effect that will benefit not only you but future generations.

One thing I can promise you is trouble. If you take on a new and vigorous campaign to preserve the American way of life, the freedom of the individual, Constitutional government, and the strength of our nation, you will really be up against it. You'll feel like you're punching a pillow when you tangle with the sincere but misguided dogooder. You'll feel like a calloused, hard-hearted thug after you've met the demagogue seeking votes through promises of something for everybody. In a sense, you'll be fighting Santa Claus when you oppose ill-conceived programs of social engineering. It makes no difference if this Santa has a false beard and a bag full of goodies paid for out of the taxpayers' dollar.

And, you'll run into vilification from the liberals and New Left. Some news commentators, columnists, editorial writers, and cartoonists will charge you with being reactionary and wanting to turn back the clock on human progress. Others will charge, imply, or insinuate that you have some connection with the "Radical Right."

Every excuse will be used to make you appear bigoted, anti-semitic, or just plain stupid. You'll find that many so-called intellectuals who claim to place a premium on the "right of dissent" and "meaningful dialogue" are quick to foreclose and deny rational debate of any viewpoints which clash with their own.

So why should you bother? Why take on a thankless job? Why let yourselves in for unfounded accusations?

I'll tell you why. *Because you must.* Because the alternative can destroy us. Because those who fight for the principles they believe in have never counted either the odds or the cost. Because, having enjoyed the fruits of American freedom, you owe it to future generations to stand up and be counted.

Let me draw you a picture of what is happening today in our free society. The broad outlines begin with a radical leftist contention that because we live in a rapidly changing world, with instant communications, rapid transportation, and unheard-of scientific advances—that "now is the time to think unthinkable thoughts." So far so good. But the trouble begins when the liberal thinkers of "unthinkable thoughts" begin to expound and implement them.

Now let this sink in, because it is very important.

The concept of "unthinkable thoughts" translated into action is the driving force in official life today that demands "change" on the slightest pretext. It galvanized Congress last year into such haste that it may take us a lifetime to overcome the effects of what I like to call "action without thought".

Some bills that ordinarily would have been studied for months in committee before even reaching the floor of the House or Senate were enacted without hearings and with a minimum of debate. Why, the precedent-shattering Higher Education Bill was rammed through the House Education Committee in just nineteen minutes. All it cost, of course, was three billion dollars!

Somewhere along the line, the "unthinkable" became the "acceptable". The idea of change for the sake of change became synonymous with "good".

If you look closely, you'll see a pattern emerging that I believe contains the seeds

of the destruction of our free society. The "unthinkable" says automatically that because of "changing times" we not only must alter our old methods of living but we also must change all our previously held attitudes. Thus, you find a vicious and growing attack directed at every tradition, every standard and belief—no matter how fundamental it might be to an ordered society of freedom and justice—that has existed long enough to be regarded as old fashioned.

This concept says that "change" must be made regardless of the laws, the courts, the churches, or any other obstacle. It panders to the current hue and cry, the present so-called "crisis", the newest demands of special groups—all without weighing the consequences, or the good of the greatest number of our citizens, or the fundamentals of human freedom.

Just apply the idea of "unthinkability" to any area of government, society, or religion and you'll begin to see what we're up against.

In foreign affairs, of course, the "unthinkable" is to downgrade the United States while finding virtue and honor in her enemies. It is to urge surrender in Vietnam; to permit a Communist take-over in the Dominican Republic; to stop "isolating" the poor, misunderstood Chinese Communists; and to cut back our military commitments in Europe, to the peril of the Atlantic Alliance.

In military affairs, the "unthinkable" argues for unilateral disarmament, destruction of our nuclear arsenal, virtual abandonment of the Strategic Air Command, and the substitution of judgment by "Whiz kids" and computers for that of experienced and knowledgeable military commanders.

In fiscal affairs, the "unthinkable" goes under a title of its own, the "new economics". Although the trend began many years ago under determined liberal assault, the total, official disregard for fiscal responsibility began with the propaganda deriding "economic myths" and something they called "the puritan ethic". Since then, we have been treated to a steady stream of "unthinkable" and unsound economics.

Almost overnight, constant government deficits became a measure of economic health, and balanced budgets became a danger to an expanding economy. We were told that government had found a formula for sustained prosperity without economic dislocation. The basic ingredient, of course, was government spending as measured as a percentage of the Gross National Product. And today the results are coming in with every new cost-of-living index. Inflation is here, and the complete fallacy of the "new economics" is about to be proven in a way that will burden every American taxpayer with skyrocketing prices and maybe even higher income taxes.

In the field of religion, the "unthinkable" once was a Supreme Court denying school children the privilege of praying in their classrooms. Today, the "unthinkable" says "God Is Dead" and the Ten Commandments no longer have any validity.

In the area of law enforcement, the "unthinkable" (compared with past standards) is the idea of obeying only the laws you consider just. It is the official toleration of civil disobedience so long as the cause is considered righteous. It is the finding of ready, generalized excuses for instances of mass rioting, violence, and vandalism; it is the assumption that most law enforcement agencies are basically "brutal" and unjust. It is the overweening attitude of some groups and judges for the "rights of the accused" to the exclusion of the rights of the community.

Charles E. Whitaker, former Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, put it bluntly in a recent magazine article when he pointed out that "toleration of some crime encour-

ages all crime." In this country we have been tolerating many kinds of crime in the name of justice. As a result, we have a condition bordering on anarchy in many of our cities—where the safety of law-abiding citizens has virtually disappeared in the flood of murders, rapes, armed robberies, and felonious assaults.

On the college campuses—on one campus in particular—the "unthinkable" took the form of demonstrations for the right to display publicly a filthy four-letter word, all in the name of "free speech."

The advocates of "unthinkability" also make special targets of the built-in instruments of democracy. Many of them argue that the Constitution was designed for use 200 years ago and claim that it is outdated because it places too much restriction on the use of power by the Executive Branch. The same argument has been directed against our historic system of checks and balances as it applies to Congress. The drive, here, is aimed at streamlining the legislative branch of government to do away with the few remaining methods by which a responsible minority can restrain an arrogant, power-hungry majority.

I am struck with the unhappy realization that the concept of "change" as it is being applied and advocated by today's liberals is becoming a sickness. It no longer looks to the consequences. It no longer respects the confines of decency and taste. No institution, be it church, school or the U.S. Capitol, is sacred or even respected. Patriotism is something that the arch-liberal laughs at. He regards love of country and respect for the flag as an example of old-fashioned nationalism—or as a form of disloyalty to the United Nations. He derides what he terms "super patriots" and talks glibly of a "higher patriotism" which calls upon him to oppose his country's policy in a time of war.

Now I realize that I have painted a pretty dismal picture of affairs in these United States. I did it deliberately, to make you realize the urgency of our task. This country needs a genuine revival of interest in the true values in human affairs. It needs a revival of respect for law and order, for the institutions of democracy, for honest patriotism. It needs a spiritual reorientation, and a regeneration of moral concepts.

Yes, it needs these things and needs them badly. But I don't want you to get the idea that we have passed the point of no return. I'm a little tired, frankly, of conservative Americans telling me that the ball game is over and that there is no longer any point in fighting.

Believe me, this is not true. The free American society has been battered. Yes. But there is still a great deal left. This must be preserved and built upon. Too often, we lose sight of the real strength, the real spirit of this great land. I doubt if this can ever be completely stamped out by the centralizers of power and the debasers of values. I know it cannot—if we stand up and fight.

I want to remind you now of what you already know, deep down. And that is that the *real America* wants to remain free. The *real America* is a religious America. I'm not talking about any particular church or any one faith. I'm talking about the fact that more than 125 million Americans are members of 325,000 different religious congregations. And I'm talking about the fact that most Americans know themselves to be children of God—a God that lives in the day-to-day affairs, in the conscience and the good works, of millions of men and women and children.

And I am convinced that the *real America* doesn't want the government taking over all the responsibilities of its citizens. Few people realize that more than 3,000 hospitals in this country are privately endowed—that

more than half our college people attend schools that are privately supported. Voluntary campaigns like the United Fund and Community Chest raise over half a billion dollars every year—and spend it on the real needs of their own neighborhoods and communities. Private foundations currently hold assets in excess of \$15 billion. And all over this country, in every city, town, and hamlet, voluntary organizations work to improve the lot of their fellow man—without interference and control from Washington bureaucrats.

It's in these voluntary and local associations that you'll find America's real department of health, education, and welfare, and its constant war on poverty!

There is a tremendous reservoir of individual responsibility left in this land. It all adds up to the dynamic conservatism that has caused this great land of ours to grow and to flourish. It is a measure of the system's strength to realize that it has withstood, successfully, the harassment and the interference and the red tape piled on it from Washington in the last thirty years.

Thus, I say to you that there is reason for some discouragement—real reason. But there is also reason for hope. We must grasp this hope and use it to inspire people to reassert themselves and their faith in the ultimate victory of freedom over conformity.

In closing, let me say that it is your right to question my credentials. You might ask what right has Barry Goldwater to issue a Call to Arms to American conservatives?

My answer is that I have no credentials, except the years I have spent trying to sell the conservative philosophy and the years I have spent fighting for conservative objectives in the U.S. Senate. But, please understand me on this—I do not presume to speak for conservatives. I speak to them, and to all America.

I feel a responsibility so deep that it is impossible for me to describe. And this feeling won't let me stand by while glib, vote-seeking men attempt to sell out the American Dream for a mess of government-issue potage.

Just in case there is any doubt, I want to assure you that I stand today just where I did two years ago—committed to the preservation of those principles, standards, traditions, and beliefs that have been tested by time and made our nation greater than any other on the face of the earth.

I stand today, just as I did in 1964, for victory in any war in which American fighting men are asked to fight and die. I stand for the rebuilding of the Atlantic Alliance, and for supplying our troops in Vietnam with the weapons they need to win.

I stand for stemming the tide of inflation through reduced government spending. I stand for an effective campaign to combat crime in the streets. And I stand for civil and criminal obedience, respect for law and order, and for Constitutional government.

Let me remind you, in closing, of something I said to the people of America two years ago. I repeat it, not to re-live the past but to re-state a truth:

"The God Lord raised up this mighty Republic to be a home for the brave and to flourish as the land of the free. We must reaffirm the great truths that have given life and strength to America. We must set the tides running again in the cause of freedom."

HIGH PRAISE DUE AMERICAN DOCTORS IN VIETNAM

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, on occasion, Members of Congress have been as critical of the American medical profession as anyone. But now the

time has come to pay credit where it is due, and due handsomely.

