

of the highest court in each state, or out of the 75 or more men and women who serve on the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals, and the many judges in the U.S. District Courts, there should be some outstanding judges.

Justices could be appointed from this group to the Supreme Court of the United States on merit, instead of letting the appointments be made on the basis of political considerations or personal friendships. It certainly would inspire men and women on the bench if they knew that, by performing creditable service, their ability might some day be recognized by the President of the United States as he selected some of them to become Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK A.M. MONDAY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, in accordance with the order previously entered, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock a.m., on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.), the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock a.m., Monday, March 6, 1967.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 3, 1967:

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The following-named persons to be members of the Federal Farm Credit Board, Farm Credit Administration, for the terms indicated:

Paul Arthur Dobson, of California, for the term of 6 years expiring March 31, 1971, vice Ralph K. Cooper, deceased.

Millard F. Dalley, of Minnesota, for the term of 6 years expiring March 31, 1973, vice Joe B. Zeug.

IN THE NAVY

Having designated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, the following-named officers for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of said section, I nominate them for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving:

Rear Adm. Walter H. Baumberger, U.S. Navy.

Rear Adm. William I. Martin, U.S. Navy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1967

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend Basil A. Hensley, pastor of the Epworth Methodist Church, Ripley, W. Va., offered the following prayer:

John 1: 5: *The light shines in the darkness, and the darkness has not overcome it.*

God of our fathers and our God, at this noon hour we seek an awareness of Thy presence. Save us, we pray, from the weary of traditional religion, of formalism and hollow words and bring us into a firsthand fellowship with Thee.

In these days when darkness announces the nakedness of life and the bankruptcy of its spiritual assets and humanity rots for the want of true meaning in life, give us enough of Thy light to

rescue from decay the moral abyss of men and lift them into new lives with great perspective.

Now through the bifocals of faith we recall the memories of our Nation's glorious past, and ask that Thou wouldst make us alert to the call of the present.

We offer our prayer in the name of Him who proclaimed, *The light shines in the darkness, and the darkness has not overcome it.* Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 2, 1967, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries.

EULOGIES TO THE LATE JOHN E. FOGARTY—CLOSING DATE

Mr. BURLESON. 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 Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I have requested this time to call attention to all Members that the Joint Committee on Printing is ready to go to press with the eulogies expressed in Congress on the occasion of the passing of one of our most highly esteemed House Members. The publication will contain the tributes to John E. Fogarty, of Rhode Island, who died on January 10, 1967. In the event that any Member desires to incorporate his personal sentiments in this testimonial book, I am today advising the membership that the closing date will be March 17, 1967, for acceptance of all insertions. I hope sincerely that this statement serves as ample notice to all Members.

AN ETHICS COMMITTEE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I have written to our colleague, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] in his capacity as chairman of the House Rules Committee, to express my support of House Resolution 18 and other similar bills which establish a House committee to consider and investigate serious charges of improprieties against Members of the House.

In my judgment, we could have taken further steps to deal with ethical problems within our own membership than

were taken in the past and it is, indeed, unfortunate that action must now be considered in an atmosphere of crisis. I supported the formation of this type of committee in the 89th Congress and I believe that the committee should be made permanent.

My letter to Chairman COLMER follows:

MARCH 2, 1967.

Hon. WILLIAM M. COLMER,
Chairman, House Rules Committee,
The Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Rules Committee is presently considering whether or not to report a rule on H. Res. 18, a bill setting up an Ethics Committee. At the same time, consideration is being given to the alternative suggestion that the House Administration Committee pass on matters of ethical misconduct on the part of Members of the House.

I am writing this letter to express my belief that the Committee should report favorably the bill setting up a separate and special Committee. I supported the formation of the Ethics Committee which died at the end of the 89th Congress and I feel strongly that such a Committee should be made permanent.

Existing Committees and present administrative arrangements have not been proven adequate to cope with problems which have arisen in the House, and I feel that the time has passed when the public will consider adequate a resort to such presently-existing arrangements.

I hope that the Rules Committee will give a favorable rule to H. Res. 18 and that the House will thereafter take favorable action on this bill.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN S. MONAGAN,
Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D.C., FIRE DEPARTMENT

Mr. MONTGOMERY. 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 Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, a lot is being said at this time about the District of Columbia and it seems to be mainly bad. I want to say something good about a professional group working in the District—I speak of the Washington, D.C., Fire Department.

For some reason, which I cannot explain, last week I was at two different places where fires and fire alarms were turned in. One place was downtown in a restaurant building and the other place was our own Rayburn Building near the C Street entrance.

Having some fire volunteer experience, I observed at both of these fires that the men of the District of Columbia Department knew what they were doing. They were well-trained and prepared, and the two fires were extinguished at once.

At a time when very few compliments are being given to the public servants of the District of Columbia, I would like to pay tribute to the Metropolitan Fire Department. In the two times that I have seen them in action they have been a credit to their Department and the District of Columbia.

SALE OF AMERICAN M-16 TYPE MILITARY RIFLE TO NEUTRALIST GOVERNMENT OF SINGAPORE

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. 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 gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I was astounded and shocked this morning to learn through the public press of the Government's authorization for the sale of the American M-16 type military rifle to the neutralist Government of Singapore at a time when these weapons are in such great demand by our fighting men in South Vietnam. In my opinion, this is not the time for the United States to be playing games with a government which in the past has not proven wholly friendly to us and, in fact, has neglected to support us in our fight for the freedom of southeast Asia. And I might call attention to the fact that the American people will meet with dismay this act, which denies to our own troops the tools to win the war in Vietnam and maintain peace in southeast Asia.

The public reports indicate that a month's production of the M-16 type, a lightweight, fast-firing rifle is being diverted to the government of Singapore. Apparently, our men in Vietnam must then wait at least another month of bloodshed and anguish before they receive the next shipment of 25,000 of these weapons.

This action comes at a time when our military leaders in Vietnam and our men in the field are crying out for this weapon, the best the United States has to counter the Communist-made automatic weapons, which are killing and maiming our young men and women each and every day.

America has been called by fate to support the aspirations for freedom by the South Vietnamese people by giving liberally of our material and human resources. The material we can replace from the vast wealth of our Nation, but the lives of our men there lost and ravaged can never be returned to us.

It is a sin against humanity to skimp and deny to those we send to fight our battles the means to win those battles, tossing them into the grist of battle with inferior weaponry, in exchange for the elusive gratification the administration apparently expects from Singapore.

The Congress was asked early in 1965 to dramatize and demonstrate not only to our fighting men, nor merely to the American people, but to the entire world that we were committed to assist South Vietnam in its fight to preserve its freedom. The Congress assumed its responsibility and acted with haste, passing the supplemental southeast Asia appropriation bill, building up our forces in southeast Asia.

It is high time, Mr. Speaker, that the U.S. Government again demonstrate its resolve to win the war in Vietnam, to say to the world that we mean business, that

we do have the will to win, and that we are going to win. This can only be done by the cancellation of the sale of the M-16 rifles to a neutralist island-state and giving them to our fighting men in Vietnam, and by the total obliteration of any and all military targets or semblance of military targets in North and South Vietnam, including the port of Haiphong. And additionally, by throwing an embargo around North Vietnam, demanding that England and Canada and the other countries receiving either direct or indirect foreign aid from the United States respect this embargo and cease trading with our mortal enemies.

Why can we not win the war in Vietnam? Why can we not win it now so that we can stop the unnecessary killing and wounding of our young men? The answer to these questions is involved in the dealing of our Government with such states as Singapore. The answer is quite simple, and the American people know it.

FIRE SAFETY IS NATIONAL PROBLEM

Mr. MILLER of California. 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 gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in recent weeks, newspapers in northern California have carried stories with these headlines: "Fire Kills Two Children in San Jose," "\$1 Million San Francisco Fire Sweeps Four Buildings," "\$30,000 Damage in Downtown Fire," "Fire Stuns Little Church." The threat of fire, the losses from fire, the deaths and injuries caused by fires are not problems that are uniquely confined to northern California, however. Fire safety is a national problem, and it will require a national effort to reverse the trend of recent years which has seen little or no improvement in our ability to cope with unwanted fires.

The challenge was highlighted by President Johnson in his recent message to protect the American consumer. He referred to "our shameful loss of life and property resulting from fires." And he recommended action now. As chairman of the Science and Astronautics Committee, I have had occasion to observe the myriad ways in which science and technology have changed the world in which we live. Some of these changes have no doubt added to the possibility of fire hazards in our daily lives. But the techniques of science and technology can also be put to use in devising greater protection for us in the complex, urbanized world of today.

For these reasons, I have introduced the Fire Research and Safety Act of 1967, to help reduce the toll of 12,000 lives lost each year in this country through fires and the \$1 1/4 billion lost in property damage. This bill would amend the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards to authorize a comprehensive fire re-

search and safety program. I should like to emphasize that the objectives of this bill would be accomplished through support and expansion of existing public and private programs.

There are a great number of such public and private organizations actively working in this field, and some of them have been in existence for many years. But in spite of their worthy efforts, the rates of human and material losses on a per capita basis either stubbornly remain unchanged or else are climbing still further.

The bill I have introduced would authorize, first, the collection, analysis, and dissemination of fire safety information; second, the initiation of a fire safety research program; third, educational efforts for those who must deal with fires; fourth, educational safety programs directed toward the general public; and fifth, pilot projects to improve and upgrade the efficiency of the firefighting profession. Grants could be made to State and local governments, as well as to other public and nonprofit institutions.

In facing up to the challenge of unwanted fires, we are dealing with a threat that is as old as history. Famous fires have been recorded from Nero's Rome to Mrs. O'Leary's cow. There is some risk in all forms of human activity, but we do not have to submit to the threat of fire as though it were inevitable and unstoppable. With the knowledge of today and with the cooperation of all who are concerned with the consequences of fires, we have it within our power to reduce the suffering and the material losses caused by fires.

Given these conditions, I see no alternative for reasonable men but to examine in good faith the proposals for a national effort to combat fires. The bill I have introduced today is a blueprint for action. I believe it is a responsible bill which acknowledges the interests of all groups concerned with fire protection. I urge every Member to study the proposal thoughtfully, and I invite support from all Members.

INDIA'S PLIGHT—SOCIALISM OR DROUGHT?

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the House will soon consider H.R. 267 calling for \$275 million worth of grain to the people of India.

The merits of the proposal are concealed by an emotional smokescreen of starvation, hunger, and malnutrition. A more mature understanding of the issues suggests the cry of "drought" is more of an invented excuse while the underlying cause in the food failure is a political regime more interested in economic planning than to provide for its people.

Additionally, American intermeddling in India can but have the effect of bol-

stering the Socialist planners to continue on a ruinous cause. And who can deny that the present economic pattern of the Indian planners will make the masses permanent welfare charges of the American taxpayer.

For the intellectual study of my colleagues I include the comprehensive study of India by B. R. Shenoy, from Barron's for November 21, 1966, in the RECORD following my remarks:

PLIGHT OF INDIA—SOCIALISM HAS PROVEN MORE DESTRUCTIVE THAN THE DROUGHT

(By B. R. Shenoy)

AHMEDABAD, INDIA.—American housewives who have been picketing supermarkets to protest soaring food prices would do better, it has been suggested, to stage a march on Washington, where officials devise the policies which are at the root of the trouble. By the same token, why not send a small delegation of protesters to New Delhi? India's Socialist bureaucrats, far more than drought, are responsible for the near-famine here, which also has had much to do with rising U.S. food costs. To stave off hunger in India, the U.S. has shipped 7.6 million tons of wheat and other foodstuffs in the past 10 months, thereby emptying its own granaries; the threatened domestic shortage, in turn, has sent wheat, flour and bread prices skyrocketing. Moreover, New Delhi's politicos refuse to change; they are going ahead with plans which inevitably will lead to worse food shortages in coming years.

Indeed, India is launching another Five Year Plan which seems designed to reduce its 500 million people from their present state of chronic malnutrition to one of actual starvation. Ignoring fundamental laws of economics, the planners are trying to channel into investment more money than is available from savings and foreign aid; this inevitably leads to inflation and economic stagnation. Restrictions on imports further retard growth. Finally, by placing too much emphasis on industrialization, the planners are depriving Indian agriculture of the capital it needs to be able to feed the growing population.

INDIAN GIVERS

To be sure, the men who drafted the Fourth Plan, details of which were made public last month, have merely followed in a well-worn groove, committing the same faults as those who drew up previous plans. The chronic ills of the Indian economy—rising prices, ever-deepening poverty under the garish opulence of a thin upper crust, stagnant or failing per-capita income, sagging exports and a persistent deficit in the international balance of payments—all stem directly from the deficit financing of the past 15 years. Indian planners, like their counterparts in other Socialist regimes, simply refuse to recognize reality; they won't believe that total investments cannot exceed the sum of the savings—domestic and imported (via foreign aid)—available for investment.

They put the cart before the horse. Rather than making a realistic assessment of how much money will be available and then formulating a program for its utilization, Indian planners first set down their "aims" and "targets," in effect the sum of all the dreams they would like to fulfill. The new plan calls for capital expenditures totaling 237.5 billion rupees (\$31.7 billion) over five years—"at June 1966 prices." Of this total, government-run businesses are to get \$21.3 billion, and private enterprise must be satisfied with \$10.3 billion. (Money amounts are figured at the new official exchange rate of 7.5 rupees to the dollar.)

Once the goals were set forth, devising a "scheme of financing" was relatively simple.

Estimates of probable revenues were simply adjusted to fit the plan requirements. Thus, the investment needs of the public sector supposedly will be met with \$9.9 billion in budgetary surpluses, \$5.2 billion of private savings and \$6.3 billion in foreign aid. Private sector investment funds are to come from depreciation reserves of corporations, \$913 million in foreign aid, retained surplus of the Reserve Bank and \$4.9 billion in private savings left over after the needs of the public sector are met.

WISHFUL THINKING

These estimates are based on a number of wishful assumptions. One is that national income will rise at an annual rate of 5%; over the past decade, however, the average gain has been 3.3%, and it has been declining. In the last five years, it has run to only 2.7%. Another futile hope is that savings will amount to 13.8% of the national income each year. This contrasts with a rate of 10% during the period of the Second Plan and 8% during the Third Plan. Apparently the rate declined to 7.5% last year and, with the economy nearly prostrate (per capita income has declined by nearly 6%), the rate is probably a good deal lower now. Any realistic evaluation must place the total of private savings to be accumulated over the next five years at little more than half the \$24.5 billion envisaged by the government.

Still another dubious projection made by the Planning Commission is that central and state governments in India will generate \$9.9 billion in budgetary surpluses over the next five years. During the past five years, the sources produced exactly \$1.3 billion. Finally, the \$8.4 billion in foreign aid which the commission is counting on (plus \$480 million worth of foodstuffs under the Food for Peace program) compares with \$6 billion received under the Third Plan. In view of U.S. efforts to overcome its balance-of-payments deficit, it seems more likely that aid will be lowered than raised by 40%.

SHORTAGE OF \$10 BILLION

If foreign aid is forthcoming at about the pace of the past half-decade, India realistically will be able to count on about \$21.5 billion from all sources (domestic savings plus aid), or roughly \$10 billion less than the planners anticipate. Attempts to invest nonexistent resources through credit creation can only lead to inflation mal-investment, lowered savings and hampered growth, as experience with the Second and Third Plans clearly showed.

Equally disruptive to growth is the Planning Commission's policy of furthering Socialist aims by channeling a disproportionate share of investment funds into government-owned enterprise. By the commission's figures, this share is 67% of the total, but actually it is well above 70%. (Investments in the private sector are conjectural and undoubtedly exaggerated; also, calculating the value of aid at the pegged exchange rate falsifies the picture.) In any case, government ventures account for only 5% of the Gross National Product, as against the 88% which comes from private enterprise (and 7% from government services).

Thus, the private sector of the economy is starved for investment money, being forced to "make do" with only 30% of the total funds available, while vast sums are lavished on such public sector projects as the construction of four big steel mills, the last of which is now being completed with Soviet assistance.

FARMING DEPRIVED

Agriculture gets the shortest shrift. Manufacturing and service businesses manage to find capital, partly because they are favored by the Planning Commission, partly as a result of their traditional collaboration with financial institutions. Their privileged position is reflected in rising industrial produc-

tion, which has more than doubled in the past decade, although in the same period national product has risen only 40%.

Deterioration of the capital base of Indian agriculture, contrariwise, is shown by the following figures, compiled from surveys by the Reserve Bank of India.

Gross capital formation of farm households
[In millions of U.S. dollars]

	1951-52	1961-62
Invested in—		
Farm business.....	400.0	222.7
Nonfarm business.....	133.3	200.1
Residential housing.....	333.3	41.3
Total.....	866.6	464.0

While capital formation in the agricultural sector of the Indian economy thus was declining by almost half, total investment in the economy nearly tripled, from \$1 billion to \$2.7 billion. It should be noted, too, that 70% of the people in India earn their living from agriculture, and in the intervening decade the farm population increased by 22%. For the vast majority of Indians to enjoy in 1960 the subsistence standard of living they had in 1950, investment in agriculture should have increased by at least 22%; instead, as shown, it was cut almost in half.

The 87% decline in outlays for residential housing is a consequence of the drop in living standards—food comes before shelter. On the other hand, the 50% rise in investment in non-farm business by rural households was in accordance with Planning Commission priorities.

High interest rates reflect the capital starvation of Indian agriculture. Farm loans commonly yield 25%—50%.

The decline of productive efficiency in agriculture stems directly from capital deprivation. The drive to channel investment funds into industry gathered momentum in 1955-56, and it took another five years for the effects to become apparent—tools do not wear out immediately. Since 1960 there have been occasional good years, as in 1964-65, when weather conditions were favorable, but the overall trend has been down. Thus, the 16% slump in farm output in 1965-66 more than offset the previous year's increase. Official explanations blaming the weather for India's plight simply don't hold water.

HUNGRY HORDES

To feed its millions, India has been forced to hike food imports, from a nominal 800,000 tons in 1955 to 7.4 million tons last year. Imports in 1966 are expected to reach a high of 9.7 million tons, feeding one person in every eight. Today, if imports were halted, mass starvation would quickly follow. Since the Planning Commission gives no sign of reversing its foolish policies and directing more investment funds into agriculture, the hungry masses of India increasingly will become the responsibility of American farmers and taxpayers.

Along with diverting investment capital from the land, the Planning Commission has embraced other ruinous economic policies, notably import restrictions and exchange controls. Ostensibly designed to correct an adverse balance of trade and prevent an outflow of funds, these two are among the worst crimes of misfeasance which a government can inflict upon its citizens. They stifle trade, cause scarce funds to be invested in uneconomic enterprises and accentuate the balance-of-payments difficulties they were supposed to cure. The only beneficiaries are the traffickers in import licenses who profit from corruption.

UNKEPT PROMISE

The case against import restrictions is amply documented by India's foreign trade

statistics. Although national output rose 44% from 1955 to 1964, exports declined from \$1 billion to \$840 million. At the time of the rupee devaluation early in June, Indian officials promised that import restrictions would be progressively lifted, but next-to-nothing has been achieved toward that end.

The Planning Commission shows no signs of willingness to change the policies which have brought India to its present desperate plight. Unless the international consortium which is being asked to dole out foreign aid funds to finance the Fourth Plan calls a halt, India's ruinous course will be set for another five years. Since they cannot be allowed to succumb to Communism, the hungry masses of the sub-continent will become permanent charges of the American farmer and taxpayer.

THE LATE DR. MARK DEWOLFE HOWE

Mr. HUNGATE. 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 gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, my heart is saddened by the sudden death of Dr. Mark DeWolfe Howe, who passed away February 28. Dr. Howe was a distinguished expert on American constitutional law and was professor of the history of American law at Harvard Law School. As an alumnus of Harvard, I had the privilege and opportunity to be one of Dr. Howe's students. I know the faculty and students of Harvard Law School share this great loss with me.

I herewith include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following obituary of Dr. Howe, which appeared in the Washington Post of March 1, 1967:

MARK DEWOLFE HOWE, 60; EDUCATOR, BIOGRAPHER

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., February 28.—A nationally recognized expert on American constitutional law, Harvard Prof. Mark DeWolfe Howe, died after a heart attack today.

Dr. Howe, 60, was Charles Warren Professor of the History of American Law at the Harvard Law School.

A legal historian and biographer, he edited the correspondence of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes and was working on a multivolume biography of the late Justice. He was law clerk to Justice Holmes in 1933-34. The first volume of the biography, "Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes: The Shaping Years, 1841-1870," was awarded the 1957 Faculty Prize of the Harvard University Press.

Dr. Howe was born in Boston, the son of Boston biographer and editor M. A. DeWolfe Howe, and graduated from Phillips Andover Academy and from Harvard.

After practicing law in Boston he joined the law faculty of the University of Buffalo, where he was appointed dean in 1939. He joined the Harvard Law School faculty as a professor in 1946.

SENATOR SPESSARD L. HOLLAND DEDICATES FLORIDA WEST COAST INTERCOASTAL WATERWAY

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. 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 gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on February 25 Florida celebrated the completion of a major link in the West Coast Intercoastal Waterway which, together with the other waterways along the gulf coastal area, the Mississippi Valley system, and the Atlantic Intercoastal Waterway, will provide a modern water transportation system to bring economic benefits to the entire Nation.

Senator SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, of Florida, pointed out in remarks at the dedication that our national waterway system, totaling over 25,000 miles, is designed to serve not one State but all of the States interconnected by it. Rights-of-way and maintenance, however, are the responsibility of the local authorities which request construction and operate the waterways. In return for this contribution to the Nation as a whole, local areas will benefit from boating and recreation, as well as the added convenience to industry which a water transportation system offers.

Many Floridians, and those from other States interested in water transportation, worked long and hard to bring this West Coast Intercoastal Waterway link to completion. Foremost among them, however, is Senator HOLLAND. His contribution to Florida and the Nation cannot be measured, but should certainly be recognized on occasions such as this dedication. I include the remarks of the senior Senator from Florida on this dedication at this point in the RECORD:

REMARKS BY SENATOR SPESSARD L. HOLLAND AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONY, WEST COAST INLAND NAVIGATION DISTRICT, VENICE, FLA., FEBRUARY 25, 1967

It is my great pleasure to be here today with my friends on the Gulf Coast to dedicate the completion of the West Coast Inland Waterway.

There is always a feeling of great satisfaction in the completion of a worthwhile project which has consumed a long time and much effort and money. I know that all of you here today are rejoicing because of the completion of this 150-mile project through the six lovely west coast counties, which will mean so much from every standpoint to the future growth and development of the whole area and to the enjoyment of its people and their guests.

I join you wholeheartedly in this rejoicing since my own start on this project was also some years ago in the early 50's. My recollection is that I was asked to enact four alternate routes for that portion of the waterway in this very area before we ever got around to construction. You realize, of course, that there was 5.69 miles of mainland construction, where a canal had to be dug through the high land which was right here in the Venice area, and naturally there were differences of opinion about where it ought to be. After we finally got a site authorized which was generally acceptable here, we were able to get the actual construction underway.

I remember that in 1960, although there was nothing in the budget for this work, I was able to put in on the Senate side an original item of \$600,000, which was reduced

in conference to \$546,000, to start the actual work from the Caloosahatchee River northward. Of course, our whole delegation worked together then and during every year since to secure the necessary federal funds for this work. An appropriation placed in this bill by the Senate has to be approved by the House Conference before it can be enacted and I want you to know that your four Congressmen, Jim Haley, Paul Rogers, Bill Cramer and Sam Gibbons, all worked unceasingly to get approval of the House Conference, and then successful work was an indispensable factor. And so, all of us, join with you in the feeling of great satisfaction that this important waterway is now completed and available for general use.

My colleagues here on the platform and I find it most difficult during sessions of Congress to return home for important events. Most of the time, because of our schedules in Washington, we have no choice but to decline invitations. Fortunately there are times when our work permits us to attend historically significant events such as this one that means so much to the local area and its people, for the region and the future development of the state. I am extremely pleased that we are able to share this occasion with you.

This ceremony formally marks the completion of one more important segment of the interconnected inland waterway system of Florida. There will be other occasions when other important segments will be completed. But each segment is important in its own right because each project is designed to serve principally the people of a particular area, in addition to being interconnected as a part of the total inland waterway system of the state and of the nation.

This great project, the Inland Waterway of the West Coast of Florida from Fort Myers to Tarpon Springs, is a very important link in the waterway system of Florida, and I hope that it will soon be interconnected with the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. Then we will have access to the vast inland waterway system of the Mississippi and its tributaries, as well as to the Atlantic Seaboard through the Cross-Florida Barge Canal that for so many years was only a dream and now, in a few years, will be a reality.

It is a happy occasion when this project is being dedicated today on the banks of the waterway in the City of Venice. It will now provide a navigation channel in six counties—Peerless Pinellas, Happy Hillsborough, Matchless Manatee, Smiling Sarasota, Challenging Charlotte and Luscious Lee—which comprise the West Coast Inland Navigation District, an agency of the State Government and local sponsor of this waterway project established in 1947 by the State Legislature, in cooperation with the Federal Government.

I know many of you will remember when this project was first recommended by the Corps of Engineers in 1939. In what was then a much less developed area—and at this point let me say that I cannot speak too highly of the wonderful work that the Corps has performed, not only here in our State of Florida but throughout the nation in the development of our water resources and harnessing them to prevent the devastation that can be caused when water is on the rampage—General Cassidy, we salute you and your fine organization.

In 1945 when the project was first authorized by Congress, the little town which is presently the thriving city of Venice, had just begun to grow. During the period 1945 and the beginning of actual construction, there were numerous studies and meetings regarding the proposed route of the waterway, and I suppose many of you remember the local differences of opinion in regard to the route the waterway was to take.

In 1954 the Corps of Engineers approved a new route and Congress authorized it in

the River and Harbor Act of 1954. During the period from the time the project was authorized until construction commenced in 1960, the Navigation District was busy at work spending over a half million dollars in local tax funds in acquiring rights-of-way, primarily in Sarasota County, and meeting frequently in attempting to resolve the many problems inherent with progress.

The waterway is now basically completed except for minor so-called clean-up works and some beautification work which I am sure will shortly be undertaken.

The waterway connects with the Okeechobee Waterway at the mouth of the Caloosahatchee River and provides access to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway via Lake Okeechobee and the St. Lucie Canal, but use is limited along that route by the small locks, narrow bridges and more restrictive channels. Perhaps, as the Okeechobee Waterway becomes more widely used, authorization can be obtained to rectify these situations and provide for much larger future navigation needs.

To the north of this Waterway, from the Anclote River to the St. Marks River, there is no existing protected waterway although such a route for that stretch of the Gulf Coast is now under study by the Corps of Engineers. This section now may only be traversed by using offshore, deep waters of the Gulf.

This particular portion of the waterway through Venice, which you can see from your position in the audience, represents an engineering achievement designed and constructed for the benefit of the community and for the enjoyment of your people. It is a monument to the cooperative efforts of all those affected and to the melding of divergent views into a single plan. I have mentioned that there were four separate authorizations subsequent to the initial authorization in 1945 with respect to the route the waterway would follow through Venice which led to approval in 1954, of the route now constructed.

During the ensuing period, until construction started in Fiscal Year 1960, local interests were busy.

Venice officials, the State Board of Conservation, including former Governor Farris Bryant and Secretary of State Tom Adams, the State Road Department and the West Coast Inland Waterway District, worked together to resolve the many serious problems, and this cleared the deck for construction to proceed through Venice, linking up the dredging that had started in June 1960, at the Caloosahatchee River in Lee County with the dredging that had started in June 1962, at the Anclote River in Pinellas County.

Dedication of this waterway stands as an example of the benefits that can be enjoyed by the public when government at all levels works together cooperatively in meeting the challenges offered by problems that sometimes appear incapable of solution.

I should like to mention a few of the public benefits in this immediate vicinity that are now being enjoyed by the people who use the facilities that have been constructed in this spirit of cooperation. These facilities include:

1. The new Albee Bridge at Nokomis and the new Manasota Bridge south of Venice, at a cost of over \$1,200,000.

2. The new Englewood Bridge provided by the State at a cost of more than \$750,000.

3. The new Hatchett Creek and Center Road Bridges in Venice provided by the State at a cost of over \$1,300,000.

4. The new Venice Avenue Bridge, crossing the waterway virtually in downtown Venice, provided by the West Coast Inland Navigation District at a cost of \$1,250,000. (Incl-

dently, I understand that a bill will be presented to the 1967 Legislature naming this bridge in honor of the late Colonel George Kumpe, who was Executive Director of WCIND from 1959 to 1966).

5. The new four-lane U.S. Highway 41 in the Venice area provided by the State at a cost of over \$1,000,000.

6. Construction of the canal through Venice at a federal cost in excess of \$1,200,000.

7. A mile of public Gulf beach granted to Venice and the public generally by the Federal Government after the original waterway route was abandoned and the Venice route was approved. This beach is now accessible to the public over a new road built by the City with funds provided by the Navigation District.

Recognition should be given to the people of the six counties comprising the West Coast Inland Navigation District who have contributed \$6,405,000 to pay the non-federal share of the cost of this waterway. This represents 47% of the total project cost of \$13,527,000, exclusive of the State Road Department participation. The Federal Government has appropriated \$7,122,000 for this public works project as a result of support given by the entire Florida delegation in Congress.