As of the first of this month, 112 American physicians were in South Vietnam serving voluntarily for 2 months with no pay other than a \$10-a-day living allowance. At great sacrifice to themselves, their families and their practices, these doctors are rendering invaluable service to the 16 million South Vietnamese who have fewer than 400 physicians to tend the civilian population.

This program, called "Project Vietnam," is a joint venture of the American Medical Association and the Agency for International Development. It calls for a total of 192 physicians to serve the voluntary 60 days. Many already have asked to remain longer. The age range for these doctors runs from 27 to 72.

Madam President, I cannot speak too highly of this vital service. South Vietnam not only is wracked by war. It has almost 1 million homeless, jobless refugees. Cholera, tuberculosis and other diseases are endemic.

This type attack on those problems is the very minimum approach we can accept if we are to help the poor and ill learn that they can have an opportunity for a better life.

In addition to working in the provinces, the American doctors are helping develop the University Medical School in Saigon into a valuable institution. They are assisting in the teaching of the basic sciences which are essential to any higher medical learning.

As I said, credit is due handsomely. I am glad to be able to call my colleagues attention to this highly worthwhile work.

OUTSTANDING ESSAYS—"CAN DEMOCRACY KEEP UP WITH THE SPACE AGE?"

Mr. MCGEE. Madam President, for several years it has been my good fortune to be able to conduct for the graduating high school seniors in my State of Wyoming the McGee Senate internship contest, which brings back to Washington one boy and one girl for a week of observing democracy in action—here in the Senate and in Washington.

As a part of the contest each student is required to complete an essay on "Can Democracy Keep Up With the Space Age?" and each year I am impressed with the depth of understanding and the dedication to our democratic principles displayed by these young people in their essays. All show real thought and a thorough knowledge of our system of government.

Of course, it would be impossible for everyone to read all of these essays, but I think some of the most outstanding ones selected by an impartial panel of three judges should receive wider circulation, and I ask unanimous consent that two of these essays, written by Miss Monica Jeanne Miller of Cheyenne, Wyo., and Raymond V. Faure, Jr., of Basin, Wyo., which received honorable mention in the McGee Senate internship contest, be printed in the RECORD.

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

CAN DEMOCRACY KEEP UP WITH THE SPACE AGE?

(By Monica Miller, Cheyenne, Wyo.)

On October 4, 1957, the Russians took the first definitive step into space by launching Sputnik I. They were followed by the United States on January 31, 1958 with the Explorer I. The space age had begun. With the advent of the space age came an era of confusion and questioning, for the American people are not sure if the conquest of space is worth the billions of dollars spent on it. They are worried about the future and the answer to a question that has been asked many times: Can democracy keep up with the space age?

On June 14, 1942, Franklin Delano Roosevelt read this prayer by Stephen Vincent Benet to the United Nations General Assembly. "Our earth is but a small star in the great universe. Yet of it we can make, if we choose, a planet unvexed by war, untroubled by hunger or fear, undivided by senseless distinctions of race, color or theory . . ." With these words, the reason for the space age is evident. The idea of conquering the heavens is not a new one. It began with the ancients discovering bodies moving through space over two thousand years before Christ. The Mayas and Incas wrote of flights to the moon, the Finnish epic *Kalevala* tells of a trip through the heavens, and Roman and Greek literature are filled with journeys through the sky. Scientists dating from Plutarch, Copernicus and Galileo to men such as Enrico Fermi and Dr. Werner von Braun have devoted much thought and effort to conquering space. Yet, many people still ask why men are interested in the vast emptiness of space. For any explorer, the reasons are simple. As a scientist he seeks knowledge, as an adventurer he seeks new experience and the thrill of conquering the unknown and as an ambitious man he seeks glory and a place in history.

But why should the common man pay for so expensive an adventure? To conquer space we will need a new technology which will improve the general living standards on earth, enable our American business to compete on an international level and increase our national strength. Already this new science has led to new products ranging from better orange juice to long-term blood storage. Not only will the space age lead to better living standards, but the ordinary citizen will share in the adventure of the space explorer. John F. Kennedy once said, "I believe this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth. . . . But in a real sense, it will not be one man going to the moon—it will be an entire nation. For all of us must work to put him there." The experience of sharing such a goal will create a sense of national pride and purpose that could previously be obtained only in war. Man in space is a symbol of what can be done by a nation of dedicated people, for it is a continuation of the struggle between East and West, between Russia and the United States, between Communism and Democracy.

Like the conquest of space, democracy also began thousands of years ago in the empires of Greece and Rome. Since that time, hundreds of words have been written in an attempt to explain the meaning of democracy. Men have tried to explain it in everything from a simple phrase to an entire book. Yet, the easiest way to describe democracy is with three words: the people's will. Through the centuries people have fashioned the meaning of democracy, often mak-

ing grave mistakes and more often achieving startling progress. However, democracy is still an incomplete story, one that cannot be accurately described, for it will continue to grow and change as long as one person will contribute to it.

It is America's open society that has become its greatest asset in the space age. This open society that is willing to share with others the successes as well as the failures, will prove to be a great factor in the struggle for world power, for the sense of elation and pride is lost when, as in a police state, only the successful accomplishments are announced.

Only the people of America can chart the course of democracy. Realizing the need for spatial supremacy, they cannot neglect the needs of our scientists. They must be capable of making the right decisions and of understanding the needs of science. This understanding can only come from one facet of American society: education. Through the dramatization of the accomplishments at Cape Kennedy many young people have been drawn to the fields of science. Now, however, these young people must be educated and taught how to think for themselves and contribute to America's future, thereby keeping democracy alive. In a police state, knowledge is examined and censored before it is available to the people; for uniformity in thinking and dullness in natural curiosity are necessities if the tyranny is to sustain its power. Conversely, the democratic state assumes that no one man can possess truth. Because of this belief our educational system is based on the theory that the only way to approach truth and the more perfect society is to study the mistakes and triumphs of human experience. Not only do the people of America learn in the classroom, but they learn and obtain knowledge by merely existing in the American society with its many individual freedoms. The strength of democracy is education; this conviction is deeply imbedded in our national consciousness, for "Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive; easy to govern but impossible to enslave."*

Just as it is clear that the people determine the course of democracy as well as the advancements of the space age, it is likewise clear that the people benefit from democracy and from the space age. Democracy, provided it is permitted to do so, can and will keep up with the space age. The American people are similar to a farmer guiding his plough. He may continue in a straight line, forming fields of straight and beautiful furrows, or he may curve with the land to obtain the maximum output. Likewise, Americans may adhere to the ideas of democracy held by the ancients or they may bend with the times and their needs to keep up with and obtain the benefits of the space age.

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CAN DEMOCRACY KEEP UP WITH THE SPACE AGE?

(By Raymond V. Faure, Jr., Basin, Wyo.)

Because the meaning of democracy is often lost in a cloud of verbiage, I shall try to explain it in a few words to provide a starting point for this essay. Democracy literally is rule by the people. The Greek philosophers

idealized it, wishing it to be a government of small groups of individuals among whom problems could be worked out in open, face-to-face discussion. Because of our huge population and the complexity of our age, this face-to-face democracy is impossible. Instead we have a government of individuals elected by the people, giving us a representative democracy. When I speak of democracy during this essay, I will be referring to representative democracy.

This democracy of ours is not perfect—no governmental form yet devised is. Democracy, however, challenges us to find the perfect form of government and to adopt it if a majority so wills.

Democracy will keep up with the Space Age—and possibly be strengthened by the characteristics which make it a space age, just as in the past we have met crisis and change and become strengthened by the effort to overcome the problem.

Education, the *sine qua non* for democracy, has become more emphasized in recent years. As the public becomes more educated, the democracy becomes stronger; or if there is no democracy, the potential for democracy becomes greater.

Jefferson said that "a democracy cannot be ignorant * * * and free." By virtue of the advanced forms of communication, television especially, knowledge of current happenings in the nation and world is quickly brought to the attention of the people. One notable by-product of the space age, the communications satellites, has done much to speed the dissemination of news from other continents. Improving communication methods have brought greater knowledge to people all over the world.

The specter of atomic warfare has made it necessary for governments to cooperate, if for no other reason than self-preservation. Programs such as the Peace Corps and the Alliance for Progress promote understanding and foster the education requisite to democracy.

Education fosters democracy, but majority rule is democracy in practice. Democratic methods are slow. Although the system is often criticized for this, proponents of the democratic form of government believe that proposals must be subjected to free debate in order for the best ideas to prevail; that the concerted constructive talk and action by many will produce the best laws. The delays caused by democratic procedures tend to preclude the possibility of large error. With the increasing speed of happenings in the space age, a democracy must always be alert to possible occurrences. A little forethought will usually reveal any imminent crises and steps can be made to avert them.

The rights of the individual in a democracy are supreme. I have spoken of majority rule as a feature of democracy, but the protection of the minority against the will of the majority is also an essential characteristic. Voltaire said, "I disagree with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it." This must be the belief of all in a democracy. An adherent to democratic principles also realizes that he is not always right; that he must always grant a fair hearing to all sides; and that he must decide an issue on the basis of facts, not prejudices.

Democracy will endure because it is the form of government built on the base of the best in human nature. It is always flexible, since it provides that laws which are detrimental to the good of the people can be modified or abolished. The change is effected, not by violence or revolution, but by reason and compromise. As civilization advances, democracies become more prevalent. Although some are far from being democracies as yet, they are developing, by education and experience, toward that goal.

During the First World War, we fought to make the world "safe for democracy." We stopped the fight, it seems, after the war. Programs like the Peace Corps which foster education are necessary to make the world "safe for democracy;" there is no such thing as a democracy of uneducated people. A democracy never exists by the will of a few—as does a monarchy or dictatorship—it can exist only if there is a concerted effort by all the people to make it operate successfully.

In the life of a democracy, times will come when it seems that the minority, whose views are offensive to the majority, should be silenced. The majority will contend that it would be expedient to silence the minority, for then the country would be able to show a united front to the world. To stifle minority would create a dictatorship of the majority—destroying the democracy.

A democracy is not the most efficient nor cheapest form of government. While it is slow, its slowness allows for thoughtful consideration. Although it is expensive, the better laws it produces justify the expense. It has its shortcomings, but its people are free.

HURTING OUR CHILDREN

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Madam President, as a cosponsor of the joint resolution for a constitutional amendment to permit prayers in public schools, I am pleased to offer certain evidence of pertinent sentiments in my State of West Virginia.

An editorial, entitled "Barring Prayer in Schools Disadvantage to Children," appeared in the *Huntington, W. Va., Advertiser* on June 4, 1966.

I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial printed in the *RECORD*. There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed as follows:

BARRING PRAYER IN SCHOOLS DISADVANTAGE TO CHILDREN

Militant atheists have waged a persistent and sometimes acrimonious campaign in recent years against the foundation stone of American culture and philosophy resting upon belief in God.

They have received significant assists from the U.S. Supreme Court in such hair-splitting decisions as that which barred prayer from the nation's public schools while the court itself and both houses of Congress appeal to the Deity for guidance.

In their effort to demolish a national cornerstone they have received at least no discouragement from the passive attitude of church leaders toward court decisions.

As asserted here the other day, if the churches had given sufficient support to members of Congress and to state legislatures, a constitutional amendment could have been ratified by this time authorizing voluntary religious devotions in public schools.

But despite this failure, the campaign of the atheists has not yet made a significant dent in the confidence of the American people that a Supreme Being presides over their destiny and that of the world.

The *Catholic Digest* has reported that its second national poll, along with attitudes disclosed by Dr. George Gallup's Public Opinion Survey, indicated that 97 per cent of adult Americans believe in God.

In view of the current secular drift of the world and of the tendency of an increasing number of rebels to preach that whatever is, is wrong, this is not an alarming decline from the 99 per cent who believed in a Supreme Being 14 years ago.

*Attributed to Lord Brougham.

There was perhaps a little more significance, however, in the drop from 87 to 81 per cent in the number who were absolutely certain there is a God.

The survey showed the strongest believers were Catholics and Baptists.

Only slight differences were evident on the basis of education, but among upper-income groups there was a decline of 13 per cent to 73 per cent in the number who said they were absolutely certain that God exists.

This recalls the lines from Oliver Goldsmith, "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey/Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

We make no attack upon the personal and the constitutional right of atheists to disbelieve. Nor do we consider it the proper function of a newspaper to attempt to propagate religion for religion's sake.

But it is the right and the duty of newspapers and of individuals to oppose any action or movement that they believe to be detrimental to the public and the national interest.

A survey of world and American history will convince any unbiased observer, we believe, that religion is not just a private matter between a man and his Maker but is an influence of vital concern to the welfare of this nation and to all humanity.

Removing the churches and their influence would soon turn the United States into a land of debauchery and savage anarchy in which the culture, the free economy and the entire American way of life would collapse.

In spite of the people's persisting belief in the Deity, a dangerous step has been taken in Supreme Court decisions that will deprive millions of children of any knowledge of religion.

There is an obligation upon the churches, we believe, to help remove this disadvantage.

It is infinitely better for the common welfare that a few children of atheists be exposed to religion than that the darkness of atheism descend upon all the public schools.

SENATOR NELSON STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ORDERED OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING

Mr. PROXMIER. Madam President, on June 3, more than 200 officials, businessmen and conservationists from a 10-county area in northwestern Wisconsin met with professional planners in Ashland to discuss ways to protect this scenic area from the kind of honky tonk, carnival developments which have ruined too many beautiful outdoor areas.

This conference points up a matter which should be of growing national concern.

Outdoor recreation facilities across the country will be in increasing demand in the years to come. Without careful planning, the sudden increase in traffic in these beautiful, undeveloped areas could invite the destruction of the refreshing qualities we seek in the out of doors.

My colleague, Senator GAYLORD NELSON, in speaking at the June 3 conference in Ashland on this subject, outlined what might be done to prevent this in northern Wisconsin. His remarks may well have application to other States with similar beautiful, undeveloped areas.

I ask unanimous consent that his speech and two editorials on this subject be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

SENATOR NELSON'S REMARKS AT NORTHLAND COLLEGE, ASHLAND, WIS., JUNE 3, 1966; CONFERENCE THEME: "DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT DESTROYING"

(NOTE.—Senator NELSON will speak after the showing of a 27-minute film.)

This conference today is intended to open a new chapter in the history of northern Wisconsin.

If the spirit of this conference can be spread beyond the group of dedicated people we have had here today, it could mark the beginning of a new era of carefully planned, tasteful development of rural areas not only in our Northland but throughout Wisconsin and much of the Nation.

That is the challenge which we face here tonight.

As we face this challenging new era in the history of northern Wisconsin, I think it is important to review a little recent history.

Northern Wisconsin—whose timber helped to build the American Nation, whose iron mines and ore docks supplied our arsenal of democracy during two World Wars, whose shipyards and railroads and seamen and fishermen and farmers added so much strength to our national economy—this great area has missed out on much of the prosperity which has surged through our State and Nation for the past generation.

I don't need to dwell on this. Every student of Wisconsin knows that the North has faced a succession of serious economic problems, almost without letup since the end of World War I.

A number of us in recent years have determined that this situation should not continue. A determined effort has been under way for several years now to build a new future for northern Wisconsin—to make it what it should rightly be—the *land of opportunity* for the next generation.

Many things have been done. I can mention only a few in the short time allowed.

For one thing, we arranged a three-state conference to be held up here in the fall of 1963, to face directly the special problems of the underdeveloped Northland.

The late President Kennedy accepted our invitation to come and keynote that conference—and to fly along the South Shore in a helicopter and stop here in Ashland for a memorable visit.

Two important results flowed from that conference. First, it was agreed that there should be some continuing governmental agency to carry on the special task of trying to make the north the new land of opportunity.

We went back to Washington and turned that dream into reality. We persuaded the Congress and the President to create an Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission on economic development, a joint effort of the Federal government and the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. That commission is now in existence. It will begin its work soon, financed by Federal funds, possibly working out of a headquarters here in Ashland or nearby.

Secondly, President Kennedy's visit and the three-state conference of 1963 pointed up the fact that the greatest hope for a new future of opportunity in the north lies in recreation.

Now true as that statement is, each time you say it the temperatures of some people begin to rise. It must be emphasized each time that *no one* believes the North should base all its hopes on recreation. No responsible person is trying to turn this vast area into one large, undeveloped park for occasional use by visitors from distant cities.

The point is that the North may have certain handicaps—its distance from population centers, its higher transportation costs, its slight disadvantages in soil and length of growing season—which make it somewhat difficult to compete with other sections of the Nation. But in the field of recreation, it has tremendous *advantages*. Obviously, the hope for the future lies in the wise exploitation of these advantages.

Of course recreation *alone* will not be enough, and we are working every day to develop a balanced economy in this area. Our Economic Development Agency is granting loans to new industry—more than \$4 million for a new hardboard plant in Superior is just one example.

We were successful last year in enacting a program to put unemployed adults to work on badly needed, local conservation and recreation projects. It has always seemed ridiculous to me that in rural areas such as northern Wisconsin, we have great numbers of capable men unemployed—while a great amount of badly needed conservation work goes undone for lack of funds and lack of workers. I am delighted to report that under this new program—which the Office of Economic Opportunity is kind enough to call the "Nelson Amendment"—almost one million dollars in Federal funds is already flowing into 11 counties of northern Wisconsin. It will put more than 400 men to work on conservation and recreation projects, game and fish management and forest protection.

There will be many more fine programs to attract industry, improve transportation, and stimulate broadly based economic development once the Upper Great Lakes Commission begins its work.

But our concern here tonight is with the especially exciting opportunity which recreation offers to the North.

This area has a bank of natural resources which can make it rich in the years to come. Its greatest advantage is its vast supply of green forests, fresh air, sparkling water, and scenic, unspoiled landscape. Many of us have enjoyed these special treasures for years. We sometimes fail to realize how truly precious they will be in a few years, to a Nation crowded into cities with snarled traffic, polluted air and water, and an environment of ugliness.

Tourism and recreation already is big business—more than \$700 million a year in Wisconsin. By the year 2000, experts calculate that our population will double and the demand for recreation will triple. Tourism and recreation is already conceded to be the third largest industry in America, doing \$25 to \$30 billion in business each year. Some students of the economy believe it will become our No. 1 business. Each year, our booming population has more money, more leisure time, more mobility, more desire to taste the rapidly vanishing beauties of nature.

You probably are familiar with the tremendous impact which experts anticipate from the planned establishment of an Apostle Islands National Lakeshore in this area. This nationally designated attraction, labeled on maps all across the Nation, tastefully developed by the National Park Service to provide almost every kind of recreation, is expected to draw close to a million visits per year, and to generate as much as \$7 million a year in spending.

We have other proposals in the works too—a \$6½ million St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, for instance.

They all promise an exciting future for this recreation center of mid-America.

But as responsible community leaders looking forward to this new era, we must stop to ask two things:

1. What will be the long-range effect on the economy and the permanent residents of this area?

2. What will happen to the resource itself—the unspoiled, natural beauty which is the backbone of this new economic opportunity?

The North has experienced booms before—and they have brought only heartbreak, tragedy and economic and governmental chaos.

This must not happen again.

This time, we must not destroy the resource in order to make quick profits for hit-and-run-promoters, who will move on to greener fields once this short-lived boom eases off.

We must not turn this beautiful, unspoiled Northland into the kind of tourist slum which has become so common all across the country—main streets ablaze with ugly and competitive signs, highway approaches lined with hamburger stands, roadside zoos and carnival-type entertainment gimmicks, stores filled with fake souvenirs, scenic beauty smothered with tasteless, so-called "development."

I don't think anyone really wants this. But it happens time after time in resort areas because of the appeal of quick, rather easy profits and because of the lack of intelligent advance planning.

It is especially likely to happen in an area such as northern Wisconsin, which is so largely undeveloped and which is so anxious for any kind of new economic activity.

This conference was designed to set in motion the kind of creative thinking, the vigorous local leadership, the search for specific ideas and tools which can save the natural resources of the North for the permanent recreational enjoyment of the Nation and for the economic enrichment of the permanent residents of this area.

In meeting this challenge we are fortunate that much of the preliminary work has been done for us. Wisconsin has long been a national leader in the field of planning. We have the first and the finest comprehensive state-wide plan in the Nation, with an extremely detailed section on recreation. This was done by our Wisconsin Department of Resource Development with Federal funds.

We are also fortunate in having a five-county Northwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, which in turn has completed a comprehensive plan for this specific area, also in cooperation with the State Department of Resource Development and the Federal government. If you are not familiar with this comprehensive plan for northwestern Wisconsin, I urge you to study it. Many of the answers to the problems of the future are there.

Of course, the challenge facing this conference is to take a plan such as this, conceived by experts after detailed study, and translate it into reality through enlightened community and regional leadership.

I think we all know of specific things which must be done.

We need a new system of zoning in our rural areas, so that economic growth can be constructively channeled.

We need a strong controlling hand on construction along our lakeshores—so that we do not blight all this irreplaceable land with cottages in back of cottages and fill our lakes with silt and septic tank overflow.

We need new attention, both at the State and local level, to the importance of preserving buildings and other features which are of historical significance.