It is with a feeling of great pride that I can report there was heavy financial contribution and support for the waterway by some counties of the District, even though there was little or no work required on the project or expenditure of funds in their county.

The leaders in those counties were farsighted in their consideration of this waterway. They are to be commended for their understanding of the great good that would be enjoyed by the people of all areas served by the project and the benefit that would accrue to the region and the State as a whole. They were willing to invest their local tax funds in solving problems that centered primarily here in Sarasota County. For this attitude and for their unselfish cooperation and support, the people of these counties and their leaders are entitled to special recognition.

This is an example of a public recognition that a waterway improvement is not local in nature, but is designed to benefit the entire region and the State. Our national waterway system, totaling over 25,000 miles of improved navigable waters, is designed to serve not one state but all of the states interconnected by it. The six counties along this West Coast of Florida, served by their 150-mile segment of the inland waterway, will soon become an important beneficiary of the national waterway system.

About 85% of the benefits of the West Coast Inland Waterway are estimated to arise from improvement of navigation conditions for recreational boating. Commercial and sport fishing users in the area indicate they generally operate from locations accessible from existing passages and inlets. They normally use the open Gulf in moving from one area to another, except during heavy weather. However, as this rapidly growing community of the West Coast develops and the population continues to expand, there will undoubtedly be heavier use of the waterway for all purposes. Recent history in America reveals that a waterway, once established, continues to expand its use far beyond the requirements originally predicted. I expect history to repeat itself here. This waterway will undoubtedly become of increasing benefit to industry and of greater value for the enjoyment and recreation of all people in this area of Florida.

As a public project, this waterway is now available for each of you to use and enjoy. I hope you will treasure it as an improvement

of our natural resources, continually guarding it against pollution and other undesirable encroachments.

May the joy of this day be extended into the future for countless years—and to many thousands of people who, on this date, have never heard of this beautiful and useful waterway.

POSTAL SERVICE: DELIVERY 4 DAYS—FOUR BLOCKS

MR. PELLY. 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 Washington?

There was no objection.

MR. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, many of us receive complaints about the mail service, but a recent episode that happened to my own mail shows just how poor this service can be at times.

On Monday, February 27, I received a frantic telephone call from the office of the chairman of the Washington State Tax Commission asking me the whereabouts of the information that they had requested on an urgent tax matter that was being investigated by the State legislature. This matter concerned the recent purchase of property for the Canadian Consul General's official residence in Seattle. I had been asked to check with the State Department on the question of tax exemption for the property in question.

On Thursday, February 23, I received an answer to my inquiry, and in that afternoon's mail I forwarded the information to Mr. George Kinnear, chairman of the Washington State Tax Commission, via air mail, special delivery. Now, Mr. Speaker, this letter arrived and was stamped received in the Olympia, Wash., Post Office at 4 a.m. on Saturday, February 25, but it was not delivered to the commission's office until Wednesday, March 1.

Mr. Speaker, an air mail, special delivery letter taking 6 days to be delivered is simply not understandable. When the tax commission officials called the local post office in Olympia about the situation, they received a very negative type of answer. I have today directed a letter of inquiry to the Postmaster General, and I would hope that he can explain the situation even if the Olympia branch declines to give a reasonable explanation. To explain why it took the Olympia Post Office 4 days to deliver my mail four blocks will take some alibi.

STRATEGIC GOODS FOR NORTH VIETNAM CARRIED IN VESSELS FLYING THE BRITISH FLAG

MR. CHAMBERLAIN. MR. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN. Mr. Speaker, this morning I was disturbed to read an

Associated Press news story appearing in the Washington Post of March 6, 1967, on the subject of free world trade in North Vietnam based upon information attributed to anonymous U.S. diplomats.

I do not take issue with the report that encouraging progress has been made during 1966 toward a reduction in the level of this traffic. However, I do take issue with the statement contained in the story that:

None of the more recent free world callers at North Vietnam harbors carried strategic goods.

This does not square with the information that has been made available to me by the Department of Defense.

As I reported to the House on February 16, 1967, the information I have received from the Department of Defense clearly indicated that during January 1967 strategic goods were carried by vessels flying the British flag into North Vietnam.

I would further add that cargo information I have seen covering the last half of 1966 also revealed the presence of items that could make an important contribution toward a movement of supplies to the south.

Mr. Speaker, whether the State Department wishes to classify these as strategic or not is not the crucial issue. The point remains that free world vessels continue to help supply an enemy in a struggle to which we have committed more than 410,000 American troops. I say that this free world traffic should be eliminated entirely in order to deny the enemy the sinews of war that are prolonging this struggle.

CIVILIAN TARGETS OF VIETCONG ATTACK

Mr. ADAIR. 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 Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Speaker, all of us are properly concerned about innocent victims of hostilities in Vietnam. To say that we regret such casualties is, I believe, an understatement. No less fortunate, but certainly far less publicized, are those civilians who are deliberate targets of Vietcong attack. Many of these are in what I would call the leadership group—village workers, teachers, and others to whom the mass of peasants look for guidance and assistance.

I have raised the matter of gathering some statistics on this subject with Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of Defense McNamara, and Ambassador Lodge. Last week I received from our mission in Saigon the most complete report available on this subject. Frankly, I am disturbed that our officials have not given these figures wider circulation. In the interest of complete reporting, and in the belief that many Members of this House will find these statistics informative, I include them at this point in the RECORD:

Vietnamese leadership casualties caused by Vietcong terror, Aug. 1 through Dec. 31, 1966¹

	Killed	Wounded ²	Abducted
Deputies of National Constituent Assembly	1	1	—
Province GVN employees	9	11	1
National police	48	45	5
Police informants	1	—	1
Village chiefs	2	—	3
Village council member	1	—	—
Village administrative commissioner	1	1	1
Village youth commissioner	1	—	—
Village security officers	—	—	—
Hamlet chiefs	13	1	15
Assistant hamlet chiefs	8	1	5
Hamlet block chiefs	—	—	1
Hamlet security officers	1	—	3
Hamlet interblock chiefs	—	—	4
Interfamily chiefs	—	—	3
Quarter chiefs	1	—	—
Interhouse chiefs	—	—	2
Civil guards	1	—	—
Combat youth	1	—	7
Regional forces dependents	—	17	—
Hoi Chanh returnees	5	24	2
Agricultural cadre	1	—	—
Propaganda cadre, VIS	4	—	10
Rural reconstruction cadre	6	4	—
Pacification cadre	—	—	1
Revolutionary development cadre	8	9	5
Rural pacification committee members	—	—	1
Grievance committee members	2	—	—
Schoolteachers	1	—	2
Catholic priests	1	—	2
Buddhist monks	—	—	—
Total	118	114	74

¹ Detailed reporting by category began Aug. 1, 1966. Compiled by U.S. AID from various GVN reports. Although not considered fully accurate, these are the best consolidated statistics of this nature available.

² Probably substantially understated due to incomplete reporting.

Civilian casualties from Vietcong terror

	Killed	Abducted	Total
July to December 1965:			
Government officials	66	43	109
Government employees	62	42	104
General population	633	3,534	4,217
Subtotal	811	3,619	4,430
Calendar year 1966:			
Government officials	146	156	302
Government employees	179	80	259
General population	1,293	3,271	4,564
Subtotal	1,618	3,507	5,125
Totals, July 1965 through December 1966:			
July to December 1965	811	3,619	4,430
Calendar year 1966	1,618	3,507	5,125
Total	2,429	7,126	9,555

CHICAGO SUN-TIMES SAYS THAT IN MAYOR DALEY'S 12 YEARS IN OFFICE CHICAGO HAS WON RESPECT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, perhaps no head of a great municipality in any country of the world ever re-

ceived the same measure of praise, commendation, and appreciation that is being given to Mayor Richard J. Daley in his campaign for an unprecedented fourth term as mayor of the city of Chicago.

The great respect, appreciation, and warm affection the people of Chicago feel for Mayor Daley is reflected in the following editorial in the Chicago Sun-Times of March 5, 1967:

RETAIN MAYOR DALEY

Twice before, under the above headline, we have urged the citizens of Chicago to re-elect Mayor Richard J. Daley. This year the reasons for urging a fourth term for Mayor Daley are far more formidable than they were in 1959 and 1963. Each year adds luster to his reputation as the greatest mayor Chicago has ever had. In Mayor Daley's 12 years in office Chicago has won respect throughout the world, not only for its stupendous physical growth but for the new and proud civic spirit that is reflected in business, the professions and the arts.

Chicago's "remarkable rebirth" (as it has been described in the London Telegraph) has been, of course, the work of many persons and organizations, private and public. Many other cities have progressed, too, during the past decade of unparalleled national prosperity and advances in urban planning. But Daley has been the right man for Chicago at the right time.

Daley has been able to take the vision and philosophy of the contemporary academic political scientist and combine them with the hardhanded, pragmatic skill a political boss must have to get things done.

And Daley has gotten things done.

At the top of the list is the reorganization of the police department; it is now a model for the world. Chicago consistently wins the National Safety Council award for traffic management.

The fire department also has been modernized; Chicago now enjoys the highest rating given to cities by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Department of Health has been revitalized; communicable diseases have been virtually eliminated; new programs have been instituted for mental health, cancer, heart disease, diabetes and infant and maternal welfare. The U.S. Public Health Service has praised the campaign against rodents and vermin as the most effective in the nation. Chicago won the "cleanest big city" award for 1959, 1961, 1964, 1965 and 1966.

The Chicago Department of Buildings has caused thousands of firetrap buildings to be torn down; substandard housing has been reduced by 60 per cent. Land made available has contributed to the city's unprecedented building boom.

Since Mayor Daley has been in City Hall, the O'Hare Airport has been built (at no cost to the taxpayers); the North Water Filtration Plant has been opened to complete the goal of clean, fluoridated water for the entire city; the Civic Center and its plaza (to be decorated with Picasso's art) has been constructed; everyone who drives an auto is aware of the great changes in streets and expressways, the lighting of the avenues (and soon all alleys) and the construction of parking garages.

These are all physical improvements of which most Chicagoans are aware. There are many other changes not so apparent including the establishment of a business type department of purchasing and the creation of a department to handle citizens complaints. The financial world is well aware of the city's sound fiscal rating; it has the lowest debt of cities over 1,000,000 population, the lowest bonded per capita indebted-

ness of cities over 500,000 and it enjoys a higher Standard & Poor's rating than New York, Philadelphia and Detroit.

Daley's new Chicago has its problems, too, as do all urban areas today. Gravest is that of the swiftly changing racial and ethnic makeup of its residents. Into this area Mayor Daley moved firmly and courageously. He established the Chicago Commission on Human Relations which has worked quietly in neighborhoods to promote good will and to ease racial tensions. When the City Council in 1963 adopted a fair housing ordinance directed at real estate dealers, not homeowners, Daley bravely stepped into an area of bitter controversy. The ordinance, administered by the Commission on Human Relations has been upheld by the state Supreme Court and is a model for other cities and for states. It has promoted neighborhood stability and prepared the citizens for the inevitability of an open city. Mayor Daley's views on equal opportunity for all citizens have not been popular among some of his own neighbors, but one of the measures of his stature as a city leader is his dogged determination to do what is right, and not what is expedient. His handling of racial matters is an outstanding example of this and history will record that in this area, too, he was the right man at the right time.

In all of his efforts, Mayor Daley has had the wisdom to call upon specialists in urban problems and planning. The Comprehensive Plan for Chicago's next 15 years, announced in December has been described as a latter day Burnham Plan for making the city a place of beauty as well as a better place in which to live and work.

In 12 years on the job, Daley has shown that he can run Chicago's affairs and run them well. He is proud of Chicago. He fights for it. We are proud of Mayor Daley. We urge every Chicagoan to vote for him and help him in his fight for re-election.

THE GOLD COAST OBSERVES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago today on March 6, 1957, the Gold Coast gained its freedom and became the new nation of Ghana.

Ghana was the first African colony to achieve statehood and it was thus the trailblazer, the source of inspiration for other African peoples who were soon to follow in the path of national sovereignty. This date, therefore, is full of meaning not only for Ghana but for all Africa as well.

As in the life of all countries, Ghana, in its decade of existence has gone through a period of struggle, difficulty, and the resolution of problems. But today Ghanaian hopes are high and its spirit to excel is combined with a will to carry on with the task of building a stable and prosperous society. The problems now facing Ghana are great, as with all young nations and as it was with us in the early years of our independence, but the imposing record of the National Liberation Council during the past 12 months shows with certainty that Ghana can surmount them.

Americans cherish Ghanaian friendship and wish Ghana nothing but good fortune in the next 10 years to come.

My colleagues in the Congress join me in personal felicitations to the Chairman of the National Liberation Council, Lt. Gen. Joseph A. Ankrah, and to the able and highly esteemed Ghanaian Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency, A. B. B. Kofi.

CHAIRMAN L. MENDEL RIVERS: AN APPRAISAL BY THE FLEET RESERVE ASSOCIATION'S MAGAZINE NAVAL AFFAIRS

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include an editorial.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great deal of pleasure that I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a very fine editorial from the March 1967 issue of Naval Affairs, the magazine of the Fleet Reserve Association on the subject of the distinguished chairman of our Armed Services Committee, the Honorable L. MENDEL RIVERS, of South Carolina.

Let me just say, Mr. Speaker, that my own experience with the officers and men of the naval service, both as a Member of Congress and a member of the Naval Reserve, fully supports the conclusion of the editorial, that Chairman RIVERS is indeed deeply admired and beloved by all our men in uniform for the outstanding work he has done in their behalf.

The author of the editorial is Robert W. Nolan, national executive secretary of the Fleet Reserve Association.

The editorial follows:

ONE MAN'S OPINION

(By Robert W. Nolan)

At the heart of our nation's current struggle in Vietnam there is a campaign of hate being waged on the home front which may well prove to have a far more reaching effect on the life of every member, active and retired, of our nation's Armed Forces than the war in Vietnam itself. I am speaking of the "personal war" being waged against Chairman L. Mendel Rivers, House Committee on Armed Services, by a pair of nationally syndicated newspaper columnists. The first shot was fired in print soon after Representative Rivers assumed the Chairmanship of this vital Committee. Since the convening of the 90th Congress, the volley of fire has increased to barrage-like proportions. The campaign is based on unproven accusations and the repetitious smear technique. Repetition is employed on the premise that if something is said often enough and loud enough, it will eventually be accepted by many as fact.

Honorable men in high positions are supposed to become inured to vilification. It is considered by many as part of the price of greatness. They are expected to shrug off character assassination, but when pusillanimous attacks attempt to discredit their integrity, it is time for someone to speak out.

The latest accusation to repeatedly appear in print is that Chairman Rivers is a security risk. This charge intimates that all officials of the current Administration and concerned military officials are a party

to a possible breach of our nation's security. Think about it for a moment and you will realize the ridiculousness of the charge. Yet, if the statement continues to appear in print, and is passed on by word or mouth, with the inevitable embellishments these statements receive, it will not only harm Chairman Rivers and our nation's defenses, but you personally. It appears obvious the goal of this persecution is to have Chairman Rivers removed from office—by any means.

What are the credentials of these two columnists? Where did they develop their expertise on military matters and our nation's defense? Do their stints in the Service during world war conflicts equip them to be the molders of our nation's opinion? Their training comes from newspaper row and even there, yellow journalism is not practiced by responsible men. Consider how many military secrets their columns have divulged. Is it not possible that their scandalous writings have given aid and comfort to the enemy?

I, for one, am willing to compare the facts. I know of no service they have performed that has contributed to the Serviceman's welfare. On the other hand, I, like you, am a recipient of Chairman Rivers' actions. In his short time as Chairman, our benefits have increased at a gratifying rate. Military pay raises, increased medical benefits, increased housing authorization, improved leave transportation, increased tax benefits—I could go on and on. Can the words in newsprint measure up to these deeds?

In the Navy we have a name for the man who is a "team player". That name is "Shipmate". It embodies all that can be said of a fellow human. Chairman Rivers is indeed, a Shipmate. He is helping all military personnel to a better tomorrow. Why not be his Shipmate today? Tell your local editors your views of this matter and take time to explain to all the unfairness of the printed attacks against your Shipmate.

R.W.N.

THE GREAT TRANSITION: TASKS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND POSTWAR GENERATIONS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues in the House the recent address given by Mr. Walt W. Rostow, special assistant to the President, at the University of Leeds, England, on Thursday, February 23. Due to its delivery abroad, only passing mention was made in the American press of this important lecture. I have asked for permission to have it printed in its entirety at the conclusion of my remarks.

This address, entitled "The Great Transition: Tasks of the First and Second Postwar Generations," is an elaboration on the policy theme set forth by the President in his state of the Union message this year. I see its importance, first, as a positive step in the definition of long-range foreign policy goals for the United States; second, this is a remarkable personal statement of the views and convictions of a man whose advice is respected and trusted in the highest coun-

cils of our Government; third, it is a statement of considerable clarity and obvious perspective.

It is this kind of perspective which I repeatedly find lacking in critics of American policy in Asia. It is this kind of perspective which I believe any responsible critic of our foreign policy must be prepared to develop and set forth for the view of all: so much of what we do from day to day, how we weigh our alternatives at one moment, and what decisions are made, depends on what kind of understanding we possess of history, and what hopes we have for the future of the world. I commend Mr. Rostow for his contribution to the increasing maturity of our foreign policy, and for his service to the Nation. I cannot help but share his conclusion:

We shall achieve arrangements of authentic partnership—based on mutual respect and acknowledgment of interdependence—or we shall not deal successfully with the new agenda . . . America is now—and, I believe—will continue to be, ready to play its proper role in such partnerships.

The address follows:

THE GREAT TRANSITION: TASKS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND POSTWAR GENERATIONS

(Sir Montague Burton Lecture by W. W. Rostow, the University of Leeds, Leeds, England, February 23, 1967)

I

In his State of the Union address on January 10 of this year, President Johnson said: "We are in the midst of a great transition: from narrow nationalism to international partnership; from the harsh spirit of the Cold War to the hopeful spirit of common humanity on a troubled and threatened planet."

It is this theme that I should like to elaborate today, by looking backward over the two postwar decades and looking forward to the agenda which is emerging for the next generation.

History is rarely clean-cut in its lines of demarcation. Wars, revolutions, and other traumatic events do leave their mark on the calendar; but their clarity is sometimes illusory, distorting the timing of more profound changes they reflect. Nevertheless, I believe we are now—potentially—in a true watershed period. We can make some shape out of the major experiences through which we all have passed since 1945. We can define some of the dangers, challenges, and possibilities which are beginning to grip the world community and which will increasingly engage it in the years ahead.

To elaborate this theme, I have chosen to review the evolution of international affairs under four major headings—each of which represents a dimension of our common, central task—the building of a viable world order.

First, aggression: that is, deterring or dealing with efforts to alter the territorial or political *status quo* by one form or another of violence applied across international frontiers.

Second, economic and social progress in the world community as a whole and in the developing regions, in particular.

Third, international organization which has assumed not merely global forms, through the United Nations and related institutions, but also (as Churchill foresaw) developed increasing vitality in the various regions.

Fourth, reconciliation—the search for and the discovery of areas of agreement across ancient and recent barriers so as to reduce the dangers of conflict, to give to the world community a growing framework of unity

and order, and to fulfill the injunctions of Article I of the United Nations Charter.

I shall try briefly to examine how each of these four continuing strands of policy and experience have evolved in the past twenty years, and suggest the tasks which will confront us in the days ahead.

II. THE PROBLEM OF AGGRESSION

The postwar world was shaped by two quite arbitrary processes. First, there emerged *de facto* or *de jure* lines of demarcation between the Communist and non-Communist worlds. These lines resulted principally from the disposition of military forces at the end of the Second World War; although they were also affected by events in the early postwar years—notably, Stalin's consolidation of his position in Eastern Europe and the Chinese Communist victory on the mainland.

Second, a series of new states emerged from the process of decolonization. Most of these were the product of colonial history; but in the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and elsewhere, the birth of new nations produced new lines on the map.

A great deal of the first postwar generation's history consists of efforts to frustrate those who sought to alter these international boundaries by force: Communists because they felt that they had the historical right and duty to move their power forward beyond them; certain new nations because they felt a sense of grievance over the lines which had emerged. And at certain points the two efforts interwove, as Communists acted to exploit post-colonial ambitions, frictions, and discontents.

III. THREE PHASES OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

The postwar Communist offensive had a certain shape and rhythm. There was Stalin's thrust of 1946-51, in association with Mao, from 1949; Khrushchev's of 1958-62; finally, the offensive conducted over the past four years by Mao and those who accepted his activist doctrines and policies with respect to so-called "wars of national liberation."

Starting in early 1946, Stalin consolidated into Communist states the countries of Eastern Europe where Soviet troop positions provided leverage, while pressing hard against Iran, Greece, Turkey; then via the Communist parties in Italy and France. His effort reached its climax in the Berlin blockade of 1948-49.

The West responded with the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and the creation of NATO. A stalemate developed after the success of the Berlin airlift in 1949.

As this duel in the West proceeded, Stalin, working through the Cominform, launched an offensive in the East, which can roughly be dated from Zhdanov's speech of September 1947. It involved guerrilla warfare in Indochina, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, and the Philippines. And after the Chinese Communists came to power in November 1949, the offensive in Asia reached its climax in the invasion of South Korea. It ended in May 1951 with the successful United Nations defense at the 38th parallel against a massive assault by the Chinese Communists; although costly fighting continued for two further painful years.

From the opening of truce talks in the summer of 1951 to the launching of the first Soviet Sputnik in October 1957, there emerged what passes in postwar history as a relatively quiet interval. It was, of course, interrupted by the Suez and Hungarian crises in 1956; but these resulted less from the tensions of the Cold War than from the dynamics of change within the non-Communist world and within the Communist bloc, respectively. During this time, the Soviet Union was mainly engaged in its post-Stalin redistributions: political, economic, and military.

Meanwhile, Communist China turned pri-

marily to tasks of domestic development. Only in Indochina did local conditions favor major Communist momentum; but the North Vietnamese settled in 1954 for half the victory they had sought.

Khrushchev's domestic changes represented a significant softening of Stalin's harsh regime—and for Soviet citizens, historic gains. His foreign policy style, too, was different and, in its way, more flexible. Nevertheless, considerable ambitions remained embedded in Moscow's foreign policy.

And with the launching of Sputnik, a new phase of attempted Communist expansion got under way.

Khrushchev had consolidated by that time unambiguous control over the machinery of the Soviet government as well as over the Communist Party. He looked to the exploitation of two new facts on the world scene: first, the emerging Soviet capacity to deliver thermonuclear weapons over long distances as a means of forcing the West to make limited diplomatic concessions; second, the marked acceleration of nationalism and modernization in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, yielding an environment of endemic turbulence on those continents.

It was in this post-Sputnik period that Moscow laid down its ultimatum on Berlin; the Communist Party in Hanoi announced it would undertake to revive guerrilla warfare in South Viet Nam; Castro took over in Cuba; and Soviet military and economic aid arrangements were extended to increase their leverage not only in the Middle East, where the process had begun earlier, but also in Indonesia and elsewhere. It was then that Mao announced: "The East Wind is prevailing over the West Wind," and, in that spirit, initiated in 1958 the crisis in the Taiwan Straits.

There was a good deal of opportunistic enterprise in all this rather than a majestic grand design; but it was clearly a phase of Communist confidence and attempted forward movement.

In 1961-62, Khrushchev's offensive was met by the West as a whole at Berlin; and a further dramatic test of nuclear blackmail was faced down in the Cuba missile crisis by President Kennedy. For the time being, at least, that latter crisis answered a question which had greatly engaged Khrushchev: whether the Free World would surrender vital interests through diplomacy under the threat of nuclear war.

The answer to the second question—concerning the ability of the West to avoid successful Communist exploitation of the inherent vulnerability of the developing area—had to be given at many points by many devices:

In Laos, by an evident determination to frustrate a Communist takeover, yielding the Geneva Accords of 1962;

In Viet Nam, by President Kennedy's decision in December 1961 to enlarge our support for the South Vietnamese;

In Africa, by the whole cast of European and American approaches to the new African nations; and, in particular, support for the United Nations effort in the Congo;

In Latin America, by the isolation of Castro's Cuba.

By the end of the Cuba missile crisis in the autumn of 1962, the momentum had largely drained out of Khrushchev's post-Sputnik offensive; but Moscow's move towards moderation, symbolized by the negotiation of the atmospheric test ban treaty in 1963, had no echo in Peking.

The Sino-Soviet split was gravely aggravated after the Cuba missile crisis and became increasingly overt as recriminations were exchanged and interparty documents revealed.

The Chinese Communists sought to seize the leadership of the Communist movement, notably in the developing areas, and to unite

it with the radical nationalists of Asia and Africa. They thrust hard against Soviet influence within Communist parties on every continent, fragmenting some of them; sought to bring Castro aboard; moved boldly, overplaying their hand in Africa; probably played some role in triggering the attempted Communist takeover in Indonesia; and postured aggressively during the Indo/Pak war of 1965. As a result of the problems they created, the Afro-Asian conference at Algiers in 1965 never materialized.

At one point after another this Chinese Communist offensive in the developing world fell apart, leaving the war in Viet Nam perhaps the last major stand of Mao's doctrine of guerrilla warfare.

There is a certain historical legitimacy in this outcome.

For the better part of a decade, an important aspect of the struggle within the Communist movement between the Soviet Union and Communist China had focused on the appropriate method for Communist parties to seize power. The Soviet Union had argued that the transit of frontiers with arms and men should be kept to a minimum and the effort to seize power should be primarily internal. They argued that it was the essence of "wars of national liberation" to expand Communist power without causing major confrontation with the United States and other major powers. The Chinese Communists defended a higher risk policy; but they were militarily cautious themselves. Nevertheless, they urged others to accept the risks of confrontation with United States and Western strength against which the Soviet Union warned.

Although Hanoi's effort to take over Laos and South Viet Nam proceeded from impulses which were substantially independent of Communist China, its technique constituted an important test of whether Mao's method would work even under the optimum circumstances provided by the history of the area. As General Giap has made clear, Hanoi is conscious of this link: "South Viet Nam is the model of the national liberation movement in our time . . . if the special warfare that the United States imperialists are testing in South Viet Nam is overcome, this means that it can be defeated everywhere in the world."

IV

These Communist efforts to extend their power and influence beyond the truce lines of the Cold War interwove, as I suggested earlier, with a second set of problems; the dissatisfaction of various ex-colonial nations with the frontiers—and other arrangements—which had emerged from the passing of colonialism. The list is long of conflicts based on real or believed grievances of this kind: the Arab/Israeli dispute; Suez; Somali/Ethiopia; Algeria/Morocco; Kashmir; West Iran; the Indonesian confrontation of Malaysia; Cyprus, etc.

In addition, older quarrels were exacerbated by the mood of rising nationalism which swept the developing world; for example, Peru/Ecuador, Thailand/Cambodia. The Communist powers sought to exploit a number of these conflicts in order to expand their leverage in the developing world via diplomacy, subversion, arms and economic aid agreements. But their roots mainly lay in an extension of anti-colonial attitudes and doctrines from the days of struggle to the early years of independence: in a continuity of policy from rebellion to governmental policy. It seemed easier for some leaders of the new nations to create a sense of nationhood by continuing to evoke the

rhetoric and methods of anti-colonialism—and xenophobic nationalism—than to turn immediately to the more mundane concepts and tasks demanded for the successful building of a viable nation.

Looking back over this whole sequence, certain general observations are possible.

First, the postwar international boundaries and truce lines have proved remarkably resistant to efforts to alter them by force. In this first postwar generation the non-Communist powers did not achieve a peaceful world community under law. But we did maintain the minimum condition for building such a community; namely, that aggression not be successful. And through persistent effort in the United Nations we have de-fused many small crises and choked off many episodes of violence which could have provoked major conflict.

Second, as the two postwar decades ended, some of the aggressive, romantic revolutionaries—Communist and non-Communist—were passing from the scene, or entering a phase of protracted frustration—for the time being, at least. We have been dealing with leaders obsessed by ambitious maps of their region (or of the world) which they tried to bring to reality: from Mao's map of the area where China has, in the remote or recent past, wielded power or influence, to Nkrumah's vision of a united black Africa led from Accra; from Castro's vision of the Andes as the Sierra Maestra of South America to Ho's image of the former French colonial empire in Asia run from Hanoi. Each has confronted both other people's nationalism—at the expense of which these maps would be fulfilled—as well as a more general resistance to changes in the territorial or political status quo by external violence. Resistance to the achievement of these visions, combined with the growing demand of people throughout the world for economic and social progress, has eroded both ideological and nationalist aggressive romanticism.

One sees this in the Soviet Union and throughout Eastern Europe; it is a central issue in the struggle within mainland China. This is the essence of the pragmatic tide rising through the developing nations, supplanting the slogans derived from Lenin's *Imperialism* and the struggle against colonialism, with the more austere rhetoric of economic and social development. A new generation is emerging, skeptical of the expansionist and geo-political concepts and visions that engaged their elders.

In an interesting leader of January 14, 1967—*The Last Revolution*—*The Economist* recently advanced the proposition that the end of Mao would be the end of a line of romantic revolutionaries reaching back to 1789. I would put the proposition this way.¹

There have been three major types of war in modern history: colonial wars; wars of regional aggression; and massive wars to alter the Eurasian balance of power—the latter attempted by industrially mature powers.