Most of all, we need strong, local community leadership which is truly dedicated to preserving the best features of this area—the very features which draw tourists here in the first place.

It was this kind of forward looking leadership which led to the establishment of our system of county forests and to the zoning of forest areas—creative steps to which we owe much of our bank of natural resources today.

Now we need new leadership, new ideas, new tools which will work in communities and rural areas throughout our resort regions.

I should think the first step in many communities would be the formation of a citizens committee to consider what the best features of the community are, from the standpoint of authentic flavor and popular appeal, and how they can best be preserved or enhanced. Doubtless there will be questions as to whether such committees should be made up of public officials or private citizens. There will be questions as to what "powers," if any, the committee will have. There will doubtless be arguments over any conclusions which the committee reaches.

But that is the way local leadership works on any issue. Someone must point the way. Someone must stir up local thinking. Someone must figure out what things can and ought to be done, and what kind of assistance is available to do it.

We have many constructive examples to follow.

Mystic Seaport, Connecticut, has been restored and developed as a replica of a 19th Century salt water port—and a tasteful, permanent tourist attraction. Hayward is developing its historical appeal as an old lumber town—of far more lasting value than the conventional curio shops and penny arcade type of places which have lined main streets in many resort towns. Washburn County has established lakeshore protection districts to bar cottages from low, marshy shoreline areas which are valuable as habitat for fish and wildlife. New Glarus, in southwestern Wisconsin, is painting and fixing up its main street to emphasize its rich Swiss heritage. Mineral Point has discovered the broad appeal of its old Cornish cottages. The little town of St. Joseph, Louisiana, was galvanized into restoring its forgotten southern charm when one farmer began planting flowers along the roadside and set off an epidemic.

Specific programs are surely needed, but most importantly we need an attitude . . . an attitude toward our environment which stems from pride in our homes and our communities . . . an attitude which reflects an understanding that the quality of our environment—the appearance of our streets, our yards, our shops—is an essential ingredient in the quality of our lives.

Think of the potential in a community such as Bayfield.

With its priceless setting on a hillside overlooking Chequamegon bay and the Apostle Islands, with its great store of beautiful older homes, with its rich past as a fishing, lumbering, and shipping center, Bayfield could become one of the most appealing resort communities of the Nation. Imaginatively developed, properly preserved, Bayfield could charm tourists for generations to come and attract a permanent settlement of artists, writers, and retired citizens as well as those who would supply services needed by tourists, campers, skiers, boaters, fishermen and sightseers.

Or, on the other hand, Bayfield could be squandered as a cheap, honky tonk. The outcome depends on which features its citizens choose to emphasize.

Consult articles on Bayfield in travel magazines or distant newspapers. What do they cite?

They talk in glowing terms of flame red maples against a blue autumn sky, of white clapboard homes of unusual charm, of fish

nets drying in the sun, ferry boats scudding across blue waters, of fishermen and sea captains and ancient history enacted on the islands offshore.

I have never read an article that cited the availability of ice milk cones, or of live bears or pythons displayed in cages, or of genuine Japanese souvenirs—miniature toilet seats and pillows embroidered with the word "mother" on sale in local stores.

I suppose it can be argued that there is a sucker born every minute, and that many tourists like to fritter away their time and money in puerile, insipid pointless tourist traps.

However, I don't think that will be as true in the future as in the past. I think in the fierce competitive days ahead, tourists will be drawn to the places which provide a quality experience. And the suckers will be the communities who allow themselves to be turned into honky tonks during an era when wiser competitors are offering the quality that comes from skillful exploitation of truly natural features.

This is the challenge which faces a community such as Bayfield. I think this conference will be rated a success if it leads only to the preserving of Bayfield as a beautiful, authentic Great Lakes village, gateway to the Apostle Islands.

But of course if we succeed with Bayfield, our success will not stop there. It will spread far and wide.

The Northland will soon be a network of charming communities with special architectural themes, with neatly painted buildings, with sensible signs and tasteful attractions. The highways leading in and out of them will be zoned to provide a healthy separation of businesses, industries, and homes. Open spaces and scenic vistas will be preserved. Lakes will be treasured and used for maximum long-range enjoyment.

Tourists who come here from Milwaukee and Minneapolis and Chicago and Detroit will drink deep from the area's natural beauty, its history, its flavor, its genuine charm. The experience will mean something to them—and they will come again.

This is the dream which we have for the northern Wisconsin of the future.

It can come true.

But it must come from within the citizens of northern Wisconsin themselves. It cannot be imposed from the outside. Others can tell you how it has been done elsewhere. But only you can do it here. Only you can determine what features to emphasize, what qualities to preserve, what mistakes to avoid. Because the whole secret of quality development is integrity and authenticity. You cannot succeed merely by copying something or someone else. You must decide what you and your community are—or want to be. And then you must become that.

This is the challenge—to develop without destroying—to preserve, enrich and enhance the North as a quality recreational environment which will delight the tourists of America, who will beat a path to your door for years to come—if you meet this challenge successfully.

ESTHETIC DREAM

In addition to water and air pollution, there is esthetic pollution, fouling of the beauty of our environment.

Concern over the threat of the esthetic pollution of northern Wisconsin resulted in the calling of a one-day conference at Ashland, Wis., by the University of Wisconsin extension division and Northland college on the theme of "Developing Without Destroying."

It is a commonplace to say that northern Wisconsin has a great recreational potential. The question is, how to take advantage of this potential without spoiling it.

It would spoil it, would be committing esthetic pollution if this region of forests, waters, fresh air and scenery were exploited by honky-tonk developers and operators.

A WARNING BY NELSON

As Senator NELSON, Democrat, of Wisconsin, put it in an address at the close of the conference, "We must not turn this beautiful, unspoiled northland into the kind of tourist slum which has become so common all across the country—main streets ablaze with ugly and competitive signs, highway approaches lined with hamburger stands, roadside zoos and carnival type entertainment gimmicks, stores filled with fake souvenirs, scenic beauty smothered with tasteless, so-called 'development.'"

To prevent this sort of thing from happening, and yet to utilize the northland's great recreational potential for the benefit of all, will require, as Nelson pointed out, "strong local leadership . . . truly dedicated to preserving the best features of this area—the very features which draw tourists here in the first place."

What are these magnetic features? They surely include the area's closeness to nature and remoteness from the urban crowds. Its basic appeal is in its minimum of development. It attracts the city dweller as a place to get away from development.

Hence, it would seem that the least development might be the best development for northern Wisconsin. But, if the recreational potential is to be realized, there have to be some man made developments. There must be access roads. There must be places to eat and to sleep. There must be recreational facilities—trails, docks, museums, campsites and the like.

What perhaps should be kept in mind is that the developments should be as unobtrusive as possible and that they should be designed to harmonize with the surroundings.

Nelson envisioned Wisconsin's northland as "a network of charming communities with special architectural themes, with neatly painted buildings, with sensible signs and tasteful attractions. The highways leading in and out of them will be zoned to provide a healthy separation of businesses, industries and homes. Open spaces and scenic vistas will be preserved. Lakes will be treasured and used for maximum long range enjoyment. Tourists . . . will drink deep from the area's natural beauty, its history, its flavor, its genuine charm."

Develop the dream, northern Wisconsin.

[From the Sheboygan (Wis.) Press, June 3, 1966]

TOURIST ATTRACTION

The First Lady of the nation is taking a special interest in the Northern Wisconsin Beautification Conference being held at Ashland today has been disclosed by Sen. GAYLORD NELSON. In a note to the Wisconsin senator, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson wrote:

"One of the nicest items to cross my desk in recent weeks is news of the anti-blight conference to be held in Ashland, Wis. Our nation has been blessed with a rich scenic heritage, and as our civilization grows, it is up to all of us to have the wisdom to preserve nature's corners of beauty and channel our growth in ways that enhance—and do not diminish—our natural surroundings."

Sen. NELSON, who has been a guardian angel concerning Wisconsin conservation and an ardent foe of pollution in this state, also is a firm believer in preservation of its beauty. It was for this reason that he conceived the idea of the conference last fall. Today it is bringing together people from 10 northwestern counties and conservationists, professional planners, and officials from around the state to discuss plans for preserving the natural beauty of northern Wisconsin during a period of increasing tourism.

In suggesting the conference, he warned that while increasing tourism can mean new economic hope for northern Wisconsin, it could also bring in the honky tonk, carnival developments—garish billboards, souvenir stores, entertainment gimmicks—which have invaded many outdoor recreation areas across the country.

Both Mrs. JOHNSON and Sen. NELSON stressed an important point in their comments. That is cooperation among counties, which is to be one of the principal aims of the conference. If one county is careless and allows carnival and unsightly developments, it can mar the attractiveness of the entire surrounding areas in the eyes of the tourist.

The Ashland conference is an important step in keeping with this state's motto—"Forward!"

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS BY DR. BANERJEE

Mr. HARTKE. Madam President, among the distinguished foreign representatives serving their nations in Washington is my good friend, Minister of the Embassy of India, Dr. Purnendu Kumar Banerjee.

Dr. Banerjee on May 29 gave the commencement address at Luther College in Decorah, Iowa, and received on that occasion an honorary doctorate from that school. In line with his longstanding concern for the promotion of international understanding, Dr. Banerjee took as his topic "Education for International Understanding."

I might note that Dr. Banerjee's educational background includes work in this country, in New York, and at Harvard, as well as graduation from the University of Calcutta. He has served with the Indian Foreign Service since 1948 in posts that include Canada, East Pakistan, Japan, and Peking, as well as being an adviser to the Indian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. As India's Minister and Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, just before assuming his present post, Dr. Banerjee was also accredited to Mongolia. For his work done in China he received the national decoration "Padma Shri" by the President of India in 1963.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Luther College commencement address by Dr. Banerjee may be printed in the RECORD.

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

EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

(Commencement address by the Honorable Dr. Purnendu Kumar Banerjee, Minister, Embassy of India, at Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, May 29, 1966)

I am deeply grateful to you for having honoured my country by inviting me to give the Commencement Address to the 1966 Graduates of Luther College, this afternoon. I am proud and happy to have received this honorary doctorate degree which makes me a member of your academic community. I am thankful to you for this privilege. It is a great pleasure for me to know that many of your graduates have, because of their keen interest in my country, gone to India to promote a better understanding and thereby to strengthen further the bonds of friendship between our two countries. I also learn, with obvious delight, that some new gradu-

ates will be in India during the next academic year.