In the first postwar generation we have had to deal with the threat of the latter, as undertaken by Stalin and Khrushchev, under inhibitions set by the nuclear age. But we have also seen a good many acts of regional aggression arising "from the dilemmas and the exuberance of newly formed national states, as they looked backward to past humiliation and forward to new opportunity, while confronting the choices open to them in the early stages of modernization." Despite their global pretensions, I would place Mao's efforts in the latter category.

Given the rhythm of modernization, with vast continents entering the early stages of modernization after the Second World War, it is natural that we should have seen a phase

¹ For an elaboration of this theme, see *The Stages of Economic Growth*, Cambridge, 1960, pp. 107 ff.

of regional aggression. From the record of history we should be in reasonably good heart about this phase. For these early, limited external adventures, associated with late pre-conditions or early take-off periods, appear generally to have given way to a phase of absorption in the adventure of modernizing the economy and the society as a whole. But, as I shall later emphasize, this underlying hopeful trend is potential, not inevitable; and it could be transitory.

If these aggressive impulses have diminished in the technologically mature Soviet Union, and in most of the less developed nations, we should be able to go forward in the generation ahead from the frustration of aggression and the absence of major hostilities toward settlement, reconciliation, and cooperation. This, surely, should be the object of policy in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa; and, as it is already the object of policy in the West with respect to the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and mainland China.

VI

We have had to allocate in the first post-war generation an enormous amount of our energy, talents, and resources to the frustration of aggression and the avoidance of major war. Despite this environment of tension and, to some extent, because of it, the world community has also launched programs of economic and social development of an international basis which are truly revolutionary when compared to what was done during the inter-war years or deeper in the past.

We began, of course, with the Marshall Plan and Western Europe. So quickly did Western Europe respond that—although the job was by no means completed—minds were beginning to turn to more systematic efforts in the developing areas in the winter of 1948-49; for example, at the United Nations General Assembly meeting in Paris. President Truman's Point Four proposal in January 1949 was an important benchmark in this transition. In the United States a Presidential commission was working to systematize and enlarge this turn in policy, when the attack was made in June 1950 on South Korea. The Korean War both postponed a focusing of public attention and resources on the problems of development and, through a sharp rise in raw material prices, appeared to postpone somewhat its urgency.

It was in the post-Korea phase that thought and policy began to crystallize around the problem of accelerating economic growth in developing nations. In the early 1950's the best work on development by the United States was done in places in which we had major security commitments; for example, Turkey, Taiwan, and Korea. The substantial and sustained assistance provided for security purposes was gradually put to good advantage in terms of development. But towards the end of the 1950's, doctrines took hold and institutions emerged aimed at development itself—outside a narrow security context; notably, the Development Loan Fund, the Inter-American Bank, the Wise Men's study of India and Pakistan for the World Bank, and the creation of the World Bank's soft loan window, the International Development Association.

Evidently, the United States was not alone in this transition. As colonies moved towards independence, the metropolitan powers began to provide systematic aid to the new nations for which they formerly had borne a direct responsibility. The Colombo Plan organization was set up, for example, as early as 1950.

But only in the first half of the 1960's did the world community begin to bring development policy towards the center of the stage: with the consortia arrangements of the World Bank for India and Pakistan; the Alliance for Progress; and a variety of other

¹ Quoted from *Studies on Viet Nam*, Department of External Affairs, Canberra, Australia, August 1965, p. 23. Minister of Defense Giap made the statement on the tenth anniversary of the Geneva Agreement of 1954 (July 19, at Nhan Dan).

international consultative institutions. In the United States this transition assumed—putting aside Viet Nam—the form of a shift from military to economic support, and from generalized supporting assistance to purposeful development aid. Economic assistance of nations other than the U.S. rose by 18% from 1960 to 1965.³

This barely noticed expansion in the multilateral machinery and resources available for support of developing nations was accompanied by a learning process within those nations which has been quite dramatic. One after another success story in development emerged in the sense that nations learned the trick of generating sustained and reasonably balanced growth at rates which substantially outstripped population increase. The list is now quite long: Greece, Turkey, Israel, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Malaysia, Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, and nations in Latin America containing perhaps three-quarters of the population of that continent.

The problems of development are, of course, by no means solved. Large parts of Africa, for example, have not yet developed the human and physical infrastructure and sufficient political unity required for a sustained take-off. And in each of the other developing regions some countries have not yet established the necessary and sufficient conditions—economic and political—for take-off.

Finally, India, with 500 million human beings, is not yet stably on the road to sustained growth. But many of the prerequisites exist and, beneath the surface of the present political and agricultural situation, important new elements of agricultural and industrial vitality give solid grounds for hope.

In general, we have made great but uneven progress thus far in the 1960's. Many of the old contentious debates have subsided as men perceived their irrelevance; for example, arguments concerning private versus public enterprise, industry versus agriculture. They have given way to a pragmatic synthesis. New concepts, working methods, and institutions have emerged which should permit vigorous growth in the developing nations in the generation ahead.

But a lion stands in the path: the food-population problem. The solution to this problem will certainly be central to the agenda of the coming generation.

The elementary facts are these. If present trends continue, the world's population will grow from some 3.4 billion today to about 4.5 billion by 1980. Nearly three-fourths of this tremendous expansion will be in the population of the development world. Population control measures instituted over this period could dampen this increase somewhat; but they could have a profound effect by the year 2000. To feed this increased population at existing levels of consumption—and allowing for the impact of urbanization and income increases on effective food demand—will require an annual rate of increase of at least 4% of food production in the developing world.⁴ The overwhelming portion of this increase will have to be met from increased production in the developing world. The average rate of increase in food production over the past five years has been only slightly over 2%. To avoid mass starvation—in President Johnson's phrase—"to help bring our most basic human account into balance"—the whole world community will have to apply to its solution every device at its command. Moreover, sometime during the coming generation, mainland China will have to acknowledge more fully and act on the proposition that agriculture

and population control is its fundamental problem; and it may need the help of the world community to avoid mass starvation.

As work on development moved forward, a parallel and related evolution occurred in cooperation among the industrialized nations. The OEEC, which managed European revival, was converted to the OECD in 1961, embracing Japan in 1964. It gradually became a forum for examining the economic relations among the more advanced states, generating a spirit of acknowledged interdependence among the industrialized nations which has also suffused monetary and trade policy in such world organizations as the IMF and GATT.

Much in postwar security policy was rooted in a consciousness of our tragic common failure to stop aggression in time during the 1930's. Similarly, postwar economic policy reflected the memory of the nationalistic policies which converted the recession after 1929 into a convulsive global catastrophe.

We have clearly done better in international economic policy during the first postwar generation than we did during the interwar years, although at least four major matters remain on the agenda for the years ahead:

An international aid policy, geared to self-help measures, but sufficiently expanded in scale to permit high and steady rates of growth in those developing nations prepared to take the necessary parallel domestic action.

A satisfactory international monetary system which recognizes and relates problems of liquidity to problems of international capital sources and movements and the realities of the balance of payments adjustment process.

A reconciliation of agricultural policies in the light of the overwhelming fact of the food-population problem, and the adoption and support for voluntary programs of population control in the developing world.

A satisfactory trade policy embracing the legitimate interests of developed and developing nations.

VII. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION: THE MOVEMENT TOWARD REGIONALISM

The tasks of economic cooperation have combined with a movement towards organized interdependence in the world community—especially in regional groups—whose roots go deeper than economics. The nations of the Western Hemisphere had successfully pressed for a formal recognition of its regional grouping at the United Nations Charter Conference in San Francisco in 1945, but the postwar movement towards regionalism began, of course, in Western Europe.⁵

Essentially, the movement towards Western European unity recognized three facts:

As many Western European leaders looked ahead, starting from the devastation of the Second World War and the acute dependence on the United States of the postwar days, they reached out for a method of organization which would give them a larger voice in their own destiny.

They perceived, however, that in military, economic, and other matters, a measure of interdependence with the United States would be required for the indefinite future; and

They accepted the fact that the nation-state—even nation-states of 50 million commanding the best in modern science and technology—could not deal effectively either

³ Although regionalism as an active political and economic force outside Western Europe has gathered momentum only in the 1960's, it was foreshadowed by the creation of the regional economic commissions of the United Nations: the Economic Commission for Europe (1947; Asia and the Far East (1947); for Latin America (1948); Africa (1958).

with the United States as a partner or with the scale of the problems which were emerging on the world scene, whether East-West or North-South.

Western European regionalism was conceived by Europeans as a method for solving this three-sided dilemma. And it had the steady support of the United States which in 1947 made—and has sustained—a conscious decision that a strong, unified Western Europe was more in its long-run interest than fragmented but less capable European partners.

In the first postwar generation, Western European unity moved forward substantially, goaded by the Soviet threat but inhibited by an understandable reluctance to surrender deeply rooted national concepts. Today—despite evident and grave problems—that movement is still alive and active despite the rising sense of security since the Berlin and Cuba missile crises of 1961 and 1962. And, as one contemplates the agenda for the coming generation, as nearly as it can now be defined, the case remains valid, strengthened by evidence that it is difficult to absorb and apply certain types of new technology without investments in research and development and markets beyond the reach of nations of 50 million. Western Europe is unlikely to make the maximum contribution that it could make to the tasks of security, human welfare, reconciliation, and institution-building in the world community unless it continues to move towards unity.

Meanwhile, in the course of the 1960's, forces similar to those which have initiated economic regionalism in Western Europe began to take hold in other parts of the world, notably in Latin America and, most recently, in Asia.

Latin American unity is an old dream—dating from the days of Bolivar. It has taken on a new vitality as Latin Americans have moved from the first stage of their industrialization, focused on the production of consumers' goods in substitution for imports, to growth centered on medium and heavy industry. In terms of stages of growth, the more advanced countries of Latin America—Mexico, the southern regions of Brazil, and Argentina, for example—are emerging from take-off and moving toward technological maturity. In Mexico, at least, that transition has been successfully made; although throughout Latin America, industrialization is hobbled by an overly protective system which has diminished competition, efficiency, and full utilization of capacity. Powerful vested interests are embedded in those national protective systems.

But as the Latin Americans move into industries of higher and more sophisticated technology, they are beginning to try to overcome this heritage of take-off. They feel acutely the constriction of national markets and the irrationality of building steel, automobile, chemical, and other industries on a national basis. They are also being pushed towards economic integration by an awareness that their traditional exports are unlikely to earn the foreign exchange needed for their further development; that they must cultivate industrial exports; but at the present time they must go through a transitional stage of regional protectionism before they can emerge with competitive efficiency on the world scene.

Meanwhile, the Central American Common Market has demonstrated that countries at a much earlier stage of development can profit greatly from a common market arrangement—a lesson worth the serious attention of Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia.

Finally, the Latin Americans are beginning to look inward from the coastal cities, which have historically been the basis for their modernization. They are beginning to recognize expanding needs and possibilities for

⁴ As measured by the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD.

⁵ This includes an income effect on food demand accompanying a 4% increase in GNP.

international collaboration in developing the inner frontiers of South America.

These convergent and palpable economic forces making for economic cooperation and integration are supported by a sense—not unlike that which continues to motivate the European unity movement—that in the world of the present and the future, the voice of Latin America will be strengthened to the extent that Latin Americans can find common ground and common policies.

It is natural, therefore, that the currently discussed meeting of the Presidents of the American Republics should focus primary attention on economic integration and multi-national projects.

In Western Europe and Latin America those pressing towards unified action could build on a substantially common tradition. But in Asia, history offered a less promising initial base. Nevertheless, we have seen in the past two years a quite remarkable surge of regional enterprise in Asia.

From South Korea to Australia, from Japan to Singapore, there are solid and particular national reasons why the nations of Asia and the Pacific should begin to group together in mutual support. These underlying considerations were strengthened by the American commitment of major forces in Viet Nam in 1965 which has given to the region confidence that it has a future to design.

As in Europe and Latin America, the initial expression of this movement has been in the form of economic institutions: the rapid negotiation of the Asian Development Bank; the new vitality of the Mekong Committee; gatherings to survey the possibilities of regional action in education, agriculture, etc. It remains to be seen how the encouraging political impulses which underlay the Asian and Pacific Council in Seoul and the Association of Southeast Asia will evolve.

In Africa, too, where regional cooperation has existed in some regions, such as East Africa, one can detect other beginnings, at least, of the same mixture of economic and political impulses that have led to regionalism elsewhere. The Organization of African Unity has existed since May 1963. Despite political schisms—regional and ideological—it undertook to deal with two substantial African disputes—Somalia/Ethiopia and Morocco/Algeria—thus avoiding the intervention of extra-African powers. On the economic side, the African Development Bank has been launched and sub-regional economic communities are being formed in Eastern and West Africa as a result of planning by the ECA. Most of Africa, as noted earlier, is in a pre-industrial stage, building slowly the pre-conditions for take-off. It makes good sense to try to create the essential physical and institutional infrastructure, in this pliant early phase of development, on a regional and sub-regional basis. This was a major consideration that led to the reshaping of the American aid program to Africa over the past year to give greater emphasis to multinational cooperation.

As the evolution of the movement towards Western European unity indicates, the building of regionalism is a long, slow process. At every stage the case for moving forward must overcome the inherent attraction and inertia of staying with familiar national modes of operation. Moreover, regionalism is no substitute for building solid national structure. Nevertheless, the next generation is likely to see real, if irregular, progress towards regional cooperation, because the political and economic impulses which underlie it are compelling. Regional cooperation—within a framework of global collective security and common efforts in development—is likely to grow, as it must, if the desires of men and governments to take a larger hand in their own destiny are to be

reconciled with the inadequacies of the nation-state on the one hand, and the imperatives of interdependence on the other.

For the United States, this move towards regionalism has a particular meaning. We were drawn into world responsibility after the Second World War by the need to fill certain vacuums of power. The cost of not helping in Greece, Turkey, Western Europe, Korea, and elsewhere, was self-evident; and it was judged, case by case, to outweigh the burden of engagement. But postwar America was not interested in building a network of satellites. It looked forward eagerly to the earliest time when other nations could stand on their own feet and deal with us as partners in a safe and orderly and progressive a world community as we all could achieve.

Regionalism—in Western Europe and elsewhere—has thus commanded itself to the United States as a way of permitting us to shift away from the disproportionate bilateral relations inherent in a large power working with smaller powers.

We see in regionalism a way not of returning to isolation, but of leaving the nations of the various regions to do as much for themselves as they can—and more with the passage of time—while preserving the ties of interdependence where they are judged on both sides to be in the common interest.

VIII. RECONCILIATION

The central lesson we have drawn from our experience—and from the whole sweep of events since 1914—is that our main task is the organization of a durable peace. We tend, looking back, to share Churchill's judgment of the Second World War as "unnecessary." We are conscious that, in a nuclear age, the human race cannot afford another world war. Therefore, whatever the frustrations and difficulties, we are committed to look beyond the non-Communist islands of security, progress, and order, to a settlement of the Cold War itself and the shaping of something like a true global community.

The first condition for such a community, is, I would say again, that alterations of the international *status quo* by force not be permitted to succeed. The *status quo* is, of course, not sacrosanct. It is always changing. And in the past two decades it has altered in major ways through changes within nations and by international agreement. We now have, for example, a fairly promising prospect before us in relations between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on the one hand, and the West on the other. But we shall forget at our peril that this prospect was created mainly by the strength and unity of the West when confronted by the challenges of Stalin and Khrushchev.

Looking ahead, we can define one aspect of the challenge of the next generation as this: whether we can, in this time span, solve the three problems which, from the early postwar years onward, have virtually defined the Cold War:

Ending the division of Germany and Europe;

Preventing further nuclear proliferation and damping the arms race in strategic nuclear weapons systems between the United States and the Soviet Union;

Bringing mainland China into a normal relation to the world community. In different ways, each of these issues is now active.

There is a growing consensus in the West that our task with respect to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is to make the most of the forces of moderation which have emerged since 1953—and, especially, since the Cuba missile crisis—and gradually to create an environment in which the East/West confrontation is so reduced that the problem of Germany can be peacefully resolved.

No one can now perceive the time or the shape of such a resolution. But there is a

common will to create an environment in which the major unresolved questions of the Cold War in Europe can be settled. Underlying this process is a dilution, at least, of the Communist commitment that they must help impose their doctrines on others; the rising tide of national and regional assertiveness in both Eastern and Western Europe; and the washing away, under the tests of performance, of the Communist conviction that their systems for organizing society are inherently superior to those of the West.

The process will not move forward automatically. It could easily be disrupted if the West fragmented and presented opportunities for renewed pressure from the East; but right now it is in at least slow motion with virtually universal support in the West.

Whereas the moment of truth in East/West relations, centering on a resolution of the German problem, may not come upon us for some time, we face in the months ahead an urgent and critical question with respect to the nuclear arms race.

We are all actively trying to find the terms for a non-proliferation agreement; and the emergence of an anti-ballistic missile defense for Moscow has posed for the United States and the Soviet Union the question of whether the nuclear arms race shall be brought under control or go into a vast and expensive round of escalation on both sides with respect to both offensive and defensive weapons.

The two issues are partially linked. It may well be argued that it will be more difficult for the non-nuclear powers to accept a non-proliferation agreement if its context is believed to be a heightening of the bilateral arms race in strategic systems between the United States and the Soviet Union. And there will be other searching questions raised by the non-nuclear-weapons states in the current meeting of the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Conference at Geneva and beyond which require response.

But if we fail to create a world of non-proliferation, the result would not merely be more national nuclear systems and the instabilities that might accompany such a situation, but also a fragmenting of political relations within the non-Communist world. But if we should succeed—as we must try very hard to do—the world community will be drawn closer together.

What is at stake, therefore, in the discussions and negotiations that are upon us in these days, are issues which will set much of the framework for the organization of the world community over the next generation.

In Communist China, we are seeing one of the great dramas of modern history. The Long March veterans—who worked for more than thirty years in what appeared to be remarkable unity—have now split and are engaged in an open struggle for power. Beneath the surface of the struggle for power is a debate on policy between revolutionary romantics and pragmatists. The resolution of this debate will shape mainland policy and Communist China's relations for many years ahead.

This judgment reaches back to the nature and roots of the Chinese crisis. It is clear that after their remarkable victory in 1949, Chinese Communist leaders made two grave errors.

First, they set in motion a pattern of economic development focused on heavy industry and the modernization of their armed forces which was historically inappropriate. They behaved as if they were at a stage similar to Stalin's Soviet Union of 1930; in fact, they were closer to that of Japan near the turn of the century. Like Japan at that time, they needed to develop in modern China—as a foundation for industrialization—an agricultural system based on strong peasant incentives, combined with the massive application of chemical fertilizers. They chose collectivization and inadequate

investment in agriculture. Despite some shift in recent years toward a higher priority for agriculture, the result is a food-population position which is incompatible with rapid economic development.

Second, they chose to move out into the Asian and world scene with objectives that disregarded the realities of power in the world arena. They sought an expansion of control and influence beyond their capacity; and they failed.

In the face of these failures, the future of Chinese domestic and foreign policy are evidently now at stake as well as the future of the leaders engaged.

No one can confidently predict the timing and the sequence of the outcome. There is a decent hope, however, that soon or late, a mainland China will emerge which will accept as its primary task the modernization of the life of the nation and accept also the proposition that the international frontiers of the region shall not be changed by the use of force.

So far as the United States is concerned, President Johnson has made clear on a number of occasions that we look forward to that day and to welcoming that kind of mainland China into the community of nations.

IX

What I have asserted thus far is that the tasks of the second postwar generation may consist in:

First, moving from the mere frustration of aggression to a phase of settlement, reconciliation, and cooperation with respect to endemic disputes arising either with Communist regimes or between non-Communist states;

Second, moving forward in the tasks of growth in the developing regions, and especially coming to grips—as a world community—with the food-population problem;

Third, carrying forward, refining, and consolidating the movements towards regionalism—in Western Europe and elsewhere, as well as in global cooperative enterprises in the fields of aid, trade, money, and in various technical fields which lend themselves best to universal effort;

Fourth, moving towards a liquidation of key issues of the Cold War in Europe, and towards arms control, while working to bring a more moderate Communist China into a normal relationship to Asia and the world.

Taken together they offer expanding scope for the United Nations in the years ahead. In the past two decades, the U.N. has contributed to each major dimension of international policy; but the inherent schisms and conflicts of those years often by-passed the U.N. or permitted it only a secondary or marginal role. If we can move forward on the agenda I have outlined, the U.N. may begin more nearly to fulfill the functions envisaged for it in 1945.

Having held up this challenging but essentially hopeful vision of what may lie ahead, I would now wish to underline a general proposition:

"On occasion it may be proper to regard the course of history as inevitable, *ex post*; but not *ex ante*."

There was nothing inevitable about what we achieved in the first postwar generation: the revival of Western Europe; the preservation of freedom in Turkey, Greece, and West Berlin; the saving of South Korea and Malaya; the Alliance for Progress; the removal of Soviet missiles from Cuba; and all the rest. These enterprises took brave—and often visionary—men and women of many nations. They did not rely on inevitable historical trends: they shaped historical possibilities by their commitment.

Nor were our failures over these years

inevitable—explicable, as always, but not inevitable.

And there is no inevitability built into the projection I have outlined for the second postwar generation—only possibilities. And these constructive possibilities will not be made good unless we work as hard at them as we have worked in the past twenty years on a somewhat different agenda.

It would, in fact, not be difficult: surveying the forces at work within Western Europe; in East-West relations; in the dynamics of the developing regions; in the forces at play within Communist China—to project a quite different prospect: a prospect not of progressive movement towards order and reconciliation and progress, but towards disruption, fragmentation, mass hunger, and renewed danger.

For example, the great hopes for progress in East-West relations depend on the maintenance of an adequate, flexible, and integrated defense system in the West, as well as on an imaginative and creative approach to the East. There is no reason to believe that a failure of the West to stay together might not tempt Moscow again towards adventure.

Similarly, a failure of the Vietnamese and their allies to see through the engagement to an honorable peace could destroy the emerging foundation for confidence and regional cooperation in Asia, with further adverse consequences on every continent.

X

I have said little thus far about the American position on Vietnam because I wished to expose one American's view of the broad tasks of foreign policy that lie before us all. President Johnson is conducting a policy which, in fact, is already at grips with many of what I have called second-generation tasks. I come from a government which, contrary to a widespread view, is not overwhelmed and obsessed by the problem of Viet Nam.

One the other hand, we are confident that what we are seeking to accomplish in Viet Nam is right and essential if we are to move successfully through the great transition.

We are honoring a treaty which committed us to "act to meet the common danger" in the face of "aggression by means of armed attack" in the treaty area. And this commitment is also being honored by Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and Thailand—as well as by the remarkable action of South Korea, which was not bound by treaty in this matter.

We are also dealing with the gross and systematic violation of an agreement, signed in 1962, which committed all parties, including Hanoi, to withdraw their military forces from Laos; to refrain from reintroducing such forces; and to refrain from using the territory of Laos for interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

We are also encouraged by the efforts of the people of South Viet Nam to make a transition to orderly constitutional government of the kind which the people of South Korea have accomplished with such notable success since 1961.

And we are answering, as we have had to answer on other occasions, the question: Are the word and commitment to the United States reliable? For the United States cannot be faithful to its alliances in the Atlantic and unfaithful to its alliances in the Pacific.

I know that some of the younger generation in the United States—and, I daresay, in Great Britain—believe that we in the American Government are old-fashioned in our approach to Viet Nam. It is true that we recall often the lessons of the 1930's; we recall experiences in Greece and Berlin and Korea which are not part of the living memory of those now in universities. That is, I think, because our experience has forced us to contemplate the chaos since 1914 and

the reality of the task of building a durable peace. A new generation will, of course, decide what in its experience is to be remembered and set its own goals and priorities.

But in the perspective I have presented tonight, what is old-fashioned about Viet Nam is the effort by the leaders in Hanoi to make their lifelong dream of achieving control over Southeast Asia come to reality by the use of force.

It is their concept of "wars of national liberation" that is old-fashioned. It is being overtaken not merely by the resistance of the seven nations fighting there, but also by history and by increasingly pervasive attitudes of pragmatism and moderation.

History, I deeply believe, will show in Southeast Asia, as it has displayed in many other parts of the world, that the international *status quo* cannot be altered by use of external force. That demonstration is costing the lives of many South Vietnamese, Americans, Koreans, Australians, and others who understand the danger to them of permitting a change in the territorial or political *status quo* by external violence—who cherish the right of self-determination for themselves and for others.

If the argument I have laid before you is correct—and if we have the common will to hold together and get on with the job—the struggle in Viet Nam might be the last great confrontation of the postwar era.

If the Cuba missile crisis was the Gettysburg of the Cold War, Viet Nam could be the Wilderness; for, indeed, the Cold War has been a kind of global civil conflict. Viet Nam could be made the closing of one chapter in modern history and the opening of another.

XI

As benefits a world in transition, then, we in the American government, under President Johnson's leadership, are dealing with elements from the old agenda while doing what we can to define, grip, and move forward the new agenda.

President Johnson is honoring a Treaty placed before the Senate by President Eisenhower in 1954 and overwhelmingly approved. He is insisting on compliance with an international agreement made in Geneva in 1962, by the Administration of President Kennedy. But his thrust is forward. He has placed before the Congress a Space Treaty; proposals to expand East-West trade; to create the Asian Development Bank; a Consular Convention with the Soviet Union; a request for a resolution to multilateralize the American contribution to a sustained effort to win the race between food supplies and population increase.

It is clearly his hope to be able to present to the Senate a non-proliferation agreement; and we are prepared to put our best and most constructive minds to work in negotiations to head off, if possible, another major round in the arms race in strategic nuclear weapons.

In all this we are conscious that there is little we can accomplish by ourselves. The nation-state—whatever its size and resources—cannot solve the vast problems now before us or foreseeable. Nor is this any longer a bi-polar world, despite the continued disproportionate concentration of nuclear power in the United States and the Soviet Union. The dynamics of the lively first postwar generation has yielded a world arena of diverse nations determined to take a hand in their own destiny.

We shall achieve arrangements of authentic partnership—based on mutual respect and acknowledgement of interdependence—or we shall not deal successfully with the new agenda.

America is now—and, I believe—will continue to be, ready to play its proper role in such partnerships.

I concluded my last survey of American

* British Economy of the Nineteenth Century, Oxford, 1943, p. 143.

foreign policy from a British University platform twenty years ago with this injunction from one of our poets.¹

"One thought ever at the fore—
That in the Divine Ship, the World breast-
ing Time and Space,
All peoples of the globe together sail, sail
the same voyage,
Are bound to the same destination."

That, I believe, will remain the spirit of America's foreign policy in the generation ahead.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

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

[Roll No. 29]

Abbitt	Fallon	Murphy, N.Y.
Adams	Farbstein	Myers
Arends	Feighan	Nichols
Ashbrook	Fino	Nix
Barrett	Flynt	O'Hara, Mich.
Bell	Foley	O'Neill, Mass.
Betts	Friedel	Ottinger
Blanton	Fulton, Pa.	Philbin
Blatnik	Fuqua	Pirnie
Boggs	Gallagher	Pool
Bolling	Gardner	Pryor
Bow	Green, Oreg.	Pucinski
Brasco	Grover	Quile
Bray	Gubser	Quillen
Brown, Ohio	Gurney	Randall
Burke, Fla.	Hagan	Reid, Ill.
Button	Halleck	Resnick
Cabell	Hammer-	Robison
Cahill	schmidt	Ronan
Celler	Hanna	Rosenthal
Clancy	Hays	Rostenkowski
Cleveland	Heilstoski	St Germain
Collier	Henderson	Scherle
Conyers	Holland	Shipley
Corbett	Horton	Skubitz
Corman	Hosmer	Stafford
Cowger	Irwin	Staggers
Cramer	Jacobs	Steiger, Wis.
Dawson	Jones, Mo.	Teague, Tex.
Delaney	Keith	Tuck
Denney	Kelly	Tunney
Dent	King, Calif.	Udall
Diggs	Kluczynski	Van Deerlin
Donohue	Kuykendall	Vanik
Dulski	Lukens	Waggoner
Dwyer	McDade	Watkins
Eckhardt	McEwen	Watson
Edmondson	Macdonald,	Whalley
Edwards, Calif.	Mass.	Willis
Edwards, La.	Martin	Wyman
Ellberg	May	Zion
Evans, Colo.	Morse, Mass.	Zwach

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 305 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a message from the President.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, is the Clerk going to read the message from the President on the Selective Service or on the Peace Corps?

The SPEAKER. This is a message transmitting the Fifth Annual Report of the Peace Corps.

The message of the President on the Selective Service will come later.

Mr. HALL. I thank the Speaker.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF PEACE CORPS—MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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 Foreign Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Of the many efforts undertaken by this Nation to advance peace, prosperity, and understanding, few have inspired greater admiration among the people of the world than the Peace Corps. In 5 years, it has given new purpose to thousands of Americans, and new hope to millions abroad.

In 1968 Peace Corps volunteers will: Assist more than 400,000 farmers in their struggle against hunger.

Help educate more than 700,000 schoolchildren.

Help train 55,000 teachers.

Provide health services to more than 200,000 persons.

Help 75,000 men and women help themselves through private enterprise.

Bring greater opportunity to thousands of people through community development.