In these lovely surroundings of hills, trees, limestone bluffs and the humming of the Oneota river, you have the idyllic surroundings to learn about loyalty, democracy and humility. All of you, I am sure, as you join your community as its participants, will reflect Luther's motto, *Soli Deo Gloria* (To God alone the glory). The liberal education you received at the college will enable you, apart from leading a fuller life, to enrich the socio-economic life of your community. I am particularly pleased to note that your curriculum was fashioned to develop a better understanding of various cultures and to dissipate ignorance, prejudice, hate and distrust. I appreciate and applaud your belief that education is tomorrow. I subscribe to the theory that education, not in a narrow sense, is the best tool yet available to us to promote understanding. I wish, therefore, to speak today on "Education for International Understanding."

Fellow Graduates, we live today in a world of conflicting national interests, racial and group prejudices, and opposing creeds and ideologies, struggling in a mad, mad scramble for priority and advantage. This struggle was not unknown throughout the ages, perhaps, it was in a different form and on a different key. What makes our age unique and without precedent, is the altered circumstances. This is wrought by man's resolute determination to unravel the mysteries of nature. The discovery of atomic energy has radically changed the international milieu. The nuclear age, coupled with the revolution in mass communications, has brought the territorially divided world technologically together. The universal values, applicable to all men, propounded by philosophers and preachers beginning with Buddha and Christ, are no longer mere metaphysical ideals and biblical tenets. Today they provide answers to many of our practical problems. The interdependence of the world is inescapable and therefore complete. One only has to look around to dispel his doubts.

We have today what Wendell Willkie once called 'One World'. It differs a great deal from what it was a few decades ago. Modern science and means of rapid communication have conquered both space and time. We discuss and debate today the problems of a united world and not a divided world. A war or a famine, an epidemic, or the menace of an atom bomb reveal this interdependence in a striking manner. It is also true in the everyday life of the people. A strike in a distant port by the longshoremen denies morsels to many a mouth in India. The late Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, once told English housewives who complained about the fat shortage:

"You complain because you can't get fish suppers in Lancashire? Why can't you get fish suppers? The Fleetwood trawlers are bringing in the fish and there is plenty of potatoes. But the fish fryers can't fry. And why can't they fry? Because there is trouble in Indonesia; because there is a lot of bother in Burma and because we haven't got things straightened out in Siam. And because of all that, India can't get rice from these countries. And because India has to grow more food for its own people, we can't get groundnuts from India. And because we can't get groundnuts from India, the fish-fryers can't get the oil. And you can't get your fish and chips."

This age of interdependence compels us to evaluate our attitudes towards war and peace. They are indivisible. Peace is no longer a mere absence of war, but a constant and conscious nurture of fellow-feeling and of fraternal appreciation of ideas and values of other people and an effort for increasing cooperation between peoples. We can no longer afford to confuse ignorance with stupidity, and a difference in ethical stand-

ards with deceitfulness. We do not deride what we do not understand or reject what we do not recognize. We have to realize that the unity of mankind demands scrupulous appreciation of the ideas and ideals of life underlying diverse civilizations, and by developing a world perspective.

It is sometimes presumed that a world perspective necessitates uniformity in civilization, religion and even ideology. Many of the conflicts in the past could be traced to this fallacy. The Crusades fought in the Middle Ages had as their basis the superiority of one religion over the other. But even co-religionists, have fought among themselves. The same religious affiliation did not bring peace to the peoples. Europe, according to many Western historians, went into Asia and Africa to bring to them the boons of civilization. The "civilizing mission" was the cause of many wars in these areas. There is no evidence in history that common civilization prevents war. England, France and Germany, who share what is generally called Western civilization, have fought many bloody battles. India and Pakistan, who share the same heritage, have fought each other. Ideological conformity has not brought peace, as the communists believe. The often violent attempt to spread their ideology has not proved to be a panacea for the ills of mankind. The headlines in the newspapers indicate a trend in the opposite direction. Both the Soviet Union and China swear today by the same Marx and Lenin. Yet each considers that its brand of Communism is superior. The Sino-Soviet ideological rift pulls a pillar from under the edifice of ideological unity as the basis of peace even in the Communist concept.

Diversity, as opposed to uniformity, in thought in cultural accomplishments and in ideology, I submit, has a better answer to our problems. Essentially diversity demands democracy. Democracy seeks unity in diversity and coexistence of various groups, beliefs and ideas. Coexistence of various groups, beliefs and ideas. Coexistence is an extension of democratic ideology in international relations. In the nuclear age it is the only alternative currently available to us. It permits us to exchange ideas and views with those who disagree with us, but not to destroy them. It devalues power as an instrument of policy and insists on serving international interests, as opposed to national interests. Democratic ideology admits that though there cannot be ideological unity in the present world, countries irrespective of ideological orientation or form of government, can certainly join, without losing their identity, in an effort to solve the problems besetting a vast portion of humanity. Many of the differences are not beyond reconciliation; they are mostly attitudinal, rather than basic. It will be a matter of great advancement for peace if countries professing different ideologies live in this world, if not in complete harmony, at least in reasonable mutual accommodation and understanding.

There is one exception to this general rule. Coexistence between the rich and the poor nations is almost impossible. Fortunately, irrespective of our ideological differences, it is agreed that the etiology of the ills of our time is lopsided development, where we are apt to disagree is on its prescription for treatment. We all agree that the essential problem of our time is not the conflict of ideologies but the conditions that affect the majority of humanity, such as poverty, illiteracy, racism, hunger and economic insecurity. These are the real threats endangering peace and humanity because they can lead to catastrophic confrontation between those who are affluent and those who are neglected and exploited. Before this, all other problems pale into insignificance.

The present division of the world into rich and poor countries is a result of several factors. Primarily, we can attribute it to in-

dustrialization and colonialization. The economically advanced countries of today should realize that at one time they were in somewhat similar conditions as the developing countries of today.

Anyone having read the novels of Dickens knows the conditions of unbelievable misery and humiliation in which millions of workers lived in England. With industrialization and the fruits of colonialism, the economically advanced countries made great strides. The colonizers prospered at the cost of the colonies. People from the former colonies who have suffered for such a long time, cannot erase the belief that European prosperity was the cause of their poverty. Historical attitudes cannot suddenly adjust themselves to new conditions. The prejudices and suspicions have to be fought patiently but steadily. Economic assistance to developing nations can help to demolish the wall of suspicion and bitterness and also bridge the gap in misunderstanding between the poor and the rich countries.

It is universally recognized today that poverty is not an inevitable condition of life and that it can be removed by deliberate action. This is the basic premise behind the current anti-poverty program in the U.S.A. This is the driving force behind social legislation and equalitarian taxation in all developed and democratic societies today. The world has come to accept the taxation of the rich to help raise the horizons for the poor, in almost all countries today. But what is an acceptable goal within a nation has unfortunately yet to gain acceptance on an international scale. The developed world has yet to formally accept the responsibility—that developed and richer members of their society have accepted within their geographical boundaries—that the smoother and more harmonious existence of the comity of nations can only be possible if the less developed nations are assisted out of their present stage of underdevelopment, by their more affluent neighbors.

Investing in the developing countries, I submit is an investment in peace. There cannot be a world half rich and half poor. Political independence would be meaningless without economic equality. And this has to be achieved speedily. The revolution in the economy of a developing nation has to be telescoped to prevent its violent turn. For the pauperization of a majority of humanity, would exert a kind of pressure that no diplomatic finesse could keep in check. No barriers would then be sufficient to contain it, but only the instruments of mass destruction.

The problems of the underdeveloped countries cannot be handled piecemeal by plugging a hole here and there. Only a universal approach can solve their problems and this requires a kind of concerted approach by the rich countries. It will ultimately ensure not only world peace but great prosperity as well to the developed nations. It is well known that the capitalists of England became much richer than they were after their wealth was shared by their workers. Similarly, the developed countries can become more rich than they are if there were more people in the world with money to buy the surplus goods which modern scientific implements are capable of producing.

On an international level, Europe in the Victorian Age, invested heavily in the United States. The prosperity of the United States did not affect Europe adversely. On the contrary, the United States actively supported and sustained the bulk of the cost of two world wars, and thereafter, single-handedly financed the reconstruction and recovery of post-war Europe through the Marshall Plan and other programs. Western Europe, in its turn, is able today to participate in international aid programs, and contribute to the development of the rest of the world. Economic prosperity when shared, like happi-

ness, proves profitable to all participants and wealth shared in a productive way is wealth increased.

To respect this position, to understand its implications, and to evolve a working arrangement for raising the standard of living of the less developed nations will be a constructive policy for the advanced nations. They will also need a degree of idealism and compassion for the suffering people who lack the rudiments of a good life. This is not a question of a 'white man's burden'. I am reminded of an anecdote about a little boy who was panting up the hill with his younger brother on his back. A passerby asked him sympathetically: "Young man, don't you find the burden rather heavy"? The boy stood still looking at the questioner with astonishment and annoyance. Then he quietly said: "That, Sir, is not a burden; it's my brother."

The present revolution has catapulted man into space and released the unknown power of the atom. It has also brought unprecedented prosperity to economically advanced nations, further widening the gap between the rich and the poor. This sophisticated and well-informed audience need not be told of its causes in detail. Such disparities, I submit, would not be tolerated within the confines of any national community. Existence of a slum in a prosperous community, if not taken care of and remedied in time, is bound to spread and infect the very prosperity of the community and turn it into an extended slum. The Economic Opportunity Program launched by President Johnson attests to this fact. On the international level, we need a similar programme. The per capita income of India when the British left was \$60 per year and in 1966 it is \$78 per year as compared with \$3,000 in the United States. Such a disparity is injurious to the economic health of the world. Political self-determination, in my judgment, must be accompanied by economic independence. This can be achieved only if the international community makes a concerted effort to fight poverty on a grand scale. This would be possible if everyone of us plays an active role. We need today the spirit of Martin Luther. Each of us should echo him and say, "Here I stand. I cannot do otherwise. God help me."

It is not beyond human resources to bridge this gap. Recently in an address at the University of São Paulo, Brazil, the Secretary-General of the United Nations observed:

"Resources are available to match our most imaginative schemes. The truth about the developed economies is that they can have in terms of kind and scale of resources what they decide to have. Defense spending may consume \$120 billion annually, but at the same time the developed economies have never had higher living standards. And even after all that wealth is poured into armaments, there is still spare labor, idle capacity, a surplus of food, and vast stockpiles of metals. . . . The means are therefore no longer a limiting factor; the will to use our many and various instruments of change and growth is the only limitation. It is well within the power of modern man to eradicate the vast areas of poverty in a world of plenty."