By August 1967 we will have more than 16,000 volunteers serving in 53 countries and one territory. By August 1968 there will be more than 19,000 volunteers—nearly double the number in 1964—active in 60 countries.

The Peace Corps has captured the imagination of our youth; 210 schools in 30 nations are operating today because American students have voluntarily assisted them under the school partnership program which we initiated in 1964. Their support, together with the help of Peace Corps volunteers, and with labor and land donated by the host country, is providing a home for learning for a great many children around the world. We hope to build 500 schools by mid-1967 and at least 1,000 schools in 45 countries by mid-1968.

The Peace Corps has provided an opportunity for tens of thousands of idealistic and able Americans, young and old, to serve their fellow men—with little thought of self or comfort, and with little recompense other than the reward of seeing human lives made better by their efforts.

It is building a growing reserve of capable and tested citizens devoted to public service. By 1970, there will be some 50,000 returned volunteers in the United States. Many of them, directly or after completing their education, plan to enter

Government service. Some have already returned to train new volunteers, and others are helping to administer programs throughout the world.

The Peace Corps produces a high yield in results, at a low budgetary cost. The number of volunteers has increased at a much faster rate than the Peace Corps budget. Over the years, the average cost of the program per volunteer has declined steadily—from a high of \$9,074 in fiscal 1963 to an estimated \$7,400 in 1967.

Today, the Peace Corps idea—the idea of voluntary public service abroad—is spreading to other countries. Already 18 Peace Corps, most of them based on the U.S. model, have been established by other industrialized nations. This is testimony, not only to the soundness of Peace Corps principles, but also to the living example of Peace Corps volunteers.

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the fifth annual report of the Peace Corps. It will be gratifying reading to all who are interested in this pioneering and humane endeavor.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 6, 1967.

COMMUNITY WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 76)

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 Ways and Means and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Once again we have evidence that public assistance is best achieved when we help the poor to help themselves.

This is documented by the report I transmit today on the community work and training program authorized by the Public Welfare Amendments of 1962.

These amendments gave new opportunities for community work and training to thousands of unemployed parents of dependent children.

Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 gave further impetus to this program. It reinforced the original act by providing the counseling, education, health, job placement, and other services necessary to give the individual a new start in life.

Experience under these programs has shown that many people—now unemployed and living in poverty—can help themselves. Three-fourths of the 133,000 welfare recipients who have enrolled in these programs since 1964 have been helped; 22,100 have already found jobs; 70,200 are in training for productive employment; 3,500 are taking advance vocational instruction; 6,700 now have the training and marketable skills that should enable them to find jobs soon.

In short, 102,500 Americans and their families have been given hope where hope did not exist before. This is an impressive record.

But no statistics can measure the gain in self-respect to these parents. These

¹ The American Diplomatic Revolution, Oxford, 1948, p. 24.

programs substitute a productive job for a life on welfare or in poverty. They provide the opportunity to break the vicious cycle of welfare dependency and poverty which burdens our society.

I urge the Congress to extend and make permanent this program to bring help to unemployed parents and through them hope to our most disadvantaged children.

I urge the States to study the lessons we have learned and to avail themselves fully of the promise which these programs hold.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 6, 1967.

MESSAGE ON SELECTIVE SERVICE — MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 75)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read:

THE BACKGROUND

To the Congress of the United States:

The knowledge that military service must sometimes be borne by—and imposed on—free men so their freedom may be preserved is woven deeply into the fabric of the American experience.

Americans have been obliged to take up arms in the cause of liberty since our earliest days on these shores. From the militiaman who shouldered his musket to protect his community in the wilderness, to the young recruit of today who serves the common defense and then returns to civilian life, we have known the price of freedom as well as its glory.

In 1940, the mounting threat of Axis aggression was poised against us. The 76th Congress responded by making compulsory military service a legal obligation in peacetime as well as war. Although this was the first peacetime draft in our history, it was an action consistent with our evolving traditions and responsibilities. As President Roosevelt said on that occasion:

America has adopted selective service in time of peace, and, in doing so, has broadened and enriched our basic concepts of citizenship. Beside the clear democratic ideals of equal rights, equal privileges and equal opportunities, we have set forth the underlying other duties, obligations and responsibilities of equal service.

Americans ever since then have come to know well those "broadened concepts of citizenship" of which Franklin Roosevelt spoke. Little more than a year later, war began. The Selective Service System established by that foresighted 76th Congress mustered the greatest military force in the history of the world.

After the end of World War II, in the face of new hostile threats, the 80th Congress met its obligation by enacting new selective service legislation. Six times since then, succeeding Congresses—the 81st, the 82d, the 84th, the 86th, and the 88th—have kept it alive as an indispensable part of our defense against an aggression which has taken different shapes but has never disappeared. Twice—in Korea, and today in Vietnam—we have

borne arms in the field of battle to counter that aggression.

Thus, for more than a quarter of a century, through total war and cold war and limited war, selective service has provided the Nation with the ability to respond quickly and appropriately to the varied challenges confronting our democracy.

THE PROBLEM TODAY

The Selective Service Act under which men today are drafted into our Armed Forces is now almost two decades old, about the age of many of the men who stand watch on the frontiers of freedom throughout the world.

That generation, whose lifetime coincides with our draft law, has grown to maturity in a period of sweeping change. We are in many ways a different nation—more urban, more mobile, more populous.

The youth of the country themselves have added most heavily to our growth in numbers. In 1948, when the present act was passed, less than 1.2 million male Americans were 18 years old. Today that number has increased about 60 percent to almost 1.9 million, and will exceed 2 million in the 1970's.

Because of this population increase, many more men of their generation are available for military duty than are required.

A decade ago, about 70 percent of the group eligible for duty had to serve with the Armed Forces to meet our military manpower needs.

Today, the need is for less than 50 percent, and only about a third or less of this number must be involuntarily inducted—even under the conditions of war. When the firing stops, as we all fervently hope it will soon, the requirements will be for fewer still.

The danger of inequity is imbedded in these statistics. It arises when not every eligible man must be called upon to serve. It is intensified when the numbers of men needed are relatively small in relation to the numbers available.

Fairness has always been one of the goals of the Selective Service System. When the present act was passed in 1948, one of its underlying assumptions was that the obligation and benefits of military service would be equitably borne.

The changing conditions which have come to our society since that act was established have prompted concern—in the executive branch, in the Congress, in the Nation generally—with whether the System might have drifted from the original concept of equity.

That concern deepened as young men were called to the field of combat.

A selective service system, of course, must operate well and fairly in peace as well as in times of conflict. But it is in the glare of conflict that the minds of all of us are focused most urgently on the need to review the procedures by which some men are selected and some are not.

Last July, by Executive order, I appointed a National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, composed of 20 citizens, distinguished and diverse in their representation of important elements of our national life.

I asked that Commission, headed by Mr. Burke Marshall, to study these questions, and indeed whether the need for the draft itself was ended or soon might be.

I instructed the Commission to consider the past, present, and prospective functioning of selective service and other systems of national service in the light of the following factors:

Fairness to all citizens;

Military manpower requirements;

The objective of minimizing uncertainty and interference with individual careers and education;

Social, economic, and employment conditions; and

Budgetary and administrative considerations; and

Any other factors the Commission might deem relevant.

The Commission undertook this responsibility with seriousness of purpose, and a clear recognition of the abiding importance these issues hold in American life today. It consulted with or sought the opinions of national leaders, Governors, mayors, and officials of the Federal Government; educators and students; business groups and labor unions; veterans organizations, religious leaders, and others broadly representing every sector of our society. I asked people across the land to send their thoughts to the Commission and many did.

The Commission's work is now concluded. Its report has been made available to the American public. I have studied that report carefully.

I have also had the benefit of two other recent studies relating to the same problems. Another distinguished group of leading citizens reviewed the selective service situation for the House Armed Services Committee. Its conclusions have been made available to me. Earlier, at my direction, the Secretary of Defense conducted a study of the relationship of the draft to military manpower utilization policies. It was completed in June of last year.

These reports have confirmed that continuation of the draft is still essential to our national security. They have also established that inequities do result from present selection policies, that policies designed for an earlier period operate unevenly under today's conditions, creating unfairness in the lives of some, promoting uncertainty in the minds of more.

To provide the military manpower this Nation needs for its security and to assure that the system of selection operates as equitably as possible, I propose that:

1. The selective service law under which men can be inducted into the Armed Forces be extended for a 4-year period, upon its expiration on June 30, 1967.

2. Men be inducted beginning at 19 years of age, reversing the present order of calling the oldest first, so that uncertainties now generated in the lives of young men will be reduced.

3. Policies be tightened governing undergraduate college deferments so that those deferments can never become exemptions from military service, and providing for no further postgraduate

deferments except for those in medical and dental schools.

4. Firm rules be formulated, to be applied uniformly throughout the country, in determining eligibility for all other types of deferment.

5. A fair and impartial random-FAIR-system of selection be established to determine the order of call for all men eligible and available for the draft.

6. Improvements in the Selective Service System be immediately effected to assure better service to the registrant both in counseling and appeals, better information to the public regarding the System's operation and broader representation on local boards of the communities they serve.

7. A study be conducted by the best management experts in the Government of the effectiveness, cost, and feasibility of a proposal made by the National Advisory Commission to restructure the organization of the Selective Service System.

8. The National Commission on Selective Service be continued for another year to provide a continuing review of the System that touches the lives of so many young Americans and their families.

9. Enlistment procedures for our National Guard and Reserve units be strengthened to remove inequities and to insure a high state of readiness for those units.

CONTINUATION OF THE DRAFT LAW

The United States must meet its military commitments for the national security, for the preservation of peace, and for the defense of freedom in the world. It must be able to do this under any circumstance, under any condition, under any challenge.

This fundamental necessity is the bedrock of our national policy upon which all other considerations must rest.

To maintain this ability we must continue the draft.

The volunteer tradition is strong in our Armed Forces, as it is in our national heritage. Except for the periods of major war in this century, it has been the chief source of our military manpower since the earliest days of the Republic.

It must remain so. Our Armed Forces will continue to rely mainly on those who volunteer to serve. This is not only consistent with the American tradition, it is also the best policy for the services themselves, since it assures a highly motivated and professionally competent career force.

Improving the quality of service life and increasing the rewards for service itself encourage volunteering. We have taken a number of actions toward this end and will initiate still others:

Four military pay raises in each of the last 4 years, averaging a total increase of 33 percent in basic pay. I shall shortly recommend another increase.

A military medicare program which expands medical care for the dependents of those on active duty, as well as for retired members and their dependents.

The cold war GI bill of rights, which provides education, training, medical,

and home loan benefits to returning servicemen.

The Vietnam Conflict Servicemen and Veterans Act of 1967, which I proposed last month, to provide additional benefits to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents.

I have asked the Secretary of Defense to submit to me this year a comprehensive study of the military compensation and retirement system.

To attract more physicians, dentists, and other members of the health professions to volunteer for military service, I am directing the Secretary of Defense to develop a broad program of medical scholarships. Students taking advantage of these scholarships would commit themselves to longer terms of obligated service.

At the same time that we have been increasing the incentives for volunteer service, we have also taken steps to reduce our requirements for men who must be drafted.

I have directed that the services place civilians in jobs previously held by men in uniform wherever this can be done without impairing military effectiveness. During fiscal 1967, 74,000 former military jobs will be filled by civilians. During the next fiscal year, an additional 40,000 such jobs will be so filled. If these measures were not taken, our draft calls would have to be much higher.

Starting last year, under Project 100,000, the military services have revised mental and physical standards to admit young men who were being rejected—more than half of whom had sought to volunteer. As a result, the services will accept this year 40,000 men who would have been disqualified under former standards. Next year, the Defense Department's goal is to accept 100,000 such men.

Finally, the Secretary of Defense is taking steps to expand opportunities for women in the services, thus further reducing the number of men who must be called involuntarily for duty.

But in spite of all we can and will do in this regard, we cannot realistically expect to meet our present commitments or our future requirements with a military force relying exclusively on volunteers.

We know that vulnerability to the draft is a strong motivating factor in the decision of many young men to enlist. Studies have shown that in the relatively normal years before the buildup in Vietnam, two out of every five enlistees were so motivated. Since then, the proportion has been considerably higher.

Research has also disclosed that volunteers alone could be expected to man a force of little more than 2 million.

Our military needs have been substantially greater than that ever since we first committed troops to combat in Korea in the summer of 1950. The average strength of our Armed Forces in the years between the end of hostilities in Korea and the buildup in Vietnam was 2.7 million. Today, we have 3.3 million men under arms, and this force will increase still further by June 1968 if the conflict is not concluded by then.

The question, whether we could increase incentives sufficiently to attract an exclusively volunteer force larger than any such force we have had in the past, has been subjected to intensive study.

That study concluded that the costs would be difficult to determine precisely, but clearly they would be very high.

Far more important is the position of weakness to which an exclusively volunteer force—with no provision for selective service—would expose us. The sudden need for more men than a volunteer force could supply would find the Nation without the machinery to respond.

That lack of flexibility, that absence of power to expand in quick response to sudden challenge, would be totally incompatible with an effective national defense. In short, it would force us to gamble with the Nation's security.

We look to, and work for, the day the fighting will end in Vietnam. We hope—it is the most profound hope of this administration as it is of this generation of Americans—that the years beyond that day will be years of diminishing tension in the world, of silent guns and smaller armies. The total efforts of this Government will be constantly directed toward reaching that time.

But although we are hopeful, we are realists too, with a realism bred into us through long and lasting experience. Any responsible appraisal of world conditions leads inevitably to this conclusion: We must maintain the capability for flexible response which we have today.

The draft is one of the essential and crucial instruments which assures us of that flexibility.

I recommend legislation to extend for 4 years the authority, which expires on June 30, 1967, to induct men into the Armed Forces.

THE ORDER OF CALL

The general procedure today for the selection of draft-eligible men is in the order of "oldest first"—from 26 downward.

In the period prior to the Vietnam buildup, when draft calls were small, the average age for involuntary induction was between 22 and 24 years.

All three of the recent studies of the draft reveal that the current order of call is undesirable from the point of view of everyone involved—and is actually the reverse of what it should be:

For the young men themselves, it increases the period of uncertainty and interferes with the planning of lives and careers.

For employers, it causes hardships when employees are lost to the draft who have been trained, acquired skills, and settled in their jobs.

For the Selective Service System, it proliferates the number of deferment applications and appeals. Claims for dependency and occupational deferments are much more frequent for men over the age of 20.

For the Armed Forces, it creates problems. The services have found that older recruits are generally less adaptable than are younger ones to the rigors of military training.

The time has clearly come to correct these conditions and remove the uncertainties which the present order of call promotes.

I will issue an Executive order directing that in the future, as other measures I am proposing are put into effect, men be drafted beginning at age 19.

DEFERMENT INEQUITIES

Almost 2 million young men—and soon many more—reach age 19 each year. The foreseeable requirement is to draft only 100,000 to 300,000 of them annually. We must ask: How shall those relatively few be selected? As the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service phrased it, "Who serves when not all serve?"

Past procedures have, in effect, reduced the size of the available manpower pool by deferring men out of it.

This has resulted in inequities.

Two separate groups of men have been selected out of consideration for military service:

1. REJECTS

In the past, many thousands of men were rejected—and put into deferred categories—who could have performed satisfactorily, sharing the burdens as well as the benefits of service. Most of these were disadvantaged youths with limited educational backgrounds or in some cases, curable physical defects.

We are taking action to correct this inequity. I referred earlier to Project 100,000 established by the Secretary of Defense. Under this program, the services are taking in men who would previously have been disqualified because of educational deficiencies or minor medical ailments.

With intensive instruction, practical on-the-job training and corrective medical measures, these young men can become good soldiers. Moreover, the remedial training they receive can enable them to live fuller and more productive lives. It is estimated that about half the men who enter the Armed Forces under this program will come as volunteers, the other half as draftees.

This will be a continuing program. The Nation can never again afford to deny to men who can effectively serve their country, the obligation—and the right—to share in a basic responsibility of citizenship.

2. COLLEGE STUDENTS

The National Advisory Commission on Selective Service found the issue of college student deferments to be the most difficult problem for its consideration. The Commission could not reach unanimity. This is not surprising, for it was sufficiently representative of the Nation itself to reflect the healthy diversity of opinion which centers on this subject.

Student deferments have resulted in inequities because many of those deferments have pyramided into exemptions from military service.

Deferred for undergraduate work, deferred further to pursue graduate study, and then deferred even beyond that for fatherhood or occupational reasons, some young men have managed to pile deferment on deferment until they passed the normal cutoff point for induction.

In this regard, a recent survey revealed that only 27 percent of one age group of graduate school students past the age of 26 had served in the Armed Forces—contrasted with approximately 70 percent of men of the same ages with educational backgrounds varying from college degrees to some high school training.

There is one group of postgraduate students to whom this condition does not apply—men who are studying to be doctors and dentists. About half of them later serve as medical officers in the Armed Forces.

Their service is vital. Because their studies are essential to military manpower needs, students engaged in such programs must continue to be deferred until their education is completed.

I have concluded, however, that there is no justification for granting further deferments to other graduate school students.

To correct the inequities in the deferments of postgraduate students, I shall issue an Executive order specifying that no deferments for postgraduate study be granted in the future, except for those men pursuing medical and dental courses.

Undergraduate students present a different problem for consideration.

Many citizens—including a majority of the members of the National Advisory Commission—hold that student deferments are of themselves inequitable because they grant to one group of men a special privilege not generally available to all. Their concern was heightened by the belief that a student deferment in a time of conflict might be an even greater privilege.

They contend that such deferments cannot properly be justified as being in the national interest. Moreover it is their conviction that the elimination of a student deferment policy would have no harmful effect on the educational process in this country. Indeed, they believe that the Nation's experience with the returning veterans of other wars indicates that interruption of college studies for military service actually results for many men in a more mature approach and a greater capacity for study.

Others—including a substantial minority of the Commission—believe just as strongly that college deferments from service are not unfair—however manifestly unfair are the conditions of life which permit some to go to college while others cannot.

They agree that the unpredictability of world conditions could conceivably work to the advantage of students who were able to defer their service. But they point out that the same unpredictability could work just as easily to opposite effect, that men who were deferred as college freshmen in 1963 would be graduating this spring into a world in which they could face the hazards of combat. Finally, this point of view calls attention to the fact that the elimination of student deferments would unduly complicate the officer procurement problems of the Armed Forces, for almost four out of five officers who come into the Services each year come from the Nation's colleges.

An issue so deeply important, with so many compelling factors on both sides, cannot be decided until its every aspect has been thoroughly explored.

I hope and expect that the Congress will debate the questions this issue poses for the Nation's youth and the Nation's future.

I will welcome the public discussion which the Commission report will surely stimulate.

I shall await the benefits of these discussions which will themselves be a great educational process for the Nation.

I will then take that Presidential action which, I believe, will best serve the national interest.

A FAIR AND IMPARTIAL RANDOM—FAIR—SYSTEM OF SELECTION

The paramount problem remains to determine who shall be selected for induction out of the many who are available.

Assuming that all the men available are equally qualified and eligible, how can that selection be made most fairly?

No question has received more thoughtful attention or more careful analysis.

There is no perfect solution. For the unavoidable truth is that complete equity can never be achieved when only some must be selected and only some must serve.

But a decision cannot be avoided. It is due. The question will become more urgent with the passing months and years.

I have concluded that the only method which approaches complete fairness is to establish a fair and impartial random—FAIR—system of selection which will determine the order of call for all equally eligible men.

That FAIR system would operate generally as follows:

At age 18, all men would be examined to determine their physical and mental eligibility.

All eligible men reaching age 19 before a designated date would be placed in a selection pool.

The FAIR system would then determine their order of call.

They would be selected in that order of call, for induction at age 19, to fill draft calls placed by the Department of Defense.

Those not reached during this period would drop to a less vulnerable position on the list with the entry of the next year's group of eligible men into the selection pool.

All men would retain their vulnerability to the draft, in diminishing order by age group up to 26, in the event of a national emergency. Those who had received deferments would continue liable, as at present, until their 35th birthday.

This system, giving young men a clear indication of a likelihood of being drafted, in conjunction with the youngest first order of call, will further reduce uncertainty in the planning of futures and careers.

I am instructing the Director of Selective Service, working in collaboration with the Secretary of Defense, to develop a fair and impartial random—FAIR—system of selection to become fully op-

erational before January 1, 1969. This system will determine the order of call for induction of qualified and available 19-year-olds and older men as their deferments expire.

SELECTIVE SERVICE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The proposals I am presenting in this message have one common objective: Insofar as it is possible to do so, to make certain that men who must be called to serve their country, and fight and die for it if necessary, will be chosen equitably and justly.

The governing concept I propose for selection is one of equal and uniform treatment for all men in like circumstances.

The National Advisory Commission has reported that in order to achieve that objective in all its dimensions, the Selective Service System itself should be restructured.

The Commission presented its conviction that the System's decentralized operation, with more than 4,000 neighborhood boards, 56 State headquarters and 95 appeal boards—all functioning under general and sometimes inconsistent guidelines—is not responsive to the requirements of our Nation today. It believed that uniformity of treatment would be difficult to achieve through that System.

The Commission recommended that the Selective Service System be consolidated. It suggested a coordinated structure of eight regions, embracing from 300 to 500 area offices located in major population centers and staffed with full-time Government employees. It proposed a system modernized by means of new management techniques, communications technology, and data processing equipment.

I believe these recommendations should be exposed to further searching analysis and study by management experts building on the work the Commission has done.

The Selective Service System has done a good job for America. For a quarter of a century those who have been responsible for its operation have provided the Nation with an inspiring study of patriotic citizens volunteering their time and devotion to demanding tasks vitally affecting the national welfare.

Moreover, as I have already observed, the System itself has been flexible and responsive, meeting the widely varying calls for manpower placed on it over the past 20 years.

And beyond these considerations are others more difficult to measure, but deeply important nonetheless.

The Selective Service System is a part of America, a part of the process of our democracy, a part of our commitment to a full regard for the rights of the individual in our society. Because of the large number of registrants they must classify, many local draft boards in large cities cannot fulfill completely the function intended for them. But nonetheless the draft board concept is built on a uniquely American belief—that local citizens can perform a valuable service to the Government and at the same time personalize the Government's procedures to a young man fulfilling one of his

earliest and most serious obligations of citizenship.

We cannot lightly discard an institution with so valuable a record of effectiveness and integrity.

Neither can we afford to preserve it, if we find that in practice it cannot adapt to the new controlling concept of equal and uniform treatment.

These counterbalancing considerations highlight the need to subject the System's organization to intensive study by experts skilled in management techniques and methods on the basis of the Commission's work.

I am instructing the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Selective Service System, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget jointly to establish a task force to review the recommendations for a restructured Selective Service System made by the National Advisory Commission. This review will determine the cost, the method of implementation, and the effectiveness of the System the Commission recommends, in view of the changes in the System I am proposing in this message.

In the meantime we can make certain changes to strengthen the System.

The Commission study brought into focus areas where immediate improvement can and should be put into effect.

I am instructing the Director of the Selective Service System to:

Assure that advisers and appeal agents are readily available to all registrants.

Examine the System's appeals procedures to insure that the rights of the individual are fully protected.

Improve the System's information policies so that all registrants and the public generally will better understand the System's operations.

In conjunction with Gov. Farris Bryant, Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, work with the Governors to assure that all local boards are truly representative of the communities they serve and to submit periodic reports on the progress in this area.

RESERVE POLICIES

The National Advisory Commission focused attention on the administration of enlistments into Reserve and National Guard units. The Commission expressed concern over the inequities it saw in the enlistment procedures of these units.

The Reserve forces are essential to our military posture and are an integral part of it. My first concern is that these forces be maintained at their authorized strengths, and in a state of readiness for deployment, if and when they are needed.

I also believe that the Reserve components should, like the Active Forces, be manned primarily by volunteers.

Two steps have recently been taken by the Secretary of Defense to assure greater equity in the enlistment policies of the Reserve components:

Men who meet qualification standards must be accepted into Reserve units in the order of their application.

Reservists who are not satisfactorily fulfilling their obligation will be ordered to active duty for up to 24 months.

Authority to order such reservists to

duty is provided in the Department of Defense 1967 Appropriations Act. I recommend that such authority be incorporated in permanent legislation.

I have concluded that two additional actions should now be taken:

First, I am directing the Secretary of Defense to give priority to Reserve enlists who are under draft age—those young men 17 to 18½ years of age—to encourage a maximum number of volunteers who are not immediately draft liable. Reserve deferments for men who are draft liable will be authorized only to the extent required to fill specific vacancies in Reserve components.

Second, I recommend that the Congress enact standby authority to allow the Department of Defense to draft men into Reserve and National Guard units whenever the authorized strength of these units cannot otherwise be maintained.

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON SELECTIVE SERVICE

The work of the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service represents the most comprehensive study of this system since it began 20 years ago. Any citizen who reads the report of the Commission—and I urge all citizens to do so—will recognize that the distinguished members have provided the most penetrating analysis of selective service in our history.

To provide the American people with a continuing review of a system which touches every American family and to assure the diligent pursuit of the actions I have discussed and approved in this message, as well as other suggestions in the Commission report, I am extending the life of the National Advisory Commission for an additional year.

CONCLUSION

Service performed by the youth of our Nation honors us all.

Americans have good reason to respect the long tradition of service which is manifested in every flight line and outpost where we commit our bravest men to the guardianship of freedom.

We have witnessed in our day the building of another tradition—by men and women in the Peace Corps, in VISTA, and in other such programs which have touched, and perhaps even changed, the life of our country and our world.

This spirit is as characteristic of modern America as our advanced technology, or our scientific achievements.

I have wondered if we could establish, through these programs and others like them, a practical system of nonmilitary alternatives to the draft without harming our security.

Both the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service and the group reporting to the Congress posed this question for study.

Both found the answer to be that we cannot.

But the spirit of volunteer service in socially useful enterprises will, we hope, continue to grow until that good day when all service will be voluntary, when all young people can and will choose the kind of service best fitted to their own needs and their Nation's.

We will hasten it as we can. But until it comes, because of the conditions of the world we live in now, we must continue to ask one form of service—military duty—of our young men. We would be an irresponsible Nation if we did not—and perhaps even an extinct one.

The Nation's requirement that men must serve, however, imposes this obligation: that in this land of equals, men are selected as equals to serve.

A just nation must have the fairest system that can be devised for making that selection.

I believe the proposals I am making today will help give us that system.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 6, 1967.

The message was, without objection, referred by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT) to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON SELECTIVE SERVICE

Mr. ALBERT. 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 Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the President's message on the draft deserves, and I know it will get, the earnest and thorough consideration of every Member of the House. We are all in favor of a fair draft system and of eliminating any element of unfairness in the present law.

The President concludes, first of all—as he must, in the light of world conditions—that this Nation must continue to rely on a selective service system in order to be able to meet its obligations and commitments. There can be no question but what the President is right in this conclusion.

Everyone would be happier if it were possible to say the draft was no longer needed and we could fill our Armed Forces with volunteers alone. But it is not possible to say that now. The military services could not get enough volunteers unless pay and other benefits were raised so high that the cost of maintaining a military force would skyrocket.

More important still, even if we were to decide to let that cost go up, a cutoff point would have to be reached somewhere. Experience shows clearly that an exclusively volunteer force under present circumstances would total no more than 2 million men. The average size of the Military Establishment in the years before Vietnam was 2.7 million. It will probably go back to that level when the conflict in Vietnam is over.

Suppose, then, this Nation agreed to pay the additional \$10 billion a year—or whatever it would cost, and no one has yet been able to come up with precise figures—to maintain a volunteer force of 2.7 million men.

At that moment, we would forfeit our flexibility to respond to any threat to our security requiring a force greater than that. To do what we have to do in Viet-

nam today as well as to man our defense line around the world, it is necessary to keep under arms a military force of 3.3 million.

We could never gamble so recklessly with our Nation's safety.

But if it is clear that we must continue to have a draft authority, it is no less clear that the system under which men are drafted must be just as fair as it can possibly be made.

Under the program described in the President's message, eligible men would be chosen for service through a system of impartial random selection. The key word is "eligible." All young men will first be thoroughly tested and examined to assure that they are in fact qualified for military service. Once this is done, there will be many thousands more who are eligible and available than it will be necessary to induct. The selection system the President proposes is simply a means of giving all those men the exact same chance, on the same footing—with out regard to the social condition of their lives, their wealth, their educational achievements, or any other extraneous factor.

I join the President in his desire to equalize the chances of all eligible young men to be drafted.

Through all our history we have found it necessary to impose military obligation on individual men in times of crisis. But through that same period of history we have built an unmatched record of honoring individual rights.

I urge and am sure we will receive from the House prompt and earnest consideration of the President's program.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with deep interest to the President's message on selective service. In his time President Franklin Roosevelt spoke of the broadening and enrichment of our basic concepts of citizenship that had come to us with the adoption of selective service. President Johnson, in reminding us of the words of President Roosevelt, reawakens in his countrymen an all-possessing sense of patriotism, with its accompanying responsibilities and rewards, and imparts a further enrichment to our broadening concepts of citizenship.

President Johnson pleads for that which all Americans want and demand—absolute fairness in the operation of a Selective Service System that selects some men and leaves others untouched.

If we cannot obtain absolute fairness in this—a system that gives favoritism to none, a system that operates alike on the rich and the poor, the youth of wealth and of poverty—we are not worthy of the heritage of free government and abundance of opportunity that the struggle and the sacrifices and the fulfilled dreams of our ancestors have bestowed upon us.