The realities of our present day world, I submit, must be woven into the texture of our thought and actions. We must either think and act internationally or disintegrate and perish. But we can neither so think nor act until we are trained to feel internationally, for it is emotion which provides the dynamic momentum for all purposive activity. There is need for education for international understanding. But when we speak of "education" in this connection, we are not thinking merely of what goes on in schools and colleges, but of the wider network of influences; the press, the platforms, the books, and the religious services, which reflect ideas and mould feelings of people.

When these educational agencies are so oriented as to train people in the ways of international understanding, education can have a far-reaching effect and decisive influence strengthening in us the sense of interdependence and solidarity of mankind. What is needed today is an intellectual and spiritual awareness of this new responsibility. Ultimately we will succeed in evolving a universal culture. This will not mean a culture of regimentation and conformity but one in which the sharing of our respective cultural activities can enrich us all. This thought was captured in one of the Indian scriptures, 2000 years ago, Upanishad, when it recommended "He who sees all beings in his own self and his own self in all beings, he does not remain unrevealed.

But the process of education leading to training of mental attitudes is slow and the world has not much time to lose. It can be intensified by nations actually collaborating in several fields rather than remaining pitched against one another in a perpetual war with danger of destruction of human life and spirit. The sight that confronts us when we peer down into the state of a strife-torn world is disquieting and frightening but there are still some features which bring a measure of hope and faith and which need to be highlighted. Last year we observed the United Nations International Cooperation Year to endorse and emphasize the idea of Jawaharal Nehru, that the world depends on cooperation and not on conflict. We endeavored to learn and understand more about each other. We sought the bonds that united us and not the factors which divided us. With freedom of mind, with reason as our guide, it is entirely possible for us to discover a common ideal. Human civilization can continue, in my judgment, only with our appreciation of the fact that our diversities are the very foundation of a workable international order.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMPROVEMENTS IN JUDICIAL MACHINERY: HEARINGS ON THE OPERATION OF THE CALIFORNIA COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. TYDINGS. Madam President, as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery, I wish to announce that the subcommittee will hold hearings on June 17 and 20, 1966, on the California system of disciplining and removing unfit State judges.

The June 17 hearing will be held at 10 a.m. in Courtroom No. 10 of the U.S. Courthouse, 19th floor, 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. The June 20 hearing will be held at 10 a.m. in room 229 of the U.S. Courthouse, second floor, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Any person desiring to testify or wishing to present a written statement for inclusion in the record should immediately contact the Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery, room 6306, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20510.

AUTHORIZATION TO RECEIVE MESSAGES; TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS; AND FOR COMMITTEES TO FILE REPORTS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that during

the adjournment of the Senate from the close of business today until Wednesday next, the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the President and from the House of Representatives; the President of the Senate and the President pro tempore, or Acting President pro tempore, be authorized to sign enrolled bills; and committees be authorized to file reports.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT TO WEDNESDAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon Wednesday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, June 15, 1966, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 13, 1966:

IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the staff corps indicated subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

MEDICAL CORPS

John S. Cowan
Harry S. Etter
Frank B. Voris

SUPPLY CORPS

Fowler W. Martin
Frederic W. Corle
Joseph L. Howard

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Paul E. Seuffer

CONFIRMATIONS

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 13, 1966:

U.S. AIR FORCE

The following officers to be placed on the retired list, in the grade indicated, under the provisions of section 8962, title 10, of the United States Code:

To be lieutenant generals

Lt. Gen. Richard M. Montgomery, (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Lt. Gen. William O. Senter, (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

The following-named officers to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in the grade indicated, under the provisions of section 8066, title 10, of the United States Code:

To be lieutenant generals

Maj. Gen. Marvin L. McNickle, Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Arthur C. Agan, Jr., Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Austin J. Russell, Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. James W. Wilson, Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. George S. Brown, Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Seth J. McKee, Regular Air Force.

U.S. ARMY

The Army National Guard of the United States officers named herein, who presently

hold recess appointments, for permanent promotion as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 593(a) and 3385:

Major generals

Maj. Gen. Ivan Hardesty,
Maj. Gen. Luther Elmer Orrick,
Maj. Gen. Noble L. Schlatter,
Maj. Gen. Archibald Alexander Sproul,
Maj. Gen. Paul Robert Teilh,

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Ross Ayers,
Brig. Gen. William Charles Doyle,
Brig. Gen. Daniel Kramer Edwards,
Brig. Gen. Robert Lew Gamrath,
Brig. Gen. Robert Francis Hassard,

Brig. Gen. John Vaughn Kean,
Brig. Gen. Samuel Odell Robertson,
Brig. Gen. Maurice Dana Tawes,

The Army National Guard of the United States officers named herein, who presently hold recess appointments, for permanent appointment as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 593(a) and 3392:

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Marvin John Evans,
Brig. Gen. Clarence Clemens Schnipke,
Brig. Gen. Vernon Franklin Sikes,
Brig. Gen. Edward Blaize Thorpe,

The U.S. Army Reserve officers named herein, who presently hold recess appointments, for permanent promotion as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 593(a) and 3384:

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. Benjamin Joseph Butler,
Maj. Gen. John George Cassidy,
Maj. Gen. Ian MacLeod Davidson,
Maj. Gen. Robert Paul Schulz,
Maj. Gen. Robert Cleland Tyler,

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Arnold Tracy Barber,
Brig. Gen. William Howard Booth,
Brig. Gen. William Wirt Brock, Jr.,
Brig. Gen. Edward Joseph Czerniuk,

Brig. Gen. William Wiant Davis,
Brig. Gen. Kenneth Louis Dedekind,
Brig. Gen. Joe Newton Frazar, Jr.,
Brig. Gen. Herbert Robert Hackbarth,

Brig. Gen. Martin Richard Krausz,
Brig. Gen. John Thomas Pegg,
Brig. Gen. Mackenzie Edgerton Porter,
Brig. Gen. Andrew Wier Rogers, Jr.,
Brig. Gen. Edward Hill Thomas,

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list, in grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. William Jonas Ely, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list, in grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Charles Breckinridge Duff, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Ferdinand Joseph Chesarek, **XXXXXX**, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list, in grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be general

Gen. John Knight Waters, **XXXXXX**, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officers, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsec. (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be general

Lt. Gen. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel III, **XXXXXX**, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Harry Jacob Lemley, Jr., **XXXXXX**, U.S. Army.

Lt. Gen. John Lathrop Throckmorton, **XXXXXX**, Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army), for appointment as senior U.S. Army member of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 711.

U.S. MARINE CORPS

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. James M. Masters, Sr., U.S. Marine Corps, having been designated, in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5232, for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of said section, for appointment to the grade indicated while so serving.

U.S. NAVY

To be vice admiral

Rear Adm. Francis J. Blouin, U.S. Navy, having been designated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of said section, for appointment to the

grade indicated while so serving. The following-named officers of the line of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade indicated, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

To be rear admirals

Percival W. Jackson	Sheldon H. Kinney
James J. Stilwell	Herman J. Trum III
Raymond A. Moore	William R. McKinney
Victor A. Dybdal	Julian T. Burke, Jr.
George R. Muse	George S. Morrison
John W. Dolan, Jr.	Roderick O. Middleton
Roger W. Paine, Jr.	Herbert H. Anderson
William C. Hushing	Damon W. Cooper
James A. Dare	Frank B. Stone
Harry L. Harty, Jr.	Harold E. Shear
James H. Smith, Jr.	William D. Houser
James L. Abbot, Jr.	Raymond E. Peet
Kenan C. Childers, Jr.	Mark W. Woods
Francis J. Fitzpatrick	Paul L. Lacy, Jr.
Emmett P. Bonner	James L. Holloway III
John P. Weinell	

IN THE AIR FORCE

The nominations beginning James W. Mangum, to be major, and ending Samuel S. Woodley, Jr., to be first lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 16, 1966.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Creating an International Buffer Between the Great Powers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ROY H. McVICKER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. McVICKER. Mr. Speaker, I join many colleagues in both parties in introducing House Concurrent Resolution 702, which supports a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force.

In our uneasy world where a tenuous balance of terror prevails, there must be a buffer between the major power blocs to prevent them from committing themselves precipitately into one of the innumerable brush fires that spring up with such frightening regularity.

For once the great powers are catapulted into a situation and are confronting one another, none dares to be the first to back down. No sane person can contemplate this with equanimity.

Hence the crying need for a multinational force with no ax to grind, ideologically or materially. With such a force in being, able to propel itself into the breach instantaneously, prestige would remain uncommitted, and the raw brush of power against power would be avoided more often than now.

I have supported this idea for several years, and put it forward in resolution form, Mr. Speaker, in the hope that it will become a reality rather than just a good wish.

H. CON. RES. 702

Whereas Congress has urged that the United Nations should develop permanent organization and procedures to "enable the United Nations promptly to employ suitable United Nations forces for such purposes as observation and patrol in situations that

threaten international peace and security" (H. Con. Res. 373, 85th Congress, 2nd session); and

Whereas the need for such a force appears likely to continue; and

Whereas a United Nations force, established on a permanent basis, could be an important instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress reaffirms its support for a permanent United Nations peacekeeping force and urges the United States delegation to the United Nations to present a plan to the Twenty-first General Assembly for the establishment of such a United Nations "World Peace Force" on a permanent basis and for rules to govern the proper and effective use of such a peacekeeping force and provisions to train, equip, and finance it.

than in the first quarter of this year. Corn Belt feeders stated intentions to market 11 percent more cattle during the second quarter than a year earlier, while feeders in Western States planned to market 10 percent more.

What these facts mean, Mr. Speaker, is that the increased marketings leave no room for the increased imports of beef which are sharply increasing above last year's level.

Import restrictions are needed immediately to prevent a bust in cattle prices.

The same cycle of increased marketings hitting the market simultaneously with rapidly increasing imports spelled financial disaster to American cattlemen in 1963. Action must be taken by the Secretary of Agriculture to halt this cycle this year.

Increased Marketings Leave No Room for Imports

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. E. Y. BERRY

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, statistics released by the Department of Agriculture reveal that beef marketings are expected to increase greatly this summer. On April 1, there were 9.6 million head of cattle and calves on feed in 32 major feeding States. This is 13 percent more than a year earlier and was a fairly uniform increase throughout the country.

Cattle feeders stated intentions on April 1 to market 4.8 million head of cattle out of feedlots during April-June. This would be 12 percent more than a year earlier, and 4 to 5 percent more

Harry P. Snyder

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. W. J. BRYAN DORN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. DORN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to comment upon the passing of a good friend of mine as well as a good friend to many others here in the Congress. The death of Harry P. Snyder on June 10 is a great loss to me personally and to the textile industry of the United States which he served most ably over the past 10 years as associate director of public relations for the American Textile Manufacturers Institute here in Washington, D.C.