All this is stressed in the powerful message to the reading of which I have just listened. The immediate steps ordered by President Johnson are all in this direction of absolute fairness to which President Johnson has dedicated himself and which is the keynote of today's message. On some matters on which there is honest disagreement, as pointed out by the President, the counsel

and advice of all Americans is requested. That is the way decisions of prudence and wisdom best are reached in the arena of public discussion in which Americans talk and think things out together. That is the thought of President Johnson.

I was happy to note that the President would exempt students of medicine and dentistry who were completing their professional courses, and that one good reason he gave for this exemption was that there was a scarcity of doctors and dentists in the armed services as well as in civilian life and that many of these medical and dental students on graduation would become members of the medical and dental corps of the armed services.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks on the President's message on Selective Service.

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

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is Consent Calendar day.

The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 273 to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments:

H.J. RES. 273

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 316(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This ends the call of bills on the Consent Calendar.

LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. MORTON. 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 Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to publicly thank my colleagues in the House for their favorable action today on House Joint Resolution 273, sponsored by my good friend, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MACHEN].

I sponsored an identical resolution, House Joint Resolution 274.

The purpose of the legislation is to

give our Maryland tobacco farmers, some of whom are in Virginia, leasing flexibility when their crops come under acreage controls of the Department of Agriculture.

This leasing arrangement, enjoyed by many other farmers growing other crops under acreage controls, is an option that often permits a farmer to continue growing a particular crop under the restrictions of acreage controls.

Just a few short days ago, our type 32 tobacco growers in Maryland and Virginia voted on whether or not to put their 1967 crop under proposed acreage allotment controls. By a narrow margin, the referendum failed.

Thus, for the second year in a row, type 32 tobacco will not be grown under acreage controls and will have to stand on its own.

Also, it means those of us who represent growers of type 32 tobacco will again be faced with the battle over export subsidy incentive payments.

Maryland tobacco was barred from the 5-cent-per-pound subsidy payments when the program went into effect last year. We failed to convince the Secretary of Agriculture that type 32 tobacco was deserving of the subsidy payments because of its dependence on export markets.

I believe as many others close to this problem do, that the Secretary of Agriculture is wrong and arbitrary in denying the export subsidy. We also believe the Secretary has acted in a discriminatory manner, and one which can only hurt the tobacco growers, who, after all, are farmers and the ones the Department of Agriculture and its Secretary should be working for and not against.

At this point, I do not believe the Secretary of Agriculture will change his mind and allow the export subsidy for the 1967 Maryland tobacco crop.

Thus, we have the problem again. The entire issue of what crop gets an export subsidy and what crop does not is certainly debatable.

I hope that later in this Congress we can resolve this question to the satisfaction of all, or at least work out a clarified ruling on it.

Again, let me thank my colleagues for extending a helping hand to the Maryland tobacco growers by their favorable action today.

LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, passage today of my resolution, House Joint Resolution 273 will put Maryland tobacco farmers on an equal footing with other farmers in other tobacco-producing States in the transfer of tobacco acreage allotments.

It will permit a more flexible policy of transferring small nonproducing allot-

ments in order to consolidate them with producing acreage. We had hoped that its passage would have the effect of easing the way for a favorable vote on the marketing quota referendum last week, but our tobacco farmers did not give the referendum a large enough majority to reinstate the quotas. There was some feeling among the tobacco farmers that the reduction of Agriculture Department's overall acreage for tobacco production had an adverse effect on the farmers. However, there will be another referendum next year and it is my expectation that the necessary two-thirds majority will be given the quotas.

Certainly a liberalization of the transfer policy will be a step toward helping tobacco farmers produce more efficiently. It is clear that the purpose of the original restriction on lease and transfer of Maryland tobacco acreage allotments, which was placed on the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 in the early 1960's, no longer exists, and that it may actually be a hindrance to the efficient production of this crop, which is the major agricultural industry in my district.

Mr. Speaker I urge my colleagues in both Houses to act favorably on my resolution. At the same time I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the chairman of the Tobacco Subcommittee [Mr. ABBITT], and the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture [Mr. POAGEL], for their expeditious action on my legislation.

TOMORROW'S ABC'S—ANARCHY, BRUTALITY, AND CRIME?

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, if an award were to be made to the American who has best accepted the responsibility of citizenship I believe the prime candidate would be the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover. Because of this, I think Mr. Hoover should be heard when he addresses himself to the responsibilities of American citizenship as he did recently in an article in the February issue of the Veterans of Foreign Wars magazine.

In this instance, Mr. Hoover not only criticizes recent court decisions which have allowed "the supervisory control which courts exercise over law enforcement," but he also prods American citizens, urging them to open their eyes, call upon their intestinal fortitude, and take a stand against a judicial trend which is leading an irresponsible citizenry toward chaos.

Today the responsibilities of citizenship have eroded to a point where Americans seem to shrug at unfounded allegations of police brutality, think Escobedo and Miranda are Supreme Court Justices, and cannot be bothered with "getting involved."

A February 14, 1967, news story in the Chicago Tribune provides a synopsis of Mr. Hoover's article and states in the headline that the FBI Director "Raps Court Control Over Police," but I believe the paragraphs which discuss what lies behind the Court decisions—the "how it got that way"—are even more imperative. It seems to reduce down to the fact that each individual must become concerned if he wishes to avoid Mr. Hoover's predicted ABC's. I, therefore, include the article in the RECORD at this point:

HOOVER RAPS COURT CONTROL OVER POLICE—RULES PERTAINING TO EVIDENCE CITED

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in a by-lined article in the February issue of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Magazine, is critical of "the supervisory control which courts exercise over law enforcement thru the exclusionary theory whereby evidence obtained in violation of certain complex and indecisive rules cannot be used in a criminal trial."

J. Edgar Hoover's article titled "A Primer for Today" decries the fact that many of the moral precepts of our forefathers, where ". . . the line between right and wrong cut sharp and clear, and few Americans reached adulthood without any equally clear knowledge of the behavior fitting either category . . ." have been "erased."

CITES CITIZENS' APATHY

"What attitudes are being recorded in our primer for today's children to absorb? . . . unfortunately, growing numbers of citizens care nothing about American attitudes. Boredom, or apathy, reaches its unattractive height in the phenomenon summed up in the words: 'I don't want to get involved.'

"This is the excuse projected by citizens who refuse to accept the responsibilities of citizenship. It is the shamed apology of those who can watch a killer stalk his victim without lifting a finger to dial the police or those who in the depths of the night, hear a cry for help without responding in any way."

AFFLICTED WITH CONFUSION

The FBI director charges that: "Currently, a great many good Americans appear to be afflicted with a kind of confusion which I can describe only as sentimental myopia . . . it is the shortsightedness, in instance after instance, which permits turnstile justice and judicial technicalities to nullify the most proficient police work."

It will take alert citizens, better citizens, more conscientious citizens to effect essential changes and reverse those trends which seem to be moving us almost inexorably toward the edge of chaos.

"Unless those changes are made," the article concludes, "and those trends reversed, the next generation of Americans will learn from a new primer—and its ABC's will read anarchy, brutality, and crime."

MORE ON GOVERNMENT CONTROLS

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHBROOK] 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, where government regulation at the Federal, State, or local levels seeks to

control areas best left to the private sector, it seems that the individual usually is left holding the bag. Barron's, the business and financial weekly, describes briefly in its March 6, 1967, issue, the present situation in New York City under the present rent control program. Accordingly to Barron's:

Financially, physically and morally, rent control has become a malevolent source of decay.

It will be remembered that rent controls were observed nationally in the postwar years. However, in the mid-fifties most of the major cities abolished rental controls. Today, New York City is the last of the major cities to have such regulations in force. If Barron's appraisal of the role played by rent control in the present New York housing situation is realistic, we can add another chapter to the long history of conditions in which governmental regulation failed to remedy undesirable circumstances.

I include the article, "Political Vacancy—Rent Control Will Mean a Grim Future for Fun City," in the RECORD, at this point:

POLITICAL VACANCY—RENT CONTROL WILL MEAN A GRIM FUTURE FOR FUN CITY

"In Gotham one may peddle pornographic literature, panhandle or commit petty larceny with relative impunity; the man who really lives dangerously these days is the landlord (or slumlord, as he is usually called). With the help of a high-speed computer, the Department of Buildings has taken to compiling and publicizing lists of landlords who allegedly are habitual violators of the housing codes. Several officials have warmly endorsed rent strikes as a means of redressing tenant grievances. Finally, at last week's hearings Hortense Gabel, head of the Rent and Rehabilitation Administration, told the City Council that the housing shortage remains as acute as ever. Hence she formally requested a two-year extension of rent controls."

Thus wrote Barron's on January 27, 1964. Today the Democrat in Gracie Mansion has yielded to a nominal Republican, while Gotham, to an increasingly harassed and sullen populace, has come to be known as Fun City; otherwise not much has changed. The customary demonstration by angry landlords and aggrieved tenants took place on schedule a few days ago outside City Hall. Next week Mrs. Gabel's successor, Frederic S. Barman, will urge the City Council to give the quarter-century-old "emergency" restraints a fresh lease on life. After the customary formalities, the lawmakers, with fine bipartisanship, are sure to oblige.

So what else is new, the hardened observer of New York's political and economic scene is likely at this point to shrug. The answer is plenty. For one thing, the Lindsay Administration, unlike its predecessor, no longer troubled to conceal its aim of perpetuating rent control not merely for the duration of some fictitious "emergency," but indefinitely. Toward this end City Hall, by hook or by crook, has rebuffed all moves toward decontrol; on the contrary, a report issued recently by the ironically named Rent and Rehabilitation agency raised the threat of extending curbs from old buildings to new ones. Thanks in no small measure to such misguided public policy, large parts of the five boroughs, from the East Bronx to Coney Island, are turning into slum, while Gotham's desperate financial plight grows steadily worse. New York City may or many not plunge into bankruptcy. If it does, nobody ever need ask whether it fell or was pushed.

Of all the pushers—a long line of politicians stretching back to William O'Dwyer,

if not further—the Lindsay Administration ranks as the worst. In the early postwar years rent control, whether right or wrong, at least was nationwide. By the mid-Fifties, however, most of the U.S. had returned to a free market for shelter; since 1962, when Albany made rent control a local option, New York alone among the nation's major cities has lived under its roof. To justify it, City Hall in recent years has resorted to increasingly doubtful statistics. The latest exercise, an analysis of a 1965 Housing and Vacancy Survey of the Census Bureau, made by Prof. Chester Rapkin of Columbia University, came up with a city-wide vacancy rate of only 3.19%, well below the 5% prescribed by law as mandatory for decontrol. Hence the Mayor's office concludes that the ceilings must remain.

The Rapkin report is a curious document. It was prepared by a man who (according to a complaint recently filed in court) occupies a rent-controlled seven-room apartment, a state of affairs which plaintiff views as "a serious conflict of interests which would or might tend to prevent, obfuscate or color any objective finding or opinion . . ." Be that as it may, City Hall has been strangely reticent about his findings. Though the report constitutes its sole legal grounds for continuation of rent control, public hearings on which begin next week, copies were made available to interested parties only a few days ago, and then only after an appeal to the courts. Quick scrutiny discloses massive defects. To arrive at its findings, for one, the report (like the Census samplings) excluded from its count nearly 75,000 apartments (roughly half the unadjusted total) which, for one reason or another, were labeled "vacant but not available." By omitting completed buildings for which no certificates of occupancy had yet been issued, it also ignored another 35,000-40,000 dwelling units.

As analyzed by Hyman Sard, professor of economics at Brooklyn College, in behalf of the Community Housing Improvement Program, Inc., a newly organized and aggressive group of property-owners and other concerned citizens, the Census data show a true vacancy rate of well over 5%. Numbers games aside, the facts are clear. Although the population of the five boroughs has increased little, more vacancies by actual count exist today than at any time since 1940, at the depth of the real estate depression. Even the low official vacancy rate now exceeds that of any other city when it opted for decontrol. More than two decades after World War II, only a doctrinaire social leveler, or a power-hungry bureaucrat, could pretend that a critical housing shortage still exists.

All of which brings us to Messrs. Lindsay, Berman et. al., who make no effort to hide their leanings. Thus, on more than one issue involving landlords' rights, the Rent and Rehabilitation Administration has been openly reluctant to carry out its legal mandate. Its inexcusable delay in making public the Rapkin report has been cited. Far more serious, although the law stipulates that various "classes" of housing (say, apartments renting for \$200-\$24 per month) must be decontrolled if their vacancy rate exceeds 5%, the agency, despite ample evidence, has balked either at making such a determination or even at redefining the word "class." (The case is now in the courts.) On the contrary, its thrust is all the other way. Thus, Mr. Berman seeks to recontrol any decontrolled apartment "where lack of maintenance and service result (sic) in conditions dangerous to life or health." In a thinly veiled threat to the owners of new buildings, he also warns that "the continued spiralling of rentals in the uncontrolled sector" may lead to controls.

Officialdom, in short, yearns to perpetuate and extend increasingly obvious evils. Rent control has deprived Our Town of tens of

thousands of young and growing families who cannot bid in a free market for apartments preempted by an aging—and frequently well-to-do—minority of subsidized squatters. It has contributed to the deterioration of neighborhoods and the spread of slums: from 1960 to 1965, the Rapkin report concedes, "deteriorating" dwellings rose from 15% of all controlled rental units to 23%, a shocking trend which, if unchecked, will blight one-third of New York's total stock of shelter in less than another decade. It has impaired property values and endangered billions of dollars worth of mortgages held by commercial and savings banks. Finally, through the rise in real estate tax delinquencies and the loss of an estimated \$200 million per year in collectible taxes, it has robbed New York City of desperately needed revenue. Financially, physically and morally, rent control has become a malevolent source of decay.

Politicians, of course, may not agree. Asked last week to take a stand, Sen. Javits (R., N.Y.) politely declined. Governor Rockefeller, by quietly pushing a bill in Albany to delay the next scrutiny of rent control till 1970, is aiding and abetting his fellow Republican downstate (whose term of office by coincidence, ends in 1969). Their default leaves the issue squarely up to those who have a stake in New York City. The time to strike a blow for the future is now.

DMSO, A PERSECUTED DRUG

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

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

There was no objection.

MR. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, in 1965 the Food and Drug Administration terminated the experimental use of dimethyl sulfoxide, commonly called DMSO. This decision caused widespread anguish, pain, and suffering to literally thousands of patients in this country and abroad who were experiencing relief from painful maladies through the use of this drug under careful supervision of qualified physicians. After strong and persistent protests, and after acquiring proof of the safety of the use of this drug under the care of competent physicians, the Food and Drug Administration last December with much fanfare announced that it was reopening the door to further testing.

Many physicians and thousands of sufferers rejoiced at this news, but it has developed that the announcement really was a cruel hoax to these people. The terms and conditions laid down by the FDA were so stringent that the pharmaceutical industry has not been able to make the drug available for further testing and relief.

I intend to make public as much of the record as possible during the next few weeks in connection with this sad chapter in American history.

Many knowledgeable scientists are firmly convinced that DMSO is not simply another new drug but that it is a truly significant new principle of medicine.

It is apparent that if present-day FDA guidelines were in force in years past, that the use of aspirin, penicillin, and cortisone would have been delayed many, many years.

One of the leaders in the movement to free DMSO for full clinical testing under strict supervision of medical doctors has been the very able associate professor, department of surgery, University of Oregon Medical School, Dr. Stanley W. Jacob.

The Portland Oregonian last December published an excellent editorial of initial reaction to the FDA relaxation, and I shortly thereafter received a letter from Dr. Jacob, both of which I include here-with:

[From the Oregonian, Dec. 23, 1966]

DMSO ON PAROLE

The Federal Food and Drug Administration now has said it will permit closely-controlled testing of DMSO to resume, and while this is not a complete victory for the backers of this promising new drug it is at least a foot in the door. Even with the extraordinary restrictions placed by the FDA on the test program for dimethyl sulfoxide it should be possible in time to determine scientifically whether the Oregon discoverers of its medical uses are right in their belief in its efficacy as a pain reliever and in the treatment of many stubborn ailments.

DMSO's best hope of acceptance may lie in its future in Europe. It was a prescription drug in Germany, enjoying an enormous sale, until it voluntarily was withdrawn from the market when the FDA announced its ban on further testing in the United States a year ago. Now sales in Europe will be resumed, and if DMSO continues to benefit its users without producing harmful side effects this record in time should erode the hard core of resistance which has developed against it in the conservative wing of the U.S. medical profession.

As for the U.S. drug industry, which had spent millions testing DMSO prior to the ban, the outlook is less certain. Unless drug manufacturers can see some early prospects of a green light from the FDA for the marketing of DMSO, they aren't going to be anxious to throw good money after bad.

No experimental drug in medical history has received such harsh treatment from the U.S. guardians of the public health, or on the record thus far deserved it less. Had the same rules applied to penicillin or cortisone or even aspirin in their infancy, they never would have made it to the druggist's shelves. DMSO simply has had the bad break of being the first major drug discovery to come along since the uproar over thalidomide, leaving nobody quite certain just how much testing is needed to make certain there will be no repetition of that colossal blunder. It also suffers the handicap of the widespread publicity that was inevitable when DMSO's remarkable qualities became known, but which is deplored by traditionalists in the medical profession who think the news of pharmaceutical discoveries ought to be restricted to scientific journals.

Despite all these roadblocks in DMSO's path, it one day is certain to attain full acceptance if it truly deserves it. Millions of Americans in pain know about DMSO and what it has done for the few thousands who have used it in prior tests. If it really produces the bad effects FDA seemingly continues to suspect, they will want to see the evidence of that. Really, FDA will be tested in the court of public opinion while DMSO resumes tests in the clinics.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON MEDICAL SCHOOL, DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY,

Portland, Oreg., January 1, 1967.
Representative WENDELL WYATT,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WYATT: I was naturally pleased the door was theoretically

opened for future testing of DMSO in the United States by the Food and Drug Administration with their announcement in the Federal Register of December 23, 1966. Since that announcement, I have given thought to the matter and have discussed it with others, including representatives of the pharmaceutical industry.

The pharmaceutical industry is reluctant to apply to reinstitute studies at this time. The reason for the reluctance of the drug companies is that the Food and Drug Administration in their announcement established the concept of *prior approval* for experimental drugs. This has not and is not being required for the evaluation of any other compound. The companies thus believe that FDA is prejudicial in the handling of DMSO. The opinion of the representatives of the pharmaceutical industry, with whom I have spoken, is that to accede to the prior approval concept would serve as a precedent for other agents they might wish to test and increase their difficulties in bringing new drugs to the service of the American people. The real worry the drug companies have, however, is that this is another indication that FDA is not acting fairly in the DMSO matter.

The most important question as I look at it is not one of prior approval. It is simply whether or not the Food and Drug Administration, an agency of Health, Education and Welfare in the United States, is operating in the best interests of the American people. The announcement by FDA on the 23rd of December completely disregarded the following facts:

1) Over 1,300 clinical investigations evaluated DMSO in the United States during its two years of clinical investigation. This number is more than one-half percent of the practicing doctors in this country. The FDA in essence charged that these individuals were not objective in their reports. The FDA announcement ignored the safety and efficacy of DMSO as shown by the overwhelming majority of investigators who have studied it.

2) Three pharmaceutical companies (Merck, Sharp & Dohme, Syntex, and Squibb) submitted new drug applications in the spring of 1965 saying that enough data had been accumulated to release DMSO as a prescription drug in the United States. Since that time additional studies have appeared showing safety and efficacy. To relegate DMSO to the status of a "partial experimental drug" does not seem to be consistent with published data in the medical literature on dimethyl sulfoxide. The FDA announcement ignored the evidence from which 3 of the finest pharmaceutical companies in the nation based their requests almost two years ago to release DMSO for prescription use in the U.S.

3) The announcement by FDA precluded the use of DMSO by any other route except the skin. In so doing, FDA discounted the fact that DMSO administered into the eyes of patients by Dr. Dan Gordon, Associate Professor of Ophthalmology at Cornell University Medical Center, has been shown to be the first effective therapy for corneal edema. They discounted the fact that DMSO administered into the urinary bladder of patients with interstitial cystitis by Dr. Bruce Stewart of the Cleveland Clinic produced significant relief for patients with this miserable disease. They discounted the fact that DMSO injected under the skin by Dr. Arthur Scherbel, Chairman of the Department of Rheumatology at the Cleveland Clinic, was shown to be effective therapy for contractures.

4) The FDA announcement ignored preliminary evidence that mixtures of DMSO with other substances represented effective therapy for diseases not responding well to conventional treatment. For instance, a double blind study presented before the Academy of Investigative Dermatology prior

to the American Medical Association meeting last June showed unequivocal benefit when topical DMSO with thiobenzadole was employed for the treatment of creeping eruption—a nasty parasitic infection of the skin. This study was reported by Drs. Robert Katz and Robert W. Hood of the University of Miami, Florida.

5) The FDA announcement ignored the possibility mentioned by Ochs in an article entitled "Topical Anesthesia for Myringotomy" reporting that a local anesthetic (tetracaine) in DMSO applied to the eardrum of patients permitted incision and drainage without pain. The alternatives of either pain or a general anesthetic are not in the best interests of the patient.

6) The FDA announcement completely disregarded the fact that DMSO with cortisone has been shown to be of value in the treatment of human cancer. Dr. Ernest Ayre of the National Cancer Cytology Center, New York, presented preliminary evidence at the recent New York Academy of Sciences Symposium in March, 1966, that DMSO-cortisone applied for the treatment of carcinoma *in situ* of the human cervix was followed by objective evidence of improvement. This was demonstrated microscopically. In this study, the unique carrying action of DMSO was utilized. Ayre concluded that the DMSO principle possessed a significant potential in human cancer therapy.

7) The FDA announcement ignored published data in the literature pointing the way to the possible use of DMSO in the treatment of cancer. Maddock, Green and Brown reported to the American Association for Cancer Research in Denver, Colorado, 1966, that anti-tumor agents dissolved in DMSO would penetrate the skin of mice and favorably influence experimental tumors. Schreck presented a paper currently in press in the Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences that DMSO was more harmful to leukemic white cells than to normal white cells. Siebert and her associates reported at the New York Academy of Sciences Symposium in March of 1966 that DMSO destroyed bacteria found in experimental cancers. Should such an agent remain in fetters?

Penicillin was, of course, a new principle in medicine. Cortisone was a new principle in medicine. If the FDA had acted in a similar way with either cortisone or penicillin, the full potential of these materials would not have been available to the public for at least 25 years after their discovery. In the case of penicillin, its usefulness in World War II would have been diminished and needless suffering would have occurred. Dr. Marion Sulzberger, Chief of Dermatologic Research at Letterman Hospital in San Francisco, mentioned at the recent New York Academy of Sciences Symposium that DMSO should be tried together with insect repellents to lessen the problem of resistant malaria in Vietnam. This, too, was precluded by the Food and Drug Administration announcement.

A recent editorial in the Oregonian entitled "DMSO on Parole" makes the statement that "no experimental drug in medical history has received such harsh treatment from the U.S. guardians of the public health, or on the record thus far deserved it less. Had the same rules applied to penicillin or cortisone or even aspirin in their infancy, they never would have made it to the druggist's shelves".

The question here is more important than DMSO. It is simply this. An agency of the Federal Government is attempting to halt the advance of medical science. History is replete with examples of previous attempts to interfere with the acquisition of knowledge. No one has ever succeeded in doing this for long.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY W. JACOB, M.D.,
Associate Professor, Department of
Surgery.

THE SEABEES ARE 25 YEARS OLD

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTEL] 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday March 5, one of the proudest, most unique branches of our Armed Forces celebrated its 25th anniversary. And although it is still something of a fledgling, as military traditions are reckoned, it has established a proud and honorable record in its brief quarter-century, a heritage of courage, resourcefulness, and accomplishment that is summed up in the terse motto: "Can do."

I speak, of course, of the Seabees, the construction battalion arm of the U.S. Navy.

It is no small coincidence that the 25th anniversary of my own entry into the Armed Forces also falls in 1967. For it was as a green lad, recently out of Pittsburgh High School and armed with a diploma certifying my skills as a trained machine tool operator, that I joined the Seabees in the same year they were conceived—1942.

I am also rather proud of the fact that I served with the famous 11th Battalion of Seabees in the Southwest Pacific.

The record of the Seabees is indeed a proud and distinguished one. It was a necessarily novel concept in the annals of war, although a similar and equally outstanding branch of the Army known as the Combat Engineers performs similar service for that ancient and honorable service.

The Seabees were conceived in the necessity of war to develop the kind of sophisticated facilities and installations without which our increasingly complex and sophisticated weapons of war could not function.

With World War II, in the Pacific theater, at least, becoming a string of battles and campaigns fought in primitive jungle areas and tiny coral atolls that had only months before comprised the tropical paradise of Gaughin, Nordhoff, and Hall, and W. Somerset Maugham, it became necessary for the Navy and Marines to build their support bases and airfields virtually from the ground up. No cleared pastures or civil airfields existed in the South Pacific as they did in England and Europe.

To get the fighters and bombers ashore, to move trucks and supplies, and to house troops and medical centers, a new concept was needed, a new outfit capable of ripping away the jungles and volcanic wastes and establishing paved landing strips, level roadways, and buildings strong enough to withstand both the ravages of battle and the ravages of nature in the Tropics.

The Seabees were the answer—a battalion of men who were both construction experts and fighting men; troops who could handle a shovel or a bulldozer as well as a rifle or a hand grenade.

The first Seabee units were rushed to forward areas in the Pacific to construct

airstrips, fortifications, and storage facilities. Other battalions were organized to take over naval construction projects that had been started by private contractors. The first battalion to do this was the 4th Naval Construction Battalion which left for Alaska's Dutch Harbor in June of 1942. During the summer and fall of 1942, Navy construction battalions relieved contractors in Iceland, Trinidad, Bermuda, and the British Isles. Most of the Seabee battalions, however, were assigned new construction projects, many of them in combat areas.

From 1942 until the end of the war, Seabees were engaged in operations in every combat theater. Seabees built and maintained more than 400 bases of all types and sizes. They handled millions of tons of cargo and performed all kinds of specialized duties. The work of the Seabees during World War II was one of the great achievements of our military history.

They served with distinction during the Korean war just as they serve today in Vietnam. The first Navy man to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor in Vietnam was a Seabee, the late Glen Shields of Seattle, Wash. This heroic young man was a construction mechanic, third class, of a U.S. Navy construction battalion.

The record of the Seabees in peace-time is equally impressive and perhaps, from the standpoint of our search for a lasting world peace, may even be more important. Trained teams of Seabees, compact and air mobile according to the new terminology of war, can be deployed on a moment's notice to virtually any area of the world. Their job is to help build schools and hospitals, roads, bridges, dams, and other civil facilities.

They have assisted in training native workers to take over many tasks in such fields as plumbing, carpentry, welding, and general construction work. Such teams have already achieved tremendous results in such places as Costa Rica, Liberia, the Dominican Republic, Thailand, and, of course, South Vietnam.

Over 300,000 Americans have served in the Seabees since its inception in 1942. On March 5 of that year, the use of the term Seabee was first authorized. It has become one of the proudest words in the language. On the 25th anniversary of the Seabees, I salute every man who has ever borne that proud name.

ASKS PRESIDENT TO SET DAY, HOUR, AND PLACE FOR VIETNAM CONFERENCE

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FINDLEY] 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I delivered to the White House what I believe to be a powerful but peaceful proposal for ending the Vietnam war.

In a letter I asked the President to set a specified date and hour for a peace

conference at Rangoon, promising that Secretary of State Rusk will be there as allied representative and that all military action against North Vietnam will halt beginning 24 hours before the appointed time.

Under the peace plan, the President would warn Hanoi that failure to cooperate will cause the United States immediately to "review critically all of its policies of military restraint and to adopt new policies employing measures of sufficient magnitude to end the war at an early date."

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. U Thant, would be asked to preside at the conference.

The text of the letter follows:

MARCH 6, 1967.

The Honorable LYNDON B. JOHNSON, President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In this letter I suggest a powerful but peaceful initiative to shorten the Vietnam war and end it with honor.

I do so in response to the request for suggestions on war policy you made to each of us attending a White House briefing on February 6. Two principal developments since then impell me to write: first, a tour last weekend of my Western Illinois district convinced me that my constituents are gravely disturbed over the prolonged length and present course of the war; second, as a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I am distressed by recent testimony at executive hearings by top-level officers of the Defense Department.

In my view, the situation requires a positive new move by those defending South Vietnam.

The move must of course contain no compromise of principle or commitment. It must demonstrate dramatically our dissatisfaction with present progress and our willingness to take whatever additional military measures are needed to bring the war swiftly to a satisfactory conclusion. At the same time it should prove conclusively that we are ready to sit down with the adversary under conditions which will immediately halt hardship to the people in North Vietnam.

Accordingly, I suggest that the United States seek approval of our allies in carrying out the following initiative.

It would take the form of a message from you, as spokesman for allied governments, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. U Thant, setting forth an announcement of policy, a specific detailed offer to participate in peace discussions, an invitation for the participation of others and a guarantee of security terms.

The message would announce that allied governments will have a representative at a specified place on a specified day and hour, authorized and prepared to enter into peace discussions with an authorized representative of forces engaged in action against South Vietnam, which logically would be the foreign minister of North Vietnam, and any other principals the Secretary-General may deem appropriate to invite.

I suggest the meeting be held in Rangoon, Burma, starting at 10 a.m. on the earliest possible day. Burma would be a suitable place, because it is an Asian nation but one that is neutral in the present conflict. I further suggest that our Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, be designated as the allied representative.

The Secretary-General may wish to invite other nations with military personnel in the war theater to send representatives, and perhaps the three members of the International Control Commission—Poland, Can-

ada and India—and the co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference—the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union.

In the message the Secretary-General would be:

1. Asked to preside and set the agenda, which would logically include the "14 points" of the United States, the "four points" of the Hanoi government, the program of the National Liberation Front, and the Geneva Agreements and Accords of 1954.

2. Assured that during the 24-hour period preceding the hour at which the meeting is scheduled to begin, no bombing, shelling or military action of any kind against North Vietnam will occur. This cessation will continue so long as the representative of enemy forces continues in good faith to discuss peace terms and so long as all enemy movements into South Vietnam are halted.

3. Reminded of the restraint in regard to military policies which the United States has so far imposed on itself, under which the port of Haiphong has been kept open to commerce, certain major areas and targets in North Vietnam have been identified as sanctuaries from attack, and the use of nuclear weapons has been prohibited.

4. Requested to notify the leadership of enemy forces that any of the following circumstances will cause military action against North Vietnam to be resumed automatically: if the representative of enemy forces does not show up at the appointed time; or, if, having appeared, he ceases to participate in the discussions in good faith; or, if any movement of enemy forces into South Vietnam should occur.

5. Requested to warn the leadership of enemy forces that if any of circumstances enumerated in No. 4 above should occur, the United States will immediately be forced to review critically all of its policies of military restraint and to adopt new policies employing measures of sufficient magnitude to end the war at an early date.

Mr. President, this initiative would constitute a specific reasonable offer to work out an armistice under terms which instantly remove all hardship of war from the people in North Vietnam but which do not compromise our commitments or principles in any respect.

At the same time, it would create a powerful incentive for cooperation by enemy leadership. If the cooperation is not forthcoming, it would provide allied forces defending South Vietnam with a proper opportunity to inaugurate new tactics. Through them the objectives that were not accomplished at the appointed peace meeting would be achieved by employing military means beyond those previously used.

I make these proposals with deep appreciation for your constant diligent effort to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL FINDLEY,
Representative in Congress.

JIM QUILLEN—A GOOD GUY AND GOOD VOTEGETTER

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MORTON] 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, it is always a great pleasure to be able to pay tribute to and say thank you to a close friend and coworker. It is a double pleasure when the man involved is a guy like JIM QUILLEN, our hard-working col-

league from the First District of Tennessee.

JIM QUILLEN's vote-getting ability is a modern legend. I hope he has not got a patent on it, because all of us here in the House of Representatives certainly want to learn his secrets.

His career in this House has been of great interest to me. Like JIM, I first came to Congress with the election of 1962. We both come from the First Congressional Districts of our States, and we both have a large number of counties in those districts. He has 14, and now I have 12, so we share the problem of having to get around when it comes to seeing our people.

Let me say to those of you who represent a portion of a city, or have just one or two counties in your districts, that you are really missing the kind of fun JIM and others like him have.

Believe me, it is something to have to work with 14 courthouses, 14 sets of county officials, and so on. JIM seems to thrive on it, because the voters back home know he is doing a good job for them, and they really like to show it when even-numbered Novembers roll around.

As a fellow member of the 88th Club, I realized very quickly that JIM QUILLEN was a real go-getter. It was a pleasure to be close to him in the early days, and to see the progress he has made.

His outlook and philosophy about dealing with his constituents is one that proves Congressmen do not forget about their people when they come to Washington to do the job the people have given them. For all of us, JIM QUILLEN's performance of "keeping in touch" is a model.

I also want to congratulate the voters of his district. With fine people like that back home, I know we will have the pleasure of serving with JIM QUILLEN for many more sessions of Congress.

TAXPAYER: DUCK AGAIN

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. EDWARDS] 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, last week there was distributed to my office a 254-page book, printed in two colors on very high quality paper stock, and well illustrated, called "A Proposed Program for Scenic Roads and Parkways."

Presumably each Member received a copy, along with a press release of the Department of Commerce, announcing the book and the program it projects.

The recommendation as put forth by a Presidential task force is to build a national system of scenic roads and parkways financed by an increased Federal gasoline tax.

It presents a minimum program costing \$4 billion over 10 years which presumably would result from a gas tax increase of one-half cent. And it pre-

sents an expanded program costing \$8 billion based on a gas tax increase of 1 cent per gallon.

Mr. Speaker, we all like scenic roads and parkways. We should have more of them. More of our people should have an opportunity to experience the beauty of our landscapes while traveling on uncluttered roads near our lakes, rivers, forests, mountains, and the sea.

But how can we expect the American taxpayer, the automobile-owning, gasoline-taxpaying American, to look favorably on this kind of program just at this time?

For several years now the American highway user has been paying substantial Federal gasoline taxes for the purpose of building a trust fund for the construction of Federal-aid highways.

It seemed to be working reasonably well until recently when the Johnson administration decided it could withhold allocations of trust funds to the States for reasons of its own.

Some \$1.1 billion in highway trust funds is affected. State highway departments have been thrown into confusion over the holdback.

Last week the Public Works Committees of the House and the Senate sat down in joint session to look into the matter. On the first day of the study the administration said it was releasing \$175,000 of the trust fund money, and the next day said that the rest would be released, but gave no time table.

In the elaborate book released last week one section is devoted to showing maps of each State, page by page. In each case it presents the notation: "Funds to be allocated to State" and then provides two dollar amounts, one due the State under the \$4 billion program and one under the \$8 billion project.

But the taxpayer is justified in asking just when these funds would be allocated to the States. When the President feels like it? Would the Nation's army of Federal gasoline taxpayers have any more assurance under this program than under the trust fund plan that the funds would be really used as promised?

Or would the Congress have to schedule hearings and then witness the spectacle of the administration throwing a bone out in the form of a token part of the funds due?

Mr. Speaker, the administration was busy on another front last week. The executive branch was pressuring the petroleum industry to cut back on the price of gasoline to motorists and operators of trucks and buses.

In other words, the executive branch simultaneously was telling the industry they ought to cut the price of gasoline while proposing an increase in the gasoline tax.

"We're looking out for your interests," says the Government to the unsuspecting motorist. "We don't want those bad old oil men to charge you too much for gas, but we'll just raise the tax a little and build some beautiful scenic highways for you—maybe."

The shallow nature of this program is revealed in what evidently is a jurisdictional dispute already underway, even

before Congress has any legislation to consider.

It seems that several agencies want to get in on the act. The Bureau of Public Roads is a part of the Department of Transportation so one would think that the issue would be simple.

But for the foreword to the book, as produced by the Department of Commerce, says that both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior have claims on it.

It says that Congress will have to resolve the dispute.

Mr. Speaker, this program is particularly badly timed because we are engaged in a serious war in southeast Asia.

It is slightly appalling that while Americans are dying every day on a foreign battlefield and the executive branch of Government is scratching for more money to pay the costs of that conflict, we witness at the same time a call for better scenery.

It is very appalling that Government bureaucrats are already scrapping among themselves to see who can get the job of administering the program.

Let us stop and think carefully. Let us bring an end to the war and see through our commitment. Let us be honest with the men who have died and those who are yet to fall.

Either we are doing something worthwhile in Vietnam or we are not. If we are, and I believe we are, then let us quit trying to gloss it over in appeals for nonessential projects such as highway scenery, no matter how desirable it might be.

And certainly we should not embark on this new program while the administration is failing to live up to its commitments in the present highway program.

Let us start making some commonsense to the American people.

THE MARSHALL COMMISSION ON THE DRAFT "REARRANGING THE TEACUPS"

MR. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

MR. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, the report of the National Advisory Commission on the Selective Service and the recommendations of the President offered today have been heralded as revolutionary changes in our Selective Service laws. Mr. Speaker, these reports and recommendations may fulfill some function if they at last presage some open and thorough debate by the public and in the Congress which might lead to really revolutionary changes. However, unless they do serve to stimulate further debate they will, in my judgment, have served precious little purpose because they amount to no more than "rearranging the teacups."

The Nation's military manpower procurement policies are in need of com-

plete overhaul. Instead of scrutinizing the very premises upon which our draft laws are based, the Marshall Commission has contented itself to work within them, making tinkering adjustments—which may be equitable—but fall far short of what is needed.

We are very fortunate today to have it within our means to develop and obtain a volunteer career army. The possibility of a volunteer career army has captured the imagination of increasing numbers of Americans in and out of Congress. It offers the possibility of eliminating conscription, which, in the words of Robert Taft, Sr., "if no longer necessary, is no longer justifiable." It offers the possibility of strengthening our military posture around the world by providing a system of manpower procurement which attracts and retains the type of technically skilled manpower needed by a modern army. It offers the possibility of longrun reduction in costs through increased reenlistments, reduced training expenses, elimination of unnecessary functions now performed by the military, and the alternative costs borne in the civilian sector by shortsighted draft policies. Finally, it offers the possibility providing compensation to our men in uniform equal to what they are worth by raising their pay and benefits to a level commensurate with their civilian counterparts, and removing the unjust hidden tax borne by our servicemen who are also risking life and limb.

Yet none of these possibilities, either separately or collectively, seemed to have stirred the Commission's or the President's imagination sufficiently to probe and analyze the foundations of our manpower policies. Not one single advocate of a volunteer military was invited to testify behind the closed doors of the Commission's hearings. Only one out of some 45 papers presented to the Commission discussed the subject of the volunteer army, and this paper reportedly was written by Dr. Stuart Altman Brown, who took no stand either pro or con on the issue.

It is not surprising then that the Commission's report and the President's recommendations contain no research on the key questions pertinent to the establishment of a volunteer army. No study of the relative costs of establishing a volunteer military was presented. This incidentally, is very badly needed, to a great extent because of the muddle created by the President's previous Commission from the Department of Defense which offered last summer the meaningless estimate of \$5 to \$17 billion—and then refused to make available its working papers upon which these vague figures were based.

Dr. Walter Oi, former Pentagon manpower economist now at the University of Washington, has estimated that the cost of a volunteer army would be around \$4.8 billion. Others have offered similar estimates. Further research is needed and the results should be made public of the cost taking into account the reductions due to reenlistment, reduced training costs, and other factors.

Regrettably, instead of probing the crucial matter of reenlistment motivation by scholastic methods and interviewing

leading manpower experts, the Commission reportedly resorted to public opinion polling of American college students.

It is even less surprising that the Commission did not look beyond the area of military manpower procurement and relate policies in that area to our manpower needs in the economy as a whole. I have urged that we develop a policy that strives to coordinate the military and civilian sectors in the training and use of available manpower, including using civilian personnel in military jobs as much as possible and making full use of civilian training and educational establishments in producing military technicians, scientists, and skilled workers. Also, the Reserve units should be improved in a similar fashion so that they could serve as a means of maintaining needed skills for potential military usage, and coordinating Reserve organizations with civilian society.

Rather than explore these arguments, Mr. Speaker, the Commission took refuge in their two-page analysis of a volunteer army in statements almost too superficial to merit serious comment. They only emphasize the lack of scholarship that went into this section of the preparation of this report.

The Commission states:

An exclusively volunteer system would be too expensive.

But in the same statement adds:

Although the Department of Defense gives no solid estimate of how much such a system would cost.

Why did the Commission not undertake to make such an estimate considering the factors that other advocates of the volunteer army and I have so long suggested?

The Commission also darkly warns of the establishment of a "mercenary force." An all-too-ready answer—but apparently not considered by the Commission—to this ridiculous strawman argument is Mr. Bruce Chapman's remark in his recent incisive book "The Wrong Man in Uniform":

Certainly one should not be paid for his patriotism, but neither should he be punished for it.

Finally, the Commission leans heavily on the point that an all-volunteer army would not be responsive to sudden crisis or changes in international conditions. In this regard it is pertinent to consider how poorly our draft laws have performed under the strain of Vietnam. Bruce Chapman reports that in January 1966, some 522,472 out of 640,958 men of the 1A pool were stalled in the "pipeline" or "unavailable to be called" because their papers were being processed. Also, the Commission failed to realize that part of a sound plan for a volunteer army constitutes the improvement of a Ready Reserve, whose members maintain their civilian skills for immediate transfer to the military when needed.

Mr. Speaker, in short, the Commission's 2-month-late report can only be of benefit if it serves to stimulate Congress and the public into some open and thorough dialog on the draft. Congress would be utterly foolhardy if

it allowed these recommendations be any more than this.

Hopefully this Presidential Commission will make its working papers available to the Congress, and to all public unlike its predecessor. Congress needs facts, not conclusions. Given the facts, Congress can reach the proper conclusions.

TIME FOR A CHANGE AT THE FEDERAL RESERVE

MR. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, to include extraneous matter, and to insert comparative information in parallel columns.

THE SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

MR. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, for the past 15 months, this country has been in a monetary turmoil with interest rates skyrocketing to their highest levels in more than 40 years.

In the coming weeks, President Johnson will have a great opportunity to start reversing this disastrous trend.

First, on March 31, the term of William McChesney Martin, Jr., as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board will expire. The President will have an opportunity to select a new Chairman and thereby express in unmistakable terms his disagreement with the Martin high-interest, tight-money policies.

Second, on April 30, Federal Reserve Board Governor Charles N. Shepardson must leave the Board under the retirement regulations of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Shepardson cannot remain on the Board without special dispensation from the President. By refusing to grant an exception to the civil service regulations, the President will have an opportunity to appoint a man of his own choosing and to once again demonstrate his opposition to the high-interest policies supported by Mr. Shepardson.

Mr. Speaker, I want to lay before the Congress and the American people the reasons why William McChesney Martin and Charles N. Shepardson should not be continued in public service.

The careers of these two men are intertwined with the high-interest policies which have been in effect at the Federal Reserve Board since the 1950's. No two men in public life more clearly exemplify the "public-be-damned" attitude surrounding our monetary policy over the past 15 years. Both Mr. Martin and Mr. Shepardson are firm believers in the concept that the Federal Reserve System was created not to serve the public but to serve the interests of the big banking community.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Shepardson do not represent the public. Their performance does not meet the test of public service. They are simply and clearly special-interest advocates, operating from within our governmental machinery.

If the test of a public official in the U.S. Government is on the basis of his service to a special economic interest,

then Mr. Martin and Mr. Shepardson should indeed be reappointed. But, if the test is based on a public official's service to his country and to the public interest, without regard to special favors, then Mr. Martin and Mr. Shepardson should be removed from positions of influence.

Today, as you look around the country, you see high interest rates and restrictive credit policies everywhere. They have crept into every nook and cranny of our economy and are placing a tremendous burden on the small man—the farmer, the small businessman, the worker, and the ordinary consumer.

Certainly, Mr. Martin must share the major blame for this condition. And Mr. Shepardson has been his willing and dependable ally.

Mr. Speaker, William McChesney Martin has cost the American people \$200 billion in excess interest charges since he became a member and Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board in 1951. This has been pure, absolute, and unnecessary waste of the country's resources.

During the Eisenhower years, the country was plagued with giveaways, but none came anywhere close to William McChesney Martin's all-time record for waste—\$200 billion worth. This was a giveaway to the large banks of this Nation. Teapot Dome, the Dixon-Yates scandal, the manipulations of Sherman Adams—all pale beside the \$200 billion giveaway of the Federal Reserve.

Mr. Speaker, when William McChesney Martin became Chairman of the Federal Reserve in 1951, the country had experienced 12 long years—through times of depression, through times of war, and through times of extreme inflationary pressures—of stable interest rates maintained by cooperation between the Federal Reserve and the Democratic administrations. During these 12 years—a period of varied economic conditions—interest rates on long-term Government obligations never did climb above 2½ percent. And during most of this period, the interest rates were actually well below the 2½-percent figure. Short-term interest rates were actually as low as three-eighths of 1 percent.

Now these were the conditions that Mr. Martin inherited when he became Chairman in 1951. He maintained this beneficial policy—a policy which saved the country billions and billions of dollars—throughout the remainder of President Truman's term.

As soon as the Republicans came into power in 1953, the manipulation started. Martin and the Republicans got rid of one issue of long-term obligations at 2½ percent in early 1953—just to take the heat off and to delude people into thinking that they would continue the low-interest policies of the Democratic administrations.

But it was not long before Mr. Martin and Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey figured a way to jack up interest rates. In fact, on May 15, with Eisenhower in office less than 4 months, Martin and Humphrey got together on another long-term issue which went for 3.25 percent. Now, they did not actually need the money at this time, but they wanted to sell the bonds at this higher

interest rate for the purpose of breaking the Democrats' 2½-percent line.

This manipulation of the long-term market on Government obligations was the break in the dike which has brought us a flood of higher and higher interest rates. We are now reaping the sad and tragic consequences of this Martin-Humphrey-Eisenhower policy.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD a table, taken from the records of the Federal Reserve, which plainly shows what has happened to yield on long-term Government obligations. This data is regarded as significant in judging the Federal Reserve's performance in protecting the public interest in the money markets. The table plainly shows that during the Democratic administrations, from 1939 to 1952, we kept yields on these bonds near 2½ percent. But look at the years after 1952, and you will see what William McChesney Martin has done to the Government bond market and to the country.

Yields on long-term Government bonds, by years, 1939 to present

[Percent per annum]

Year:	Yield
1939	2.36
1940	2.21
1941	1.95
1942	2.46
1943	2.47
1944	2.48
1945	2.37
1946	2.19
1947	2.25
1948	2.44
1949	2.31
1950	2.32
1951	2.57
1952	2.68
1953	2.94
1954	2.56
1955	2.84
1956	3.08
1957	3.47
1958	3.43
1959	4.08
1960	4.02
1961	3.90
1962	3.95
1963	4.00
1964	4.15
1965	4.12
1966	4.65

Mr. Speaker, this table clearly indict the policies of the present Chairman of the Federal Reserve. These are irrefutable facts. To allow interest rates to have climbed in this manner can be the result of only two things—either gross incompetence or behind-the-scenes manipulations. These rates did not go up by themselves; they went up because Mr. Martin and his allies in the big business world—mainly large banks—wanted it to happen.

These manipulations have added at least \$43 billion in excess interest charges on the national debt since 1951. In other words, this would be \$43 billion worth of the taxpayers' money that could have been saved if interest rates had been kept at the levels existing during the Democratic years from 1939 through 1952. I do not have to remind anyone here what \$43 billion would do for the country if spent for some productive purpose other than paying excess interest to a handful of big bankers.

This \$43 billion is just the beginning

of the story. As I mentioned earlier, \$200 billion in excess interest charges taken out of the pockets of the consumer can be traced to Mr. Martin's policies. We cannot turn our backs on such a gross betrayal of the public trust.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the Record two tables which establish and prove the figures I have cited. Table I shows the excess interest charges on the net public and private debt. The table compares the interest costs compounded at the 1951 rate with the actual interest costs that have been paid as a result of the Martin increases. Table I follows:

TABLE I.—*Net public and private debt, total interest paid, and average rate of interest in the United States, 1951–66*

Year	Total debt (billions)	Interest paid (billions)	Computed average interest paid (3+2)	Interest costs figured at 1951 computed rate
1	2	3	4	5
1951	\$524.0	\$17.8	3.397	\$17.8
1952	555.2	19.7	3.548	18.9
1953	586.5	21.9	3.734	19.9
1954	612.0	23.7	3.873	20.8
1955	672.3	26.0	3.867	22.8
1956	707.5	29.8	4.212	24.0
1957	738.9	34.0	4.601	25.1
1958	782.6	36.0	4.600	26.6
1959	846.2	40.8	4.821	28.7
1960	890.2	45.7	5.134	30.2
1961	947.7	48.4	5.107	32.2
1962	1,019.3	53.4	5.238	34.6
1963	1,096.9	59.8	5.452	37.3
1964	1,174.3	66.5	5.663	39.9
1965	1,270.3	74.0	5.825	43.2
1966 (estimated)	1,368.3	82.7	6.044	46.5
Total		680.2		468.5

NOTE.—See the following table:

	Billions
Total col. 3	\$680.2
Less total col. 5	468.5

Excess cost..... 211.7

Source: Economic Report of the President, 1967.

Table II shows the same comparison in relation to the total interest paid on the Federal debt. Like table I, the comparison is between the interest cost compounded at the 1951 rate versus the actual payments resulting from the Martin increases. The unnecessary increases imposed by Martin have actually amounted to \$43,200 million in excess interest charges as this table shows:

TABLE II.—*Total Federal debt and interest paid, fiscal 1951–68*

Fiscal year	Total Federal debt (millions)	Total interest paid (millions)	Computed annual interest rates	Computed interest cost at 1951 rate (millions)
1951	\$255.3	\$5.7	2.233	\$5.7
1952	259.2	5.9	2.276	5.8
1953	266.1	6.6	2.480	5.9
1954	271.3	6.5	2.396	6.1
1955	274.4	6.4	2.532	6.1
1956	272.8	6.8	2.493	6.1
1957	270.6	7.3	2.698	6.0
1958	276.4	7.7	2.786	6.2
1959	284.8	7.7	2.704	6.4
1960	286.5	9.3	3.246	6.4
1961	289.2	9.0	3.112	6.5
1962	298.6	9.2	3.081	6.7
1963	306.5	10.0	3.263	6.8
1964	312.5	10.7	3.424	7.0
1965	317.9	11.4	3.586	7.1
1966	320.4	12.1	3.777	7.2
1967 ¹	327.3	13.5	4.125	7.3
1968 ¹	335.4	14.2	4.234	7.5
Total		160.0		116.8

¹ Estimated.

Source: Economic Report of the President, 1967.

We probably will never know the total cost of these higher interest rates. During the period since 1951—and particularly in the Eisenhower years—our economy has often been plagued by underutilization of resources, unemployment, and wastefully idle industrial capacity. It is true that the Vietnamese war has, in many areas, pushed the country to full use of its industrial capacity, but this is an unusual situation for which the Federal Reserve could hardly claim credit.

But it is a fact that during the Eisenhower years, the Federal Reserve's policies led directly to three recessions and to high unemployment and to an extreme waste of the country's resources.

Mr. Speaker, to illustrate this point, I quote from the Economic Report of the President, which was transmitted to the Congress last month:

Because of the excessive unemployment and idle capital in previous years, the Nation sacrificed the opportunity to consume and invest a large amount of the output that it was capable of producing. At the trough of the recession in the first quarter of 1961, the "gap" between actual and potential GNP amounted to \$57 billion (1966 prices). From 1958 to 1965, the cumulative gap totaled \$260 billion.

These are the conclusions of a distinguished group of economists who make up the Council of Economic Advisers. Their findings clearly illustrate the severe and permanent damage that Mr. Martin's policies have brought to the United States. I hope the President will weigh carefully the findings of his own Council of Economic Advisers when he considers the reappointment of Mr. Martin.

I cannot overemphasize what the policies of the Federal Reserve Board have done to the programs enacted by the Congress. High interest rates in many areas—particularly in housing and education—have negated much of the effort of progressive Congresses. We have seen high interest rates wipe out more housing and more school buildings than we could ever possibly build through Federal appropriations.

Of course, the rising cost of interest on the Federal debt is placing all programs and the entire Federal budget under heavy pressure. Today, thanks to the policies of Mr. Martin, we are paying \$14.2 billion in interest on the national debt. This is second only to the outlays for national defense—it surpasses every other item.

And the tragic part of this is the fact that had interest rates been kept at the 1951 levels, we would be paying only \$7.5 billion on the national debt instead of \$14.2 billion. So, in a single year, William McChesney Martin grabs off \$6.7 billion for the bankers and a handful of others.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BROCK. I am sure this is contained in the statement of the gentleman from Texas at some point, but I wish to inquire if it is—the fact that interest rates were at 2.5 percent until 1951, because there was in existence a Federal

law, passed by the U.S. Congress and signed by the President to that effect.

Mr. PATMAN. I have no knowledge of such a law. I was here at the time.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Texas will yield further, there was a law, as I recall it, directly limiting interest payable to 2.5 percent.

Mr. PATMAN. Oh, no; the gentleman is mistaken. My dear friend, if there is such a law, I would like to see it.

Mr. BROCK. I will be happy to send you a copy.

Mr. PATMAN. It was done by the Federal Reserve Board, working in the public interest with a President who was also working in the public interest. They did not need any law.

Mr. BROCK. There was no requirement?

Mr. PATMAN. There was no legal requirement.

Mr. BROCK. Under a maximum ceiling?

Mr. PATMAN. No legal requirement.

I went before the Committee on Ways and Means preceding that time and tried to get the committee to endorse a proposal that would mean that as long as we needed money in World War II that we should sell Government bonds providing the necessary interest rates to get that money. But when we had exhausted our efforts to get money that way, selling bonds, and nobody had any more money, and money had to be created anyway, to let the Federal Reserve create it, furnish it to the Treasury without cost instead of letting banks create it on the credit of the Nation without cost to the banks, and get interest on it.

I believe the committee was impressed with the arguments submitted and on the case we presented. We were trying to get it that way, and pay out 2.5 percent a year only on the principle, and then in 40 years the whole debt would be paid.

That is where the 2.5 percent idea was mentioned and talked about. Finally agreement was reached to the effect that interest rates not go above 2.5 percent, but the difference was we would still pay interest on that part of the debt which the banks created to help finance the war. That was the part I objected to.

Mr. BROCK. But the chairman is saying there was a ceiling of 2.5 percent?

Mr. PATMAN. No. There was an understanding between the Federal Reserve members working in the public interest that they would work with the administration in keeping interest rates down; 2.5 percent was the maximum rate that was paid.

Lots of bonds were issued for 2.25 percent or 2 1/2 in the Democratic years.

When Mr. Eisenhower took the oath of office on January 20, 1953, the Republican administration floated two bond issues, one providing 2 3/8 percent and another one for 2.5 percent. This showed that the interest rates passed to the Republicans by the Democrats were low rates. And after that, Mr. George Humphrey, the Secretary of the Treasury, deliberately raised the rates by authorizing and issuing 3.25-percent bonds on a little over \$1 billion. He did not need the money. He had several times that much in the Treasury. But he wanted to establish a higher rate so the Republi-

cans would start from there. This broke the Democrats' low-interest line.

This increase led immediately to higher interest rates to the people and brought on a recession—the first of three under the Republicans.

And if the gentleman will notice the table on short-term obligations, he will notice that in 1954 this short-term interest rate went way down again. That was because of the recession. We had three recessions during the 8 years of Mr. Eisenhower's administration, all caused by high interest, and all caused by Mr. Martin's Federal Reserve Board seeing inflation when there was no inflation. But it cost the people plenty, and they are paying for it now, and they will be paying for it for the next 40 or 50 years.

Mr. BROCK. If the gentleman will yield further, I am not quite sure what the gentleman is suggesting. Is the gentleman suggesting that we change the current law limiting interest on long-term debt to 4 1/4 percent, to reduce that to something like 2 1/2 percent; is that correct?

Mr. PATMAN. It was not necessary to reduce it during all those years from 1939 to 1952.

It has been 4 1/4 percent since the law was passed February 1918. President Woodrow Wilson caused that to be placed in the law—that hereafter the U.S. government shall not be required to pay more than 4 1/4 percent on long-term Government bonds.

Why is it that during Mr. Eisenhower's administration the effort was made to take that ceiling off even before the rate was up to 4 1/4 percent? Twice the Eisenhower administration attempted to take this ceiling off. A few of us here organized groups against it and we successfully defeated both efforts. It is still 4 1/4 percent. If an effort is made in the future, we will be here ready to resist it and I believe we can oppose it successfully and stop it because this ceiling is in the public interest.

There is no reason why the Government should ever pay more than 4 1/4 percent on long-term Government bonds.

Mr. BROCK. I am not quite clear just whom the gentleman is criticising. I understand that historically he very adeptly criticises the Republicans who, of course, are not in control of the Government today.

However, it is a fact that interest rates are the highest they have been in quite a number of years—as a matter of fact for several decades.

We have had testimony before our committee and also before the Joint Economic Committee from every Secretary of the Treasury under this administration and the previous one since 1960, that perhaps it would ease their handling of the financing of this Government debt to remove the 4 1/4-percent ceiling.

So are you blaming the current administration and the current Secretary of the Treasury for the difficulties in which we find ourselves today?

Mr. PATMAN. No, I am blaming the Federal Reserve Board and Mr. Martin in particular. I am blaming Mr. Eisen-

hower's administration because he permitted them to do it. You know they never did that until Mr. Eisenhower came in. Mr. Eisenhower was the only President who ever made the mistake of saying that the Federal Reserve is independent from the Government.

Mr. Eisenhower said that at a press conference and I quote him here in this speech. This is where our trouble started—Mr. Martin having charge under Mr. Eisenhower. The Republicans let Martin seize his independence.

Now Mr. Martin was appointed by Mr. Truman—President Truman. But he was appointed with the understanding that he would not let these long-term interest rates go above 2 1/2 percent. When the effort was made to raise interest rates, he called in the Federal Reserve and decided that the line be held.

But I do have all of that in my speech here so if the gentleman does not mind, I will go on with my remarks which will answer the gentleman's questions. Otherwise I will just be repeating my statements.