Prior to the time he joined the American Textile Manufacturers Institute he

served for about 20 years with the Associated Press, much of which time was devoted to covering matters occurring here on Capitol Hill. Those of us who were privileged to work with this able newspaper reporter will recall the outstanding part which he played in recent years in reporting upon legislative activities which were having a particular impact upon the textile industry.

I also recall most pleasantly the very effective work which Mr. Snyder performed before the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention in 1960 when it was brought clearly before that body that significant Government action was required to check the eroding forces which were besetting the domestic textile industry and which threatened the historic role this great industry plays in the economic and military security of our Nation. An outgrowth of the fine work that Mr. Snyder performed before this convention was the seven point program for the textile industry which among other things, culminated in the Congress enacting one-price cotton legislation.

Although Mr. Snyder was a native of Mount Vernon, Ohio, and a graduate of Miami University in Ohio his early newspaper days were spent in Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, Tenn., before coming to Washington, D.C. In World War II he served in the U.S. Navy from which he was released as a lieutenant commander.

The textile industry has lost an able and articulate spokesman in the passing of Mr. Snyder and I am conscious of the loss of a fine friend. He was a southern gentleman in the truest sense of the word. In appreciation for our long-standing personal relationship both Mrs. Dorn and I take this opportunity to extend our deepest sympathy to Mrs. Snyder and to their two fine sons Philip and James.

Horton Pays Tribute to Anniversary of Soviet Deportations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANK HORTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join my colleagues in a tribute to the memory of the thousands of unfortunate victims of the Russian scheme of genocide in the Baltic States. Twenty-six years have elapsed since that tragic June 13 and 14, 1940, when Russian Army units, after having violated treaties with all three states, began in earnest a program to crush the independent spirit of the people of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania. Some were fortunate enough to flee their homes, but tragically, all too many fell victim to the Russian plan of execution, imprisonment, or deportation.

During the period of June 13 and 14 the deportations reached a total of approximately 100,000 over a 24-hour pe-

riod. Included in this figure were men, women, and children from all three states. They were shipped from their countries like so many cattle in railroad cars or other makeshift transport facilities. Families were often separated with parents and children going to different labor camps, collective farms, or other designated points.

By incorporating the Baltic States into the Soviet Union, the Communists attempted to stifle criticism, but to its credit, the U.S. Government has refused to recognize that incorporation Russian-sponsored elections and requests for incorporation are clear examples of intervention, and we have repeatedly stated that we do not intend to accept that as a fate for the Baltic people.

It is a fitting gesture that the Congress has taken some time to reflect on the tragedy which befell the people of the Baltic States in 1940 and again in 1944. However, our task is clear. We must endeavor to inspire continued courage and determination in the Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians so that their hope for freedom will not die. We must not be lulled into thinking that the Soviet have relaxed their grip on these people.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that the House of Representatives has taken the significant step of formalizing its commitment to the Baltic cause by the adoption of House Concurrent Resolution 418 last June 21. As the author of House Concurrent Resolution 290, a measure which parallels the provisions of the House-passed bill, I feel that this request for United Nations consideration of the Baltic question is of the highest priority.

The unfortunate events whose anniversary we observe this month should help us to remember that the hopes and dreams of these peoples also are ours. This should help us strive harder for the peaceful world which may result in their liberation.

Agriculture: "The People's Department"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. CHARLES McC. MATHIAS, JR.

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 13, 1966

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. Speaker, the March-April issues of the Transmitter, the magazine of the C. & P. Telephone Co., included an excellent article describing the activities and aims of the Department of Agriculture. Written by Secretary Freeman, the article is the fifth in a series on the Federal departments. I offer it for inclusion in the RECORD.

YOUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN ACTION—AGRICULTURE: "THE PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT"
(By Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture)

FOREWORD

An executive of one of the nation's largest department stores confided to me that he found the contents of the Department of

Agriculture's newest yearbook, *Consumers All*, astounding. His reaction, he said, probably would be echoed many times over among millions of people in a city like New York.

What did he find so astounding? The fact that the activities of the Department, expressed in the book as practical information for consumers, had a direct influence and bearing on the way his family lived—from the breakfast juice to the very merchandise used in his business.

Until then his word picture of the USDA was fairly typical. It represented an impression common to city people whose closest association with agriculture is the supermarket. He related the Department with barns, cows, farmers and surpluses.

Accurate? Yes, but only as far as he went. When Abraham Lincoln established the Department back in 1862, his concept was broader. Lincoln called it "the people's Department." This Department, he said, was to be in direct contact with the people. It has been, through more than a century.

In its service to farmers and ranchers, the Department works to assure an abundance of food, fiber and timber supplies at reasonable prices. It follows that the true beneficiary of our agricultural productivity and abundance—unsurpassed in the history of mankind—is the American consumer. Yet, agriculture's capacity to produce could never have been attained without the Department's contributions in research, education, engineering, credit, technical guidance and other fields.

Because of our efficiency, one farm worker in 1965 produced enough food and fiber for himself and 35 others. In Lincoln's day, a farmer could produce enough for 3 or 4 others. Then more than half of the nation's population was engaged in agriculture; now it occupies 6½ percent of our work force. This efficiency in agriculture has freed the manpower to produce other goods and services essential to our growing economy.

Ironically, a Russian farmer today produces enough food and fiber for only 5 or 6 others, and it takes more than 40 percent of the labor force to do it. The ratio of people in farming in Russia today is not far different from that of Lincoln's time.

The following article highlights some of the many services of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Transmitter provides us with an opportunity to tell about them. I appreciate the opportunity.

AGRICULTURE: "THE PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT"

To say that the exclusive mission of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is to serve only farmers would be like saying a power company serves only those people who turn on their lights. The Department is dedicated to serving all the people—including farmers.

Two of every three dollars the USDA spends are devoted to services of primary benefit to the public at large. Last year only one dollar in three was spent for price support, income stabilization and other programs in which farmers were the primary beneficiaries.

To put it another way, about 90 percent of the man-hours, and over two-thirds of the Department's expenditures are utilized in work that is of greater benefit to business and the general public than to farmers. USDA provides far more direct services to more consumers than any other branch of government.

Consumers profit in many ways from the services and safeguards provided by USDA. Some services are direct, as inspection of our meat and poultry for wholesomeness. Some are indirect, as research to develop more exact knowledge of the kinds and amounts of food Americans need for maximum health and growth. But daily USDA benefits every American in one or more of the 50 areas of consumer service.

USDA inspects 85 percent of all the meat and nearly 90 percent of all the poultry that

is sold commercially—insuring a wholesome food supply. It supervises for cleanliness and sanitation the plants in which meat, poultry and other products are processed. It checks the honesty of labels, as well. USDA stamps and labels on food are there to tell the shopper what she is getting.

Less obvious to the average person, and often unknown is that USDA—

Administers the biggest recreation complex in the world.

Operates the biggest fire department.

Sells more timber than the biggest lumber company.

Has photomaps covering nearly 80 percent of the entire U.S.

Developed the aerosol container.

Holds the patent for instant potato flakes.

Lends more money than the biggest bank in the world.

Carries out the biggest emergency feeding programs in the world.

The Department has charge of the biggest outdoor playground in the world—the 186 million acres of National Forests. That's an area as big as all of New England, New York and the other Middle Atlantic States, plus Virginia and most of the Carolinas.

This year the American people will make about 150 million visits to National Forests for camping, boating, picnicking, hunting, fishing and general recreation. There are 199 winter sports areas, financed by private funds and operated under paid permits from the Forest Service.

To safeguard your forests, USDA does have the world's biggest fire department. Utilizing the latest conventional equipment, bulldozers, patrol planes, chemical-carrying airtankers, helicopters and the world-famous smoke jumpers, it fought last year over 9,000 fires in the National Forests.

As part of its effort to conserve and develop national resources, Agriculture sells more timber than the world's biggest timber company. Last year's harvest was worth \$147 million. Almost one-fourth of the wood used for homes, paper, furniture and other products is supplied by the National Forests. The total cut last year was 11 billion board feet—enough to build about 2½ million average size homes or a boardwalk around the world.

Photomaps of some 80 percent of the entire U.S. land area are maintained by USDA. Who uses them? Farmers, of course—but also municipal, county and state governments, as well as builders, architects and engineers.

San Antonio, Texas, a few years ago planned to install a 24-inch steel main along city-owned right-of-way. The bids were high because the route was underlain by limestone. The Department's soil survey found a route that was free of rock and shorter, besides. Even with the added cost of easements for a new right-of-way, the city saved a considerable amount in construction costs. Now few municipal agencies propose construction without a soil survey as one of their basic tools.

Unfortunately, soil surveys are sometimes called for too late. In Fairfax County, Virginia, a new school was being built. After construction was underway, it became evident that the ground was too unstable to keep the foundation from settling. The foundation had to be strengthened—at an extra cost of \$250,000. The soil survey report showed that another site only a few hundred feet away, and still on school grounds, would have been well suited for the building.

Agricultural research plays an important role in modern farming, which has advanced more in the past 50 years than in all prior years of history. The Department's research in laboratories and the market place aims to expand markets for agricultural products.

The aerosol container, which today is used for everything from cream to car wax, was developed by Department scientists. Origin-

nally intended as a container for DDT, it was first used by American soldiers to ward off malaria-carrying mosquitoes during World War II. Recently USDA also developed a leech repellent for Viet Nam jungle fighters who are plagued by the bloodsuckers. Prior to that, USDA scientists discovered a way to convert ordinary sugar into the blood plasma extender, dextran. Mass produced by methods developed by the Department, dextran helped save lives of fighting men in Korea, and of countless civilians since. Commercial methods for making penicillin also stemmed from USDA research.

PIONEERED CONVENIENCE FOODS

Convenience foods, which offer homemakers built-in maid service, have long been pioneered by the Department. Instant potato flakes are among the most popular, and at least 10 U.S. companies are producing them under a public patent held by the Secretary of Agriculture. Sweet potato flakes are also popular, but the best known product is frozen concentrated orange juice. "Explosion puffing"—a process similar to that used for breakfast cereals—has created instant blueberries, carrots, turnips, beets, apples and apple sauce. Announced in February was a new peach product—sliced peaches frozen fresh. All came from USDA research.

USDA research that made cotton more lustrous, water repellent, and resistant to rot, wrinkles and flame has now made it stretchable and moldable. Two new processes have produced all-cotton stretch socks that retain their stretch properties after more than 30 launderings.

The Department pioneered in the development of wash-and-wear cotton shirts and blouses, and chemists are working to make the wash-and-wear finishes even better.