Mr. BROCK. If the gentleman will permit me one more question. The fact is, is it not, that the 2 1/2-percent ceiling was in some measure possible due to the fact that during most of this period and until the late forties, we had wage and price controls? I think the gentleman should mention that in his speech.

Mr. PATMAN. Oh, that has nothing to do with it at all. We had a good Federal Reserve Board that was working in the public interest—working for the people and not for the big banks. We had a President who was working in the public interest and not for the big banks.

If the gentleman will permit me to continue with the speech his questions will be answered. If I do not answer the gentleman's questions, I will yield to him.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, will the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency yield to me for a question?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Am I right in assuming that in your talk today you are making a case for the President of the United States not to continue Mr. Charles N. Sheppardson as a member of the Federal Reserve Board. In other words you do not want him to relax the civil service rulings which would require Mr. Sheppardson to retire. Your opposition is based on the decision of the Federal Reserve Board in December 1965 to increase interest rates? And you are also making a case this afternoon not to reappoint Mr. Martin on the same grounds? Am I right, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. PATMAN. You are exactly right, I will say to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Illinois, a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. The gentleman from Illinois knows what this is all about. He is well informed on this subject and represents the public interest.

Now, Mr. Speaker, If I may be permitted to proceed for just a few minutes, I believe I will answer the questions that have been raised.

It is difficult to pin down all of the costs to the Federal Government which can be attributed to tight money and high interest policies. However, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Charles L. Schultze, gave a partial insight into this question during testimony before the Ways and Means Committee in January. I quote from that testimony:

We estimate that the increasing shortage of credit funds and rising interest rates experienced last year are adding approximately \$3 billion to the Federal budget for fiscal year 1967 as a whole.

So here, by admission of the Bureau of the Budget, the Federal Reserve's policies added \$3 billion to the cost of operating the Government. And this came at a time when we were seeking to find financing for domestic programs and for the war in Vietnam.

Many on this floor often talk about budget cutting and about "waste in the Federal Government." While I do not want to debate these questions at this time, I must wonder aloud why this group never mentions the cost of high interest rates. I would suggest that those concerned about budget cutting take a look at this \$3 billion in excess charges caused by interest rates in the current fiscal year. Personally, I feel that these unnecessary and extortionate interest charges should be removed from the Federal budget before we talk about cutting off funds for education, farm programs, rural electrification, or slum clearance.

But these are programs which William McChesney Martin, his banker friends, and the big business community, have always opposed. In addition to providing additional profits for the banks, these higher interest charges also accomplish the purpose of slowing down economic progress, particularly among the poor and middle income groups. High interest rates, in addition to providing bank profits, obviously retard the Great Society which the bankers and their allies were not able to defeat at the polls.

Yes, high interest policies are a means for this group to defy the will of the people of the United States. It is a means for them to override decisions arrived at by the democratic process. It is a means for them to defy the people as well as the President and the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, there is no question that the Federal Reserve can work with the Treasury Department to hold down interest rates. They did it while Marriner Eccles was Chairman of the Federal Reserve and Martin could do it now if he wanted to act in the public interest. I quote from the hearings of the Committee on Banking and Currency on March 5, 1947, in which Mr. Eccles testifies in answer to questions from our colleague, Mr. MONROE, now a distinguished Senator from Oklahoma:

Mr. ECCLES. Now the fact that the interest is where it is, of course, is not just an accident. The interest is where it is because that is where the Federal Reserve System put it in conjunction with the Treasury—I mean with the approval of the Treasury. The rates during the twenties and during the last war, had there been an open-market committee—which there was not, in the Fed-

eral Reserve System—they could have financed the last war and financed the Government during the twenties at prevailing rates.

Mr. MONBONEY. Do you mean to say that with your present open-market committee, and the operation of the Federal Reserve, as it now stands, that, regardless of what the national income is, or other economic factors, that you can guarantee to us that our interest rate will remain around 2.06 percent?

Mr. ECCLES. We certainly can. We can guarantee that the interest rate, so far as the public debt is concerned, is where the open market committee of the Federal Reserve desires to put it.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, very briefly, I would ask the gentleman how that would work? What was the device that was used? Will the gentleman explain that to the House?

Mr. PATMAN. Oh, sure. They did it by supporting the market on Government bonds.

Mr. BROCK. They purchased Government bonds. Was that correct?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes. That was the method used.

Mr. BROCK. It was the primary method used.

Mr. PATMAN. It was a very effective method. It was not only purchase and sale, it was purchase and sale through the Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve.

Mr. BROCK. You had to purchase the bonds to maintain lower yields?

Mr. PATMAN. Sometimes one could get a premium on 2.5-percent bonds.

Mr. BROCK. What is the impact on the economic structure, on the monetary system, of the purchase of Government bonds by the Federal Reserve System?

Mr. PATMAN. Of course, it could be either way, depending on what the situation was at the time. If we use the sale of Government bonds, we sop up money if we feel there is too much money in circulation. By selling bonds and having people pay for them, that much money would be taken out of circulation. On the other hand, if we want to put more money in circulation, the Open Market Committee buys Government bonds, and, from that, money goes into the Reserve banks. These become free reserves which do not cost the banks anything. They are high-powered dollars.

There is a difference between currency in the form of dollars and "high-powered dollars." These are high-powered dollars. On every high-powered dollar, the banks can issue from \$10 to \$20 which is manufactured money, for the purpose of investing or making loans. Under the Federal Reserve ruling until a few days ago, on savings, there was a 4-percent reserve requirement, this meant they could issue money, \$25 to every \$1 in savings. Now, in order to try to undo some of the terrible things the Federal Reserve did in December of 1965, they reduced the reserve requirements the other day to 3 percent on savings, which means they can issue \$33 1/3 for every

dollar of reserve they have created—manufactured—without cost. This is an obvious admission that the Federal Reserve is trying to undo what they did in December of 1965.

Mr. Martin said in 1965 that the object of their raising interest rates 37 1/2 percent—which was a terrible, scandalous thing—was not to hurt the homebuilding market. He predicted it would not hurt the homebuilding market. But just look at what happened to the homebuilding market. The gentleman from Tennessee himself will say that it put the homebuilding market in a depression; is that not right?

Mr. BROCK. Yes, I believe that fiscal and monetary policy had a great deal to do with the present crisis in the homebuilding industry.

However, the gentleman seems reluctant to pursue this logic to its ultimate conclusion. He admits that the Fed, in order to maintain a 2 1/2-percent ceiling on interest rates, would have to go into the market and buy Government securities. He also says, and in great truth, that the purchase of such securities expands the reserves, expands the monetary supply with a multiplier effect, sometimes 10 times.

Mr. PATMAN. And now 20 times or as much as 33 1/3.

Mr. BROCK. That could be, in certain circumstances, but not in this particular area.

The purchase of \$3 billion of Federal securities could have an impact on monetary supply of an additional \$30 billion, which is the point of the gentleman, and I entirely agree. Let us pursue it to its ultimate conclusion.

Where will the new money go? If we have a supply of money and production fairly much on an equivalent basis, and if we add another \$30 or \$40 or \$100 billion into the money supply, what will this mean?

It will mean that the price of goods and services will rise to meet the supply of money, and then we will have inflation, which is exactly what has happened in this situation.

Mr. PATMAN. We do not have to guess. We can look back to what was done. The gentleman is talking about the past. What he is saying did not happen. It did not happen. It worked fine while the Federal Reserve supported the Government bond market.

Mr. BROCK. It certainly has happened. During the past 6 years we have seen inflation. In the years following World War II we had inflation as soon as wage and price controls were removed.

The gentleman must admit this: under the Eisenhower administration we had the most stable price level that this country has experienced in the past three decades.

Mr. PATMAN. Now, listen, my friend. How can you say that?

Mr. BROCK. I am saying it because it is an historical fact.

Mr. PATMAN. Wait just a moment. Do not get out from under that comment. I want to hold you to that.

Mr. BROCK. Certainly.

Mr. PATMAN. How can you make that statement, when they had three recessions in 8 years under Mr. Eisenhower.

And when we have not had a single recession since Mr. Eisenhower went out, with the longest term of economic growth in the history of the civilized world?

Mr. BROCK. I was pointing out to the gentleman—and he is not responding—that we had the most stable price record in history.

Mr. PATMAN. It was up and down all the time. They had a recession every 3 years and high unemployment.

Mr. BROCK. They had an average price increase in the wholesale price index of less than a half percent a year. What is expected this year? Your own Council of Economic Advisers says that it will be 2 or 2 1/2 percent this year.

Mr. PATMAN. We have had the longest term of economic growth and prosperity in the history of any civilized country on earth under similar circumstances. Preceding this time, under the Republicans, we had one recession after another.

Mr. BROCK. And there are 3 million men in the armed services. Must we depend upon a war economy to achieve economic growth?

Mr. PATMAN. Let me finish this, and I believe I will answer some questions that way.

Mr. BROCK. Real hourly earnings last year went down, and the gentleman knows it.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman is talking about one thing and prophesying about another. When the Federal Reserve worked with the President the system worked fine.

Let us get to something else.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BROCK. Would the gentleman from Texas advise the House as to who appoints the members of the Federal Reserve Board?

Mr. PATMAN. Yes. You know, at first they were appointed for 7 or 8 years. Then during the last depression we had they were appointed to terms of 10 years. The next depression they were appointed to terms of 12 years, and the last one was for 14-year terms. They have them staggered so that a President can appoint one every 2 years. Their terms are so staggered that one term expires every 2 years. That means that during the first term of a President he will appoint two of that seven-member Board. Then, when he goes into a second term, if he has one, the first 2 years he appoints another one, and then if he becomes, you might say, in a lame duck status where he is going out, he can appoint the fourth man. That is where he gets charge of the Board, if he ever gets charge. However, he is so weak at this time, because of his lame duck status, that he can do little on monetary policy.

President Roosevelt, as you know, was elected three times, and he got charge of the Federal Reserve Board, and the interest rates went down to 2.5 percent on long-term bonds, and he kept them there 12 years.

Then when the Republicans came back into power they submitted a con-

stitutional amendment—and no one suspected at the time what it was—providing that no President shall hereafter serve longer than two terms. It passed the Congress, which was a Republican Congress at the time. The first 20 Republican State legislatures adopted it right quick. Then it was not long until it was adopted and became a part of the Constitution. So they now have what they set out to get in the first instance—a Federal Reserve Board whose terms are staggered in a way that no President shall hereafter ever get charge of that Board and be permitted to carry out the policies of the administration that has been elected by all the people. They now have it that way. They have been rather successful in blocking the President's policies.

During his career as Chairman, Mr. Martin has been quite candid about his defiance. It has been open, blatant defiance which Mr. Martin has often bragged about. I remember well Mr. Martin's appearance before the Joint Economic Committee on February 26, 1965. He said at that time:

The Federal Reserve Board has the authority to act independently of the President, even "despite the President."

This illustrates Mr. Martin's attitude toward the entire Federal Government, including the Congress. The Federal Reserve Board, of course, does not come to Congress for appropriations and, as a result, we have no effective check on the activities of Mr. Martin and his allies. The books of the Federal Reserve System are not even audited by the General Accounting Office, as are the books of other Federal agencies.

As many of you know, Mr. Martin has consistently defied requests for basic information on the operations of the Federal Reserve. As chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, I have repeatedly sought copies of minutes of the Federal Open Market Committee. Time after time, Mr. Martin has refused to honor these requests, despite the fact that the Banking and Currency Committee has legislative responsibility for the Federal Reserve.

Recently, a national columnist, Don MacLean, detailed just how this secrecy operates at the Federal Reserve. I place this column, "Fed Can Really Keep a Secret," in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Denver (Colo.) Rocky Mountain News, Sept. 15, 1966]

FED CAN REALLY KEEP A SECRET

WASHINGTON.—All the years I've been covering this town I've been overlooking the best beat there is—the Federal Reserve Board.

The reason this is a good, easy assignment is that it can't be covered. What the Federal Reserve Board does, when it does it, is secret.

The newest Federal Reserve Board records Congress has to work with are those of 1960. You see, according to the law, the Fed's records are not made available until they are six years old.

Before that time Congress cannot see them. In fact, according to Rep. Wright Patman (D-Texas), not even the President can see them before then.

This is because the Federal Reserve Board, composed of 12 big bankers and seven Government officials, sets interest rates. The

theory is that advance knowledge of what the Board is up to would allow unscrupulous men to make money in the market.

Frankly, I think this is a reflection on Congress, not to mention the President.

But the Fed apparently feels that some 2000 other people are far more trustworthy. Each of the bankers on the board represents the banks in his area of the country. He is allowed to tell them what he is doing.

And then there are staff members—in the banks and on the board. Altogether, there are some 2000 secret-keepers.

The remarkable thing is that, to my knowledge, no member of the Fed has ever broken bad. Even the Central Intelligence Agency has had agents who have blabbed to the press. But not the Federal Reserve Board.

However, the two agencies are alike in one respect: Neither has to account for the money it spends. The Federal Reserve Board can dispense up to \$1.5 billion without mentioning it.

Exactly what it does with its budget is sort of a mystery. Rep. Patman says. The General Accounting Office, the watchdog of most other government agencies, is not allowed to snoop through the Federal Reserve's books.

Frankly, I had no idea that the Fed operated behind such a thick veil of secrecy.

Although its operation is somewhat beyond my shallow financial knowledge, I always assumed that somebody understood it.

But now we learn that this is not the case. Congress and the President simply accept the Fed's interest rates and try to live with them—just as we all do when negotiating a loan at the bank.

It all seems rather strange in a free and open society.

The incidents of defiance of the executive branch and of the Congress—and for that matter, the people—are too numerous to present here. However, all of us in the House are well aware of the Federal Reserve's most recent and most clearcut case of defiance. That occurred on December 6, 1965, when the Federal Reserve Board, without warning and without consultation with any other part of our Government, arbitrarily raised interest rates 3 1/2 percent. This act of defiance is what set off our current wave of higher and higher interest rates and which now has our economy in such an unstable condition.

In December 1965, Mr. Martin triumphantly went down to Johnson City and, in effect, told the President off. He arrived at Johnson City with the fact already accomplished—he had raised interest rates and he let the President know that he was not backing down.

This was a sad sight. It was a monumental defiance of a Chief Executive of this great country. No other bureaucrat could do this and get away with it. Only William McChesney Martin.

The President's hands were tied. Unfortunately, the Congress was largely to blame for the fact that the President was forced to swallow his pride and accept the defiance. The Congress—through dereliction of its duty—had through the years allowed the Federal Reserve to, in effect, seize its independence. This independence was never granted by law but the Congress has slowly allowed the Federal Reserve to move into a position where it is almost a separate government in Washington, D.C.

The Congress should reform the Federal Reserve System. It should shorten the terms of the members from 14 years to something like 5 years. It should re-

quire that the Federal Reserve come to Congress for appropriations and that its books be audited. It should be required to consult with the rest of the Government and to act in harmony with prevailing economic policy. These are basic things which the Congress should take care of without delay.

However, on April 1, the President will have an opportunity to act on his own in replacing Mr. Martin as Chairman. By taking this action, the President will be telling the American people that he does not approve of the high-interest, tight-money policies that have been in existence under the Martin regime. It will be a clearcut call for lower and lower interest rates. It will be unmistakable and worth more than all the words the President might speak on this subject.

It will signal the beginning of the end of the open defiance which has existed on the Federal Reserve Board since Martin became Chairman. The naming of a new Chairman will, I am sure, bring a sigh of relief to the many hard-pressed sectors of our economy which have suffered mightily since December 1965.

Surely, the great housing industry, including those institutions which loan money to homebuilders, will greet the decision with joy. Housing construction in 1966 fell by 20 percent, resulting in the loss of 300,000 housing units.

The housing industry, as a result of Mr. Martin, is in a depression. And the many years directly concerned with housing, such as the homebuilding industry, the construction trades, the savings and loan institutions, the furniture and appliance manufacturers and dealers, all share in this depression.

They need relief now. And the end of Mr. Martin's regime will be evidence that this administration intends that they receive this relief.

The loss of these housing units in 1966, and in the early months of this year, have set the country back years in its efforts to wipe out slums and to provide decent housing for its citizens. It has cost the average homeowner thousands of dollars in added interest charges.

A 1-percent increase in interest charges on a \$20,000 home loan costs the buyer \$4,734 over 30 years. Most home loans have gone up from 1 to 2 percent points since the December 1965 action of the Federal Reserve. So this means that in most cases, the homebuyer has shelled out anywhere from \$4,800 to \$10,000 in extra charges. With the national median income something less than \$5,000, this means that the average person will be contributing at least 1 and probably 2 years' wages just to pay extra interest charges imposed by that single act of the Federal Reserve.

This is bad enough for the homebuyers caught in this situation, but it is even worse for those prospective homebuyers who were unable to obtain credit at any rate during 1966. These people were forced to remain in overcrowded housing conditions, in small apartments, and inadequate housing. In many cases, they were faced with higher rents resulting directly from the higher interest costs.

The situation in the housing industry is dramatic. But the same conditions exist to some degree throughout the

economy. The 37½-percent increase imposed by the Federal Reserve raised the cost of all products in the economy. So the consumer paid, and paid heavily, every time he made a purchase in 1966, and he is still paying for the Federal Reserve's folly here in 1967. By increasing prices, the Federal Reserve fanned the fires of inflation.

The club of high interest rates has fallen unevenly on the economy since December 1965, creating especially heavy burdens for the low and middle income families. The monetary situation since December 1965 has been a burden on the poor and a bonanza for the rich.

Mr. Speaker, now let us take a look at the record of Charles N. Shepardson who has been on the Federal Reserve Board since 1955. Mr. Shepardson is listed as "agriculture's representative" on the Federal Reserve. This listing is, of course, intended to satisfy the requirements that the Federal Reserve pay some attention to the needs of the agricultural sector of our economy.

If Mr. Shepardson is indeed the representative of the agricultural interests, this fact has apparently escaped the organizations representing the great majority of farmers and rural citizens. For years, as many of you know, the farm organizations, the National Farmers Union, the National Farmers Organization, the Grange, the rural electric cooperatives, and others have been coming to Congress asking us to reform the Federal Reserve and to give them representation. These large organizations, representing the rural areas of this Nation, have consistently passed resolutions condemning the Federal Reserve and they have been particularly vocal since the December 1965 action.

I know of no evidence that Mr. Shepardson has ever consulted with the people whose position he supposedly advocates within the Federal Reserve. Has he ever met with any of these rural organizations? Has he any idea of what it means to be a farmer who cannot even get credit to put seed in the ground? Does he know what it means to a farm family who cannot receive credit to buy a home in a rural area?

Mr. Shepardson does not represent the farm and rural interests; he represents the bankers just like William McChesney Martin. Everybody knows that, but no one knows it better than the rural organizations themselves.

And to prove this, Mr. Speaker, I place in the Record a series of resolutions from farm organizations which represent millions of people living on farms and in rural areas. These resolutions prove that the rural people of this Nation do not feel that they are receiving any kind of reasonable attention in the establishment of monetary policies. I hope the President, in considering Mr. Shepardson's retirement, will take cognizance of these resolutions:

I. RESOLUTION NO. C-3 OF THE NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, ADOPTED AT THE 25TH ANNUAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 1967

SUBJECT: TIGHT MONEY

Whereas, NRECA has repeatedly taken a stand against high interest rates and a tight money policy, and

Whereas, current Federal Reserve Board policies have resulted in a tightening of credit and an increase in interest rates at all levels of the economy, and

Whereas, the recent efforts of the Federal Reserve Board to loosen money have been a step in the right direction, but have had only a slight effect in achieving a flow of money and interest rates necessary for a growing and secure economy, and

Whereas, this places an unnecessary burden on the American Consumer; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm our long-established position and join our friends in urging the President and the Congress to take positive action now to bring about lower interest rates and an expansion of credit.

II. 1966 POLICY OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION, ADOPTED AT THE 64TH CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL FARMERS UNION IN MARCH 1966

NATIONAL MONETARY POLICY

We urge the approval of legislation which would abolish the Open Market Committee and reconstitute the Federal Reserve Board to include representatives of agriculture, small business and labor. Policies should be established by the Congress to make the Federal Reserve Board responsible to the Congress. Monetary policy should be consistent with the full employment goals of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. Fiscal and monetary policies should be designed to expand the money supply in proportion to the expansion of the economy to bring about low interest rates and ample credit.

We deplore the action of the Federal Reserve Board which arbitrarily raised interest rates and which will cost farmers and others billions of dollars in increased interest charges and which may bring about another recession resulting in unemployment.

III. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY CALIFORNIA FARMER-CONSUMER INFORMATION COMMITTEE SEMIANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 1966

PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS, RURAL AND URBAN

(b) We reaffirm our conviction that the Federal Reserve System requires basic reforms, as proposed by Rep. Wright Patman in the 89th Congress, and urge all affiliated bodies to give serious thought to and support for all constructive measures for tax reform, at both state and federal levels.

IV. 1967 POLICY STATEMENT OF THE TEXAS FARMERS UNION, ADOPTED BY DELEGATES TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION, NOVEMBER 1966

EXPANDING NATIONAL ECONOMY

A. Monetary policies

(1) The total farm debt is the highest in the history of the United States. With credit needs of farmers and small business generally expected to increase still further in the years ahead, the monetary policy of our government should put priority on low-cost credit and ample loan funds.

(2) We deplore the activities of the Federal Reserve Board which arbitrarily raised interest rates that will cost farmers billions of additional dollars. We urge the approval of legislation which would make monetary policies a responsibility of the Congress and to place the Federal Reserve Board directly responsible to Congress. We urge a return to the policy of low interest rates.

(3) We are fully in support of the efforts of Congressman Wright Patman, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, to enact legislation to accomplish these objectives.

V. JASPER GRANGE, SPRINGFIELD, OREG., ADOPTED JANUARY 1967

Whereas, the Federal Reserve Board has independent and complete control of the money policies in the United States as explained in

the Oregon Grange Bulletin of Nov. 21, 1966—page 4, and

Whereas, such independence from and lack of responsibility to the people has no place in a democracy, therefore be it

Resolved, That Jasper Grange #532 write Congressman Wright Patman, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee to compliment him on his efforts to remedy the situation and ask him how we may work with him and others to compel the Federal Reserve Board to make their deliberations and decisions open to the public in the same manner that they are available to bankers, and be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Lane County Pomona Grange and to Oregon State Grange.

VI. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE 29TH ANNUAL MEETING OF FARMERS UNION GRAIN TERMINAL ASSOCIATION IN ST. PAUL, MINN., NOVEMBER 15-17

CREDIT AND INTEREST

We deplore the inability of the national administration to deal more promptly and effectively with the high interest rate crisis of the past year. We recall with deep concern that a number of farm depressions of the past have been ushered in by a tightening of credit, advanced interest rates, and a failure on the part of public officials to read the danger signals accurately and promptly.

VII. CONSUMERS INFORMATION COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES AND ENERGY (MADE UP OF COOPERATIVE GROUPS, RURAL ELECTRIC SYSTEMS, PUBLIC POWER ORGANIZATIONS, LABOR AND FARM GROUPS) CALL FOR ACTION—ADOPTED BY DELEGATES, JANUARY 27, 1967, TIGHT MONEY CRISIS CONFERENCE

The recent "Tight Money Crisis" conference called by the Consumers Information Committee drew over 300 delegates from across the nation. Many of the delegates came representing organizations that are not sponsors of CIC. The assembled delegates were concerned that the conference would adjourn without taking any action to correct the situation.

In an open session, the assembled delegates representing many different organizations adopted a "Call for Action" program. As the sponsor of this conference and in keeping with our policy to inform those interested in consumer problems, we are distributing this "Call for Action" agreed to by the various delegates on January 27, 1967, and CIC will continue to inform sponsors of any further developments. Delegates to this conference are expected to implement this "Call" and to make it a part of their respective organizations' legislative programs.

TIGHT-MONEY CRISIS—A CALL FOR DECISIVE ACTION

America is in a tight-money, high-interest-rate crisis which must be quickly abated before it leads us into a recession with its resulting unemployment, inadequate housing, unavailable credit, and general economic stagnation.

This crisis is man-made, primarily the product of monetary policies of the Federal Reserve System.

No one can question the significance of the role played by the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Open Market Committee and its effect on the economic well-being of the American people. The result of actions taken by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve System in the area of monetary policy can create an environment of economic prosperity, or economic recession and ultimate depression. It can also create a climate to encourage or restrict development of our natural resources.

Monetary policy decisions made by the Federal Reserve Board since the middle of the

1950's have been major contributing factors to four recessions in the United States. The Board's action on December 5, 1965, raised the prime discount rate from 4% to 4½% and the time deposit rate from 4% to 5½%—thus increasing the cost of money respectively by 10% and 37½%. This action severely restricted the money supply, caused significant disruption between the traditional positions of our financial institutions, and has been a major cause of the depression in the housing industry.

The current Federal Reserve policy of tight money and high interest rates—rates which have soared to 40-year highs—has been detrimental to consumers, as wage earners, farmers, home builders or small businessmen. The current tight-money, high-interest-rate policy has not only thwarted, but in many cases actually wrecked President Johnson's Great Society program. Far from fighting inflation, the interest-cost push has been an engine of inflation.

The increased interest costs which will have to be paid by the American people due to increased costs of carrying Federal, State, and local debt, and the increased interest costs which the American consumer must bear for funds borrowed for home purchases and other consumption needs will amount to many billions of dollars. This burden will have to be carried by coming generations as well as the present.

Many vital programs, such as rural electrification, cooperative housing, Farmers Home Administration loans, Veterans' benefits, education aids and other programs which are dependent upon the Federal, State and local governments for direct loans or insured loans, cannot survive under current monetary policies.

No one benefits from a tight-money, high-interest-rate policy except those in the fortunate position of having funds to lend. A high-interest, tight-money policy promotes concentration of wealth rather than encouraging wide-spread distribution of income and money. The policy erodes the American tradition of advancing effective and efficient small business, home ownership, and decent standards of living for all our people.

Our present economically and socially undesirable monetary policy is a direct consequence of the refusal of the Federal Reserve Board System to operate in harmony with Congressional mandate and Executive Policy. In fact, the actions of the Federal Reserve Board and System over the last several years constitute a direct violation of the policies and objectives contained in the Employment Act of 1946.

For reasons presented in this brief review, the delegates to this National Conference call upon the Congress and the President of the United States to take positive action now in reversing the present dangerous tight-money policies and in putting the country back on the road to growth and prosperity.

Specifically, we urge an action program which will include:

1. Prompt hearings, including field hearings, by appropriate Congressional Committees to probe the impact of tight money and high interest rates on consumers and producers, be they workers, farmers, small businessmen or local units of government.

2. Enactment of legislation to make the Federal Reserve System fully responsive to the Congress.

3. We urge the President not to reappoint McChesney Martin as Chairman. If he is reappointed, we urge the Senators to reject the appointment.

4. Establishment of machinery to give representatives of consumers and other major groups of citizens an opportunity to share in the design of monetary policies.

5. Utilization of all available and appropriate new direct and guaranteed loan and credit programs wherever appropriate to strengthen the hand of the consumer—the

home owner, the businessman, the farmer, the working man, the borrower, the poor, the student, the elderly—in his efforts to share fairly in the growth of America.

6. Reaffirmation of the Employment Act of 1946, which calls for continuing growth as a national goal, with full employment of manpower, maximum utilization of plant and wise use of resources recognized as major objectives in the public interest.

7. Endorsement of the principle of truth-in-lending legislation and opposition to abolition of usury laws.

As delegates of this National Conference, we are concerned that the nation be given the opportunity to move forward. We extend an urgent invitation to all our fellow citizens to join with us in a crusade for sensible monetary policies.

While the Federal Reserve Board has recently and belatedly made small efforts to loosen money, it is clear that these modest corrective policies are still ineffective to achieve the flow of money and interest rates necessary for a growing and secure economy.

Mr. Speaker, I also place in the RECORD a letter from the Montana Farmers Union to President Johnson outlining that organization's opposition to the current high-interest, tight-money policies:

MONTANA FARMERS UNION,
Great Falls, Mont., December 29, 1966.
President LYNDON B. JOHNSON,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We respectfully call upon you to use the power of your office and take effective action to improve prices and income for family-type farmers and ranchers and to reduce the abnormally high interest rates which are having a depressing impact on the rural economy.

We ask you to reverse the high interest rate policy which you allowed to be set in motion a year ago.

Farm and ranch people, farm equipment dealers and home building businesses are especially hard pressed.

High costs loaded with excessive manufacturers' profits, exorbitant interest rates and, for our area, unreasonably high freight rates are already forcing many of our people into a voluntary moratorium on buying new equipment. We note that the powerful North Dakota Farmers Union has started a campaign to encourage agricultural producers to stop buying new farm machinery including tractors, combines, pickups, trucks, and automobiles until there is evidence of constructive action to improve farm income substantially. The mood of our people in Montana is much the same. Unless improvements are soon made we foresee a marked extension of the stop-buying program.

The time has come for constructive action by the President of the United States, Federal administrative agencies and the Congress to reduce substantially the growing gap between farm prices and expenses.

To allow present conditions to go on will only bring greater hardship to farm and ranch families and those dependent upon them. However, despite their handicaps our farm and ranch people will continue to provide adequate supplies of food for the consumers of America and the hungry people of the world.