A decade ago wool could not be machine washed without shrinking. It can now and this is the "new" story in the woolen mills this year. Wool treated to hold creases and pleats is on the market and several manufacturers are turning out shrinkproof and mat-proof wool apparel. New treatments for leather are reflected in some ultra-stylish leather garments—coats, jackets, trousers, even swim suits.

Remarkable products from wood have also been developed, and some are now in commercial production. A new laminated wood—outstanding in beauty, economy and strength—is ideal for schools, churches, even bridges.

COUNTRY'S LARGEST BANK

To help in the development of our rural resources, USDA's outstanding loans do exceed those of the country's largest bank. These loans finance both farm and non-farm rural housing, community facilities—such as water systems—electric power and telephones in rural areas, and farming activities.

Of timely interest are the Department's recreation loans. Since the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 authorized the Department to assist farmers in recreation development, it is estimated that more than 28,000 farmers were helped to establish a recreation project on their land. This gives the farmer a new and profitable use for his land—and it helps provide outdoor recreation areas city dwellers and suburbanites want and need.

Under the Cropland Conversion Program, a limited test effort which got underway in 1963, more than 8,000 farmers shifted land out of surplus crop production and into income-producing enterprises—grass, trees and recreation. In the first year, more than 2,800 farmers agreed to convert more than 129,000 acres of cropland. Of these, 123 farmers went into the recreation business, diverting 8,344 acres of cropland to boating, picnicking, riding, golfing, shooting and other recreational uses. For the 1964-65 program, the Department designated 101 counties in 36 states as test areas, with some

5,500 agreements being written to convert more than 435,000 acres of cropland to other uses. This pilot program has provided much valuable experience for administration of the shift of 40 million farm acres into other uses.

Housing needs are extremely critical in rural America, where substandard housing is almost three times that found within city limits. In the last five years, the Department administered nearly \$700 million in rural housing loans. This has meant improved housing for some 80,000 rural families—not solely farmers. Credit was not available to these rural families from regular sources.

In recent years special attention has been given to the needs of elderly rural people, many of whom live in dilapidated houses without the basic necessities. In 1962, Congress authorized the Department to make loans so rural people over 62 could buy a home, or a site to build on. Loans were also authorized to finance rental housing for senior citizens.

NO RUNNING WATER

Presently, there are more than 30,000 rural communities without running water. Since 1961, USDA loans have provided systems to bring enough fresh running water to more than 750,000 people.

Take the case of 37 families living near Somerville, Texas, who were forced to haul water from town. In the dry season, the women had to ration water for washing clothes and taking baths. There wasn't enough water to fight a fire. The group formed the "Somerville Rural Water Association," and each family bought a \$35 share of stock, and—coupling this with a USDA loan—they built themselves a water system.

Rural electrification and telephones contribute significantly to agricultural progress and better family living. More than 20 million rural people are now served through REA-financed facilities. Last year REA advanced borrowers \$400 million for electric and telephone facilities.

Loans are not the only approach used by the Department to reach and assist rural communities. Nationally, more than 100,000 local people are working on 2,100 Rural Areas Development Committees and have created an estimated 410,000 new jobs in rural areas. The RAD Committees bring together local know-how and initiative to revitalize rural areas. They have attracted industrial and commercial development, have stimulated better housing, new educational facilities and other improvements.

Price support loans and programs are probably the most publicized and least understood of all of the Department's activities. Most consumers have an uneasy feeling that such programs exist exclusively for the farmers' benefit at the expense of the non-farm public. Stabilization programs protect the city consumer as well as the farm producer. They have a dual purpose—assuring both ample supplies and reasonable prices.

Directly in the national interest, the Department of Agriculture does carry out the biggest emergency feeding programs in the world. A ready network exists and works cooperatively with the states to provide USDA foodstuffs in time of need. Last September when hurricane Betsy left thousands of families hungry and homeless, USDA shipped to Louisiana and neighboring states about 5½ million pounds of food.

Through regular non-emergency food distribution programs designed to make full use of our food abundance, the Department helped improve diets last year of over 40 million Americans—mostly children and the needy who comprise one-fifth of our total U.S. population.

In 1965 nearly 6 million of these people received over one billion pounds of USDA donated foods. Nutritious lunches were made available to some 17 million pupils

each school day. Schools received more than 972 million pounds of foods, and \$130 million in cash to round out the lunches and add to their substance and variety.

In 1961 the Department initiated the Food Stamp Program, a unique project designed to get more nutritious food into low-income households. By the middle of 1966, the program will reach some 1.3 million needy persons in about 350 areas of 40 states and the District of Columbia. Needy people, judged eligible by local authorities, pay cash equivalent to their normal food budget for food stamps, and get extra bonus stamps to increase their food-buying power.

For example, a West Virginia coal miner was trying to support his family of 11 on \$68 a week. Under the Food Stamp Program, he bought \$57 worth of food stamps every

two weeks and got \$28 worth as a bonus. With this he puts on the table three pounds of meat a week instead of only one.

The Food Stamp Program not only serves needy families, but since the coupons are redeemed in local food stores, it also bolsters the community's economy. Food sales have increased about 8 percent in Food Stamp areas.

The output of one out of every five acres harvested in America is for export. Exports of U.S. farm products in 1965 were estimated at a record \$6.2 billion. In fighting famine, the Food for Peace program has made a significant contribution to the attack on world hunger. Since 1954 the United States has shipped 140 millions tons of food to more than 100 countries populated by over one billion people.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is at this time making every effort to help ease the famine in India, and has stepped up its wheat shipments. Our wheat is providing 13 billion loaves of bread a year for India's people.

The hope of countries threatened with famine is that they develop a capacity to help themselves. Application of our knowledge on their land is one answer to this hope. Last year almost 5,000 agriculturalists from 118 nations got technical help and training in the U.S. The Department also sent experts to 26 countries.

The ability to produce is a weapon for world peace. In the words of President Johnson, "Hunger poisons the mind. It saps the body. It destroys the hope. It is the natural enemy of every man on earth."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1966

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer.—Psalm 19: 14.

Our Father, who art in heaven, we come to Thee conscious of our shortcomings and our sins, yet confident that Thou art with us and that with Thee sins are forgiven, discouragement gives way to encouragement, fear changes to faith, and a new glory enters human life.

Give us the courage of our convictions—the confidence to say yes to what is right, the courage to say no to what is wrong, and the wisdom and the insight to know the difference. May this spirit enter the hearts of all our people. So shall we be children of Thine serving Thee faithfully all our days. Let the words of our mouths, and the meditations of our hearts, be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our Redeemer. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

- H.R. 1233. An act for the relief of Lee Chung Woo;
- H.R. 2290. An act for the relief of Charlotte Schulz;
- H.R. 3692. An act for the relief of William F. Kuhlman;
- H.R. 3774. An act for the relief of Wanda Olszowa;
- H.R. 5003. An act for the relief of Evangelia G. Latsis;
- H.R. 5533. An act for the relief of Kuniki Nagano Zwiefelhofer;
- H.R. 8219. An act for the relief of Cho Myung Soon and Cho Myung Hee;
- H.R. 8833. An act for the relief of Sarah Antoinette Cappadona;
- H.R. 9643. An act for the relief of Haider Raza and his wife, Irene Raza, and their

children, Afzal Anthony and Haider Raymond Raza;

H.R. 10133. An act for the relief of Fritz A. Frerichs;

H.R. 10838. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Post Office Department at Eau Gallie, Fla.;

H.R. 12396. An act for the relief of Elton P. Johnson; and

H. Con. Res. 597. Concurrent resolution relating to the Centennial Year of Prospect Park of the city of New York, Borough of Brooklyn.

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

H.R. 2270. An act for the relief of Moapa Valley Water Co., of Logandale, Nev.;

H.R. 13935. An act to give the consent of Congress to the State of Massachusetts to become a party to the agreement relating to bus taxation proration and reciprocity as set forth in title II of the act of April 14, 1965 (79 Stat. 60), and consented to by Congress in that act and in the act of November 1, 1965 (79 Stat. 1157); and

H.J. Res. 1001. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the month of May 1966 as "Steelmark Month."

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

S. 777. An act for the relief of Juliano Barboza Amado and Manuel Socorro Barboza Amado;

S. 1522. An act to remove arbitrary limitations upon attorneys' fees for services rendered in proceedings before administrative agencies of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 2491. An act for the relief of Dr. Juan Federico Antonio Lamas y Parra;

S. 2529. An act for the relief of Dr. Felix Hurtado Perez;

S. 2640. An act for the relief of Dr. Guillermo Rodriguez;

S. 2647. An act for the relief of Dr. Mario Guillermo Martinez;

S. 2663. An act for the relief of Dinesh Kumar Poddar;

S. 2702. An act for the relief of Dr. Angel Montero-Novoa;

S. 2751. An act for the relief of David R. Slemom;

S. 2761. An act for the relief of Dr. Julio Sangully, Jr.;

S. 2771. An act for the relief of Hazel Louise Schuman Strunk;

S. 2796. An act for the relief of Dr. Rafael Anrrich;

S. 2800. An act for the relief of George Joseph Saad;

S. 2801. An act for the relief of Helena Gilbert Maddagiri and Heather Gilbert Maddagiri;

S. 2838. An act for the relief of Irene Snyder;

S. 2853. An act for the relief of Abraham Presser;

S. 2854. An act for the relief of Dr. Gottfried R. Kaestner;

S. 2865. An act for the relief of Dr. Alfredo Hernandez;

S. 2869. An act for the relief of Dr. Jose Enrique Diaz;

S. 2884. An act for the relief of Dr. Manuel A. Zuniga;

S. 2945. An act for the relief of Dr. Jamie E. Condom Valera;

S. 2946. An act for the relief of Dr. Mario V. Machado Espinosa;

S. 2957. An act for the relief of Wing Yuen Wong, also known as Wing Yuen Gee;

S. 3249. An act to consent to the interstate compact defining the boundary between the States of Arizona and California; and

S.J. Res. 150. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of April 1967, as "Federal Land Bank Month."

FLAG DAY, 1966

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DOLE, Mr. Speaker, on June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress passed a resolution that established the Stars and Stripes.

This resolution has an interesting history. General Washington, when the Star-Spangled Banner was first flown by the Continental Army, is said to have described its symbolism as follows:

We take the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty.

The brilliant Henry Ward Beecher said:

A thoughtful mind when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag, but the nation itself. And whatever may be its symbols, its insignia, he reads chiefly in the flag, the government, the principles, the truths, the history that belong to the nation that sets it forth. The American flag has been a symbol of Liberty and men rejoiced in it.

The stars upon it were like the bright morning stars of God, and the stripes upon