While gross farm income is at an all-time high, precious little of it remains in the hands of farm and ranch people. Expenses are higher as indicated by the parity ratio which has slid back again to 79 percent after being briefly at 82. This disparity has continued for too many years. It is small wonder that farm indebtedness is also at an all-time high.

As you know, parity measures the relationship between prices farmers and ranchers receive for their commodities and the prices

they pay for goods and services used in production and family living.

Your administration has promised 100 percent of parity for family-type farmers and ranchers.

Prices farmers pay for goods and services have risen higher than the average cost of living. In the period 1960 to 1966, farm machinery prices rose 19 percent and motor vehicle prices went up 13 percent while overall consumers prices increased 10 percent. Farm machinery manufacturers raised prices again in 1966, and it is predicted their prices will rise higher during the remainder of the 1960's.

Farm machinery manufacturers are currently showing impressive gains in profits, up 30 to 40 percent over last year. We note, however, that labor costs in the manufacture of farm machinery represent only 15 percent of the retail price, so the cause of inflation lies elsewhere.

Machinery and motor vehicles are now an essential part of farming operations. To acquire this equipment new at high prices many farm operators must employ credit. With both new machinery and credit at record high levels, farm people are unduly burdened.

Interest charges, like sales taxes, have a pyramiding effect on prices paid by consumers and users. Interest rates are at the highest level in 45 years. The farmer and rancher have no way of passing these costs on to anyone.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is ominously forecasting a drop in American farm income in 1967 while asking our farmers to produce more food.

The cost-price squeeze has done too much harm already, sending large numbers of farm people to the cities, ill-prepared to receive them, and distorting community patterns.

On behalf of our thousands of members, we call upon you for justice and fairness.

This appeal is made today by vote of the Executive Board of the Montana Farmers Union who, in addition to the undersigned, are Gordon Twedt, Rudyard, Montana, Vice President; Frank Daniels, Sidney, Montana; Henry Siderius, Kalispell, Montana; Einar Lindvig, Bozeman, Montana; Jake Frank, Park City, Montana; Earl Good, Wolf Point, Montana; and J. T. Ryan, Great Falls, Montana, Secretary-Treasurer.

Sincerely,

LEONARD KENFIELD, President.

Mr. Speaker, I am also inserting in the RECORD at this time a copy of an editorial from the November 1966 East River Guardian, published by the East River Electric Power Cooperative at Madison, S. Dak.:

TIGHT MONEY POLICIES ENDANGER FARM, BUSINESS

Times are critical for the American farmer. He is being forced to walk a financial tight-rope.

The Agriculture Department points out farmers spent \$1 out of every \$7 they earned last year to pay interest charges on loans. Prospects appear darker after the Federal Reserve Board "seized independence," without benefit of law, creating chaotic financial conditions on the farm and throughout the country.

At the request of President Johnson, the Farm Credit Administration is cooperating with federal lending agencies to limit loans, supposedly reducing "inflationary pressures." But on the other hand, the Farm Credit Administration says it wants to supply money to farmers and farmer-cooperative borrowers for 1967 production needs.

The Farm Credit board has adopted a policy stand which said inflationary pressures can be lessened most effectively by making loans that result in maximum agricultural production. The board said the

President asked that loans be made only to meet essential and non-postponable needs and that the agencies reduce borrowings in the private money market.

An overpowering fact remains: farm and other credit needs will be higher in 1967 than this year. Tight money is behind the high interest rates being clamped down on farmers.

High interest costs prevailing throughout the economy are the results of actions by a single agency—the Federal Reserve Board. The board, acting in defiance of the President and Congress, raised interest rates 37½ per cent on Dec. 6, 1965.

Since 1953, the Federal Reserve Board has become more and more defiant. The board has warped and twisted the laws governing its operation, to move it closer to complete control by a handful of big banks holding \$16.5 billion in certificates of deposit.

What can we do about this? The Federal Reserve System must be brought back under the control of Congress. The Federal Reserve must be made to come to Congress for appropriations. Its books must be made subject to the General Accounting Office, as are other agencies of the government. Open market operations must be carried out in the public's interest and not in big bankers' interests.

East River resolutions the last two years make it clear that we feel the Federal Reserve Board is endangering the economic well-being of the entire nation through its actions.

Rising interest rates are siphoning off billions of dollars that should be channeled into productive projects. Instead, the money goes only to money-lenders.

Frankly, Congress has not been doing its duty in the area of monetary affairs. Congress should take action now to make sure that monetary matters are brought under the control of the people. Only a strong demand for action from the grass roots can bring this about.

Let our congressional delegation know how you feel. They want to know your views.

Mr. Speaker, the almost unanimous opposition to high interest rates voiced by rural organizations is well understood. Tight money and extortionate interest rates have always plagued the farmer and the small towns of this country. They are always the first to be cut off from credit and the first to be hit with high interest charges.

Since 1950, the interest paid by farmers, per acre, on real estate debt has risen well over 300 percent. Offhand, I cannot think of another item in any sector of our economy that has increased more rapidly. While the interest charges went up more than 300 percent, the farmer received an increase of only 2.8 percent in the price paid for his farm products. With these figures in mind, I am surprised that the farmers and the rural citizens are not perched right on the steps of the Capitol demanding action.

I hope that the President looks at these tremendous increases in interest charges to farmers when he is considering whether or not Mr. Shepardson has really represented the agricultural sector of our economy.

Mr. Shepardson has shared fully Mr. Martin's views. If one goes, the other should follow if we really want to change the situation.

Mr. Speaker, I have quoted from a list of resolutions of farm and rural organizations concerning high interest rates. But I do not want, for a minute, to indicate that the outrage is limited

to this sector. The opposition to the high-interest, tight-money policy covers the gamut of consumer-oriented organizations throughout this Nation.

The AFL-CIO, the United Auto Workers, and the Industrial Union Department have been particularly vocal in demanding action against tight money and for a more responsive Federal Reserve System. The labor organizations, like the farm organizations, recognize that their members cannot prosper if wage increases and fringe benefits are destroyed through the payment of extortionate interest rates.

Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD a number of statements by labor leaders and labor organizations which plainly illustrate a very deep concern over the drift of monetary policy:

Last September 5, AFL-CIO President George Meany spoke over the Columbia Broadcasting System's radio network. Concerning interest rates, he said:

Now the Federal Reserve Board, which has the responsibility for monetary policy—meaning the supply of money, and the cost of money—claims it is trying to correct this inflation. But it has been using the wrong device at the wrong time. The Federal Reserve Board has repeatedly pushed up interest rates, so that they are now the highest in 40 years, and likely to go higher. In fact, the cost of money has gone up faster than any other cost—33½%, or a full third, since last December.

This has made matters worse instead of better. It has not slowed down the profit inflation at all. But it has made the cost of living even higher . . .

The whole economy is in danger because profits and interest rates have risen enormously while wages have barely kept pace with the cost of living, and in many instances have lagged behind it. An expanding economy—an economy where productive capacity is soaring, where manhour output is breaking records—demands a comparable growth in the real buying-power of American consumers.

Mr. Speaker, I also call attention to a statement issued by Walter Reuther following a meeting of the UAW International executive board last fall:

Rising interest rates have also siphoned off part of the gains from increased worker productivity and, in addition, have added to living costs. From July 1965 to July 1966, the average interest rate on FHA new home mortgages increased from 5.44 to 6.45 percent—a rise of 18.6 percent. This adds \$2700 to the interest cost of a \$15,000 mortgage payable over 25 years. Prime interest rates charged by the banks to their most favored customers have risen 33½ percent in nine months. The prime rate affects other rates, increasing the interest cost of installment purchases as well as other forms of consumer credit. High interest rates and tight money also make it difficult for state and local governments and boards of education to finance needed expansion of public facilities. In addition, high interest rates raise production costs compelling competitive industries with thin profit margins to raise their prices, thus giving the inflationary spiral another twist.

Mr. Speaker, the concern over interest rates is not confined to the large international unions by any means. For example, I call attention to a recent letter which I received from the Jamestown AFL-CIO Central Labor Council of Jamestown, N. Dak.:

JAMESTOWN AFL-CIO CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL, Jamestown, N. Dak., February 22, 1967.
Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN, Chairman, House Banking and Finance Committee, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PATMAN: At our last meeting, a motion receiving unanimous approval, I was directed to write you, extending our thanks to you for your efforts to hold down interest rates and bring the Federal Reserve Board under Congressional control.

We are glad that you were able to take the time to participate in the recent Washington "Tight Money Conference".

We hope that Mr. Martin will not be re-appointed to the Federal Reserve Board.

Very best wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,
ROY J. SHULER,
Secretary-Treasurer.
E. H. ECKLUND,
President.

Mr. Speaker, no group has been hit harder than the building trades, and this fact was plainly outlined in a statement issued by the executive council of the building and construction trades department, AFL-CIO, in November 1966:

On December 5, 1965, the Federal Reserve Board arbitrarily increased its discount rate to member banks from 4% to 4½% (an increase of 12½% in the basic interest rate).

At the same time, the FRB raised the permissible interest rate which commercial banks could pay on Certificates of Deposit to 5½%. Prior to this action, these certificates were held at 4% or 4½% depending on the length of deposit and the amount of the deposit.

Some \$16 Billion in this type of deposits were held by New York and Chicago banks on December 5, 1965. Almost the entire \$16 Billion dollars would have been redeemable within four months after December 5, 1965. The New York and Chicago Banks feared that the monies would have been "called" for investment in other enterprises rather than renewal at the current rates. In taking this action, the money managers have set off what could be the "set back to the Great Society". They have seriously jeopardized all the fine legislation enacted by the 89th Congress.

The immediate effect of these two actions was to start an interest spiral throughout every segment of our economy from the cost of the Federal debt, to the operation of the smallest retail establishment. The interest on the public debt has been increased 1 Billion Dollars annually by this action.

The cost of financing state governments, local governments and school districts has increased proportionately and many have been forced to curtail or abandon much needed capital outlays for construction and equipment in education, roads, hospitals and sanitary facilities.

Every segment of the private sector of our economy has been adversely affected by this action, taken in defiance of the President, the Congress, and the American people, by a board responsible to no one including the General Accounting Office and the Comptroller General.

If this policy of tight money is allowed to continue, it will surely lead to an unnecessary recession or depression and will even have an adverse effect on our international relations.

The construction industry, particularly the home building field, has already seriously felt the impact of the drying up of the money supply, residential housing starts in September 1966 were off on an annual average 400,000 (down about 35%) from September 1965 at an annual rate of 1,070,000 for the year as contrasted to 1,453,000 starts in 1965.

Housing starts in the Washington area are down about 60% as compared to 1965 and only prime borrowers can obtain construction loans slightly below a 10% interest rate.

This chaotic condition has developed in less than a year. Much of the housing construction listed as statistical starts was planned and funded well in advance of the Federal Reserve Board action. Cancellation of plans and lack of financing should make this picture more bleak in the building season of 1967. Unless drastic action is taken, the homebuilding field will be in deep depression with its accompanying unemployment and vicious cycle impact on the supporting industries. For example, a drop off in 400,000 homes means *no market for, no shipping of, no manufacturing of, and no installation of*: 1,880 million bricks, 920 million pounds of cement, 7,600,000 gallons of paint, 40 million square feet of linoleum floor covering, 44,400,000 square feet ceramic tile, 80 million square feet asphalt tile, 4 million squares of roofing shingles, 560 million square feet of wall and ceiling insulation, 5,600,000 window frames, 4,800,000 doors, 400,000 kitchen sinks, 624,000 water closets, 400,000 kitchen ranges, 508,000 bathtubs, 292,000 warm air furnaces, 10 million electric outlets, 4,400,000 electric switches, 128,000 garbage disposals, 1,920 million square feet of gypsum board & gypsum lath.

This as one can see is only a partial list, in addition, there would be the streets, sewers, telephone lines and other accompanying installations.

Then there is an average original occupancy expenditure calculated at \$1,500 per house (or, in this estimate a total of \$240 million) for furniture, appliances and other needs.

These figures certainly should illustrate the impact that housing construction has on our economy. They should show the depressing effect the tight money policy has so quickly and drastically had on this industry which has always been considered as economic bellwether.

If this policy of curtailing the money supply is allowed to continue, it will quickly affect the other phases of our industry, *public construction* (already dampened) *commercial construction* and *non-building construction* as well as the many and varying supporting industries. It will certainly create further severe unemployment in an industry which contributed to 11% of the total unemployment of the nation in 1965.

The members of the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department and the officers of the 18 affiliated National Unions representing over 3½ million skilled construction craftsmen in 8,000 local unions in over 600 cities throughout the 50 states are deeply concerned with the administration's policy or lack of policy on monetary management.

We are deeply concerned that the administration and the Congress have alluded to the feeling that monetary management and monetary understanding is a mystique understood only by bankers and bankers' bankers. We feel that it is time, in this year of the dynamic economy, to realize that sound monetary management is the greatest factor in bringing realization to the economic stability of our nation. To do this, we need planning, understanding, review and most of all, discussion of our present policies, all directed to updating and correlating our monetary policies with the objectives of our programs of the 1960s and beyond.

We shall call on the members of the 90th Congress to give leadership in helping solve this problem.

We shall call on every member of the House Banking and Currency Committee and the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to undertake hearings and research on methods to correct inequities in our monetary program which is now uncontrolled by

the representatives of the people. We will ask these representatives to investigate the basis for the arbitrary control of money and banking by a few with no checks and balances, a procedure unheard of in any other section of public life.

We shall ask for an immediate study of the detrimental effects of this administration's "tight" money policy on not only the construction industry, but also on all other facets of our economy.

We shall further advise the AFL-CIO Executive Council of this action and request that they lend their full efforts and support of our position in this matter and that they direct their Legislative Department, Community Services Department, State and Local Council Department, all to lend their efforts to bringing the full support of their members and families in this undertaking.

The Building and Construction Trades Department shall alert all of their State and Local Councils, their members, their families and friends to contact all groups in their localities, their city and county law makers, their state and congressional representatives and their Senators in an all out effort to bring full and frank discussion of this problem before all of their law making bodies and particularly the U.S. Congress so that an early and sensible solution to this problem may be achieved.

We in the construction industry are being maneuvered into a depression. We realize that we will not go in alone. We know that every segment and sector of industry after industry will go with us. We can stop this now if we let our views be known. It is ridiculous to talk about a housing program and then allow money mismanagement to stop the construction of 400,000 houses. It is equally ridiculous to talk about schools, highway sewers, hospitals, clinics and then make their construction impossible because of the high cost of inflated money.

Mr. Speaker, the evidence is overwhelming that Mr. Martin and his ally, Mr. Shepardson, are the enemies of the great majority of the American people. Beyond a reasonable doubt, it can be shown that the policies of the Martin-Shepardson axis have benefited only an extremely narrow segment of our economy—primarily the big banking community.

As interest rates have increased steadily since 1951, bank earnings have skyrocketed. The two figures go side by side in sharply ascending curves on the chart. Since 1950, net annual earnings of banks, after taxes, have gone up from \$781 million to \$2.25 billion. This is an increase of 188 percent. During this same period, the Federal Reserve has jacked up the discount rate from 1.59 percent to 4.50 percent—an increase of 183 percent. The percentage increase is almost identical.

Without question, the bankers profit from high interest rates and this fact does not escape William McChesney Martin. For example, Mr. Speaker, I quote from the October 5, 1966, issue of the *Journal of Commerce*, which keeps a close watch on the banking community:

It was apparent yesterday from the vanguard of reports that bank profits are still rising and for the nine months which ended September 20 will be from 15 per cent to 24 per cent ahead of earnings for the like 1965 period. Most of the earnings reports to date show net operating earnings at all-time record highs. The explanation for the most part is that income from loans at the highest interest rates in 40 years still is running ahead of the cost of money to banks repre-

sented by interest on deposits, now held down by the Federally imposed ceiling on such rates.

The February issue of *Burroughs Clearing House*, a publication for bank and finance officers, once again reaffirms the theory that bank profits go up with interest rates:

Despite a liquidity squeeze that reached near panic proportions, record interest payouts on savings deposits, and a bond market that saw many institutions unload securities at heavy losses, annual reports for 1966 streaming in from banks around the country disclose fat earnings gains over the previous year. Highpoints, they show, were reached in deposits, resources and, as would be expected, loans.

Mr. Speaker, it is also significant to take a look at the average annual yield on 91-day Treasury bills, which have become a growing source of funds for the U.S. Government. The yield in 1939 was only 0.023 percent. In the latter part of 1966, 91-day bills were yielding more than 4.8 percent. This means that the yields on short-term bonds have increased 200 times.

I place in the Record a chart showing the steady increase of interest paid on 91-day bills, and again, you will note that the big increases came after Martin and the Republicans took office in the 1950's:

Average annual yield on 91-day Treasury bills [Percent]

Year:	Yield
1939	0.023
1940	.014
1941	.103
1942	.326
1943	.373
1944	.375
1945	.375
1946	.375
1947	.594
1948	1.040
1949	1.102
1950	1.218
1951	1.552
1952	1.766
1953	1.931
1954	.953
1955	1.753
1956	2.658
1957	3.267
1958	1.839
1959	3.405
1960	2.928
1961	2.378
1962	2.778
1963	3.157
1964	3.549
1965	3.954
1966	4.811

Source: U.S. Treasury Department.

Mr. Speaker, William McChesney Martin, more than any previous Chairman, has spread the false propaganda that the Federal Reserve System is somehow "independent" from the rest of the U.S. Government. This has been the bulwark of his defense for arbitrary and damaging decisions by the Federal Reserve. Mr. Martin has consistently maintained that monetary policy is his domain and no one else's. He has maintained that the public has no right to participate.

Unfortunately, during the 1950's he received the support of the then President, Dwight D. Eisenhower. President Eisenhower, either through ignorance of

the facts or by design, went along with Mr. Martin's seizure of independence.

I have here a transcript of a press conference conducted by President Eisenhower on October 5, 1956. This transcript plainly illustrates that President Eisenhower joined Mr. Martin in promoting the false notion of "independence" for the Federal Reserve:

EXCERPT FROM PRESS CONFERENCE, OCTOBER 5, 1956

SARAH McCLENDON (El Paso Times). Mr. President, we know that many communities want more school buildings, and we know you said you wanted to help them, I believe, on the partnership basis; but how can these communities build more school buildings when the cost of doing so would be a million or two higher as a result of the interest they would have to pay, as a result of your policies on high interest?

The PRESIDENT. What are my policies on high interest? You have not explained that.

Mrs. McCLENDON. Well, the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board, under your administration, have contributed to raising interest rates all over the country.

The PRESIDENT. To what extent is the Federal Reserve Board under my control?

Mrs. McCLENDON. Well, I would imagine—I don't know, sir, but I would imagine you would have some influence.

The PRESIDENT. The only thing I am getting at is don't start out with a premise that isn't quite correct.

The Federal Reserve Board is not under my control, and I think it is proper that the Congress did set it up as an independent agency.

Mr. Speaker, President Eisenhower was sadly mistaken about the "independence." The Congress did not grant the independence to the Federal Reserve. The phrase "independent Federal Reserve" does not appear anywhere in the original Federal Reserve Act or in any of the amendments thereto. Such a theory is simply propaganda to support the arbitrary actions of William McChesney Martin.

It is significant to note the startling differences between President Truman and President Eisenhower in regard to their attitudes about the so-called independence of the Federal Reserve. President Truman did not agree that the Federal Reserve was an independent agency. He felt that monetary policy was a function and a responsibility of the Federal Government, and he did not abdicate to the pressures of the Federal Reserve.

In fact, President Truman declined to reappoint Marriner Eccles as Chairman of the Federal Reserve after Eccles took action to jack up short-term interest rates after World War II. President Truman wanted to put a stop to this action and he let his position be known by refusing the reappointment of Eccles. Mr. Eccles had done a good job of keeping interest rates down through World War II, but President Truman was entirely correct in removing him when he sought to reverse that policy in the post-war era. President Truman used his appointment powers wisely to promote the public interest.

President Truman kept a constant and close watch over monetary developments. During the Korean war, the pressure was on again to raise interest rates on long-

term bonds. The bankers wanted that 2½-percent lid taken off. And there were strong indications that the people at the Federal Reserve, including Mr. Martin, were about to give in. President Truman called in the entire Federal Reserve and, in effect, read the riot act to them. He told them that they were not about to raise interest rates during the Korean conflict. This made the Federal Reserve Board mighty unhappy, but they had to go along and as a result the people of this country were saved billions of dollars.

Now again in the midst of the Vietnam conflict, the same pressures are on to jack interest rates up, even higher than their present record levels.

President Johnson is cut out of the same mold as President Truman and I know that he will do everything he can to resist these pressures.

President Johnson is up against a tough crowd. He is up against a very difficult situation that was really created back in the Eisenhower days when the Federal Reserve seized its "independence." That is why the Congress must give him every bit of support it can in overcoming the tremendous pressures.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal Reserve is today doing some fantastic things. One of the most blatant is its hoarding of \$44 billion worth of U.S. Government bonds in the New York Federal Reserve Bank. These are bonds which the American taxpayers have already paid for once, but the Federal Reserve continues to demand annual interest on these bonds. This year, we will pay between \$1.7 billion and \$1.8 billion in interest despite the fact these bonds have been paid for. Of course, the Federal Reserve uses these interest payments to finance its far-flung operations, including many questionable activities. At the same time, this \$44 billion makes the national debt appear larger than it actually is. This \$44 billion should be retired and subtracted from the debt. It has already been paid for.

Mr. Speaker, actually, what we have in this country is a money dictatorship. The Federal Reserve System does not resemble anything else in our democratic Government. Nothing else comes close to equaling the absolute autocratic powers of the Federal Reserve.

When you take a long hard look at the structure, you come to realize that the Federal Reserve System has been shaped along the lines of agencies that are usually found in totalitarian states.

Now, I am not by any stretch of the imagination accusing the Federal Reserve, any of its members, or any banker of being communistic. I want to make that point crystal clear.

However, the parallel between the set-up for the Communist Party in Russia and the Federal Reserve System in the United States is startling.

In the Soviet Union, a tightly knit clique of the Communist Party runs everything, operating in total secrecy and with total disregard for the wishes of the people and the Russian Constitution.

In the United States, the monetary affairs are run by a tightly knit clique of bankers, within the Federal Reserve Sys-

tem, operating in total secrecy and with total disregard for the people and for the Constitution of the United States. In both countries, a small group of people have knowledge of, and benefit from, the decisions of these tightly knit cliques.

In the United States, monetary policy is basically controlled by the seven members of the Federal Reserve Board, the 12 presidents and the 108 directors of the 12 Federal Reserve banks. These 127 people, operating in a secretive manner have absolute power over monetary decisions.

In the Soviet Union, there are 133 members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. This is the group that runs everything in Russia.

Both the Federal Reserve System and the Communist Party in Russia also have a more elite group—a small supercommittee.

In the Federal Reserve System, this group is known as the Federal Open Market Committee, and is composed of the seven members of the Federal Reserve Board and five of the 12 presidents of the Federal Reserve banks—12 in all—with the other seven presidents participating.

In the Soviet Union, this is a small committee within the Central Committee known as the Politburo. This has 11 members compared with the Federal Open Market Committee's 12.

When the Federal Open Market Committee meets every 3 weeks in Washington, it goes behind locked doors. The shades are drawn, and the "Gestapo" is put out in the hall to guard against any possible intrusion by outsiders. We never know what goes on in these meetings—until 6 years later—after the statute of limitations has run on any crime that might have been committed. It is in these sessions that the monetary decisions, interest rates, and the money supply are decided. Not even the President of the United States can attend these secret sessions.

In the Soviet Union, the Politburo meets several times a month in Moscow in totally secret sessions. No one is allowed past the armed guards. Like the Federal Open Market Committee, the decisions of the Politburo are kept secret until the party decides to release the information.

In both the Soviet Union and in the Federal Reserve System, favors are dispensed to a select few.

The decisions of the Federal Open Market Committee on monetary affairs are made known to a handful of bankers and big business allies—perhaps as many as 2,000 to 3,000 people. They are the only ones who get this favored information and, of course, they are the ones who are in a position to profit from this knowledge.

In the Soviet Union, the Central Committee and the Politburo dispense favors to select members of the Communist Party. They get the advantages, the good housing, the cars, other special privileges and favored treatment.

The Communist Party takes care of its friends in Russia, and in the United States, the Federal Reserve takes care of its banker friends.

In both countries, the people are shut out. The people do not take part in the decisions and they do not benefit from them. Only an elite few get the benefit.

Now in the Soviet Union, we might expect this situation. It is a totalitarian state and it is not surprising that these decisions benefit the few and not the many. But in the United States, it is strange—and I believe tragic—that we have a Federal Reserve System that operates in the same manner as the Communist Party. It is out of step with our other democratic institutions. It is the rotten apple in our barrel of democracy.

Again, I want to say that I am not accusing anyone of being a Communist. But I am saying that both systems operate as dictatorships against the will of the people.

Mr. Speaker, both the Congress and the executive branch must do everything they can to correct this situation and to put our monetary policies back on the track. We must return our Federal Reserve System to the people of the United States. The elected representatives of the people—the Congress and the President—must exercise the proper control over these activities just as they do over other operations of the Federal Government. We cannot run from our responsibility.

President Johnson is today faced with many critical decisions. I know that he does not have an opportunity to spend as much time as he would like on monetary policies. This is why it is even more important that the Congress fully discharge its responsibility in this area.

However, I hope that the President will take time to carefully weigh the two appointments coming before him in the next few weeks.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I must state categorically that it is in the public interest for the President to refuse to re-appoint William McChesney Martin as Chairman. By the same reasoning, it is essential that the President let Mr. Charles N. Shepardson retire from the Federal Reserve on April 30, and that he grant no special exception to civil service regulations.

The people of this country will be watching these two decisions closely.

Now, let me show the difference—and I am not accusing any Board member of being a Communist, or any banker of being a Communist, or anything like that—but totalitarian governments, whether they are communistic or Fascist, operate just the same as the Federal Reserve Board operates.

Let me give you some parallel comparisons. Let us pick up with Soviet Russia, a Communist country:

Comparison between totalitarian country and Federal Reserve System

COMMUNIST PARTY, SOVIET UNION

1. Seized Power.
2. Unelected.
3. Small Committee—133 members—of Communist Party controls.
4. 11 Member Politburo—Final Decision Maker.
5. Operates in Total Secrecy.
6. Party minutes released only when favorable to party.
7. Decisions Benefit Communist faithful who have inside knowledge.
8. Favored Treatment to Communist Elite.
9. Ignore Constitution of Soviet Union.
10. Can Refuse Credit to citizens of the country without reason—no appeal from refusal.
11. Allocation of Credit at most reasonable rates to small percentage of Russians who are members of the Communist Party.
12. Door of opportunity closed to 99% of the people in Russia on availability of credit and equality of opportunity to receive credit.

FEDERAL RESERVE, UNITED STATES

1. Seized Independence.
2. Unelected.
3. Small Group—127 members—of Federal Reserve Board Members and Federal Reserve Bank Presidents control monetary decisions.
4. 12 Member Federal Open Market Committee—Final Decision Maker.
5. Operates in Total Secrecy.
6. Minutes secret until six years after meetings. Released before that only when favorable to Federal Reserve.
7. Decisions benefit comparatively small number of bankers who have inside knowledge.
8. Favored treatment to bankers and their allies.
9. Ignore Constitution of the United States.
10. Can Refuse Credit to citizens of the United States without reason—no appeal from refusal.
11. Allocation of Credit at most reasonable rates to big bankers, big business, and those who have inside knowledge.
12. Door of opportunity and equality of opportunity to receive credit closed to most people in United States.

Now that shows a comparison between totalitarian governments, and communism in particular, and what is going on here in the United States of America in broad daylight in monetary policy. This is resulting in the people being robbed and robbed and robbed every day by excessive, extortionate, and usurious interest rates. It should not be allowed to go on further.

Now I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BROCK. I had a couple of points, before the gentleman equated the Federal Reserve with the Communist Party.

Mr. PATMAN. I do not accuse them of being in the Communist Party. I do not accuse one of them being a Communist—none of them. But I am compar-

ing how it works with the Communist Party workings in Soviet Russia. Now you can compare it with Spain and you will find the same thing in a Fascist country. Everywhere that you have a totalitarian government, you have something similar to the Federal Reserve Board of the United States.

Mr. BROCK. If the gentleman will let me pursue my question.

Is he charging the Federal Reserve with releasing privileged information to insiders as he implied in his statement?

Mr. PATMAN. You will have to repeat that and speak a little louder because I cannot hear you.

Mr. BROCK. Are you implying that the Federal Reserve System is covertly

releasing privileged information to so-called insiders in banking circles as you seem to indicate?

Mr. PATMAN. Let us just presume for a moment that we are dealing with human beings—human beings who have a very selfish interest—human beings who like to make a profit. They like to make money. Among those human beings, you will find about the same percentage that are bad as compared to other groups.

Then when you consider that there are 12 Federal Reserve banks here in the United States—and under Woodrow Wilson they were autonomous and each operated for itself. But you people were against it—your side voted against it and did not want to do a thing about the Federal Reserve Board. But after it passed anyway, the bankers got in and got the help of our Republican friends and they commenced changing this Federal Reserve.

So instead of there being 12 Federal Reserve banks, it became one big central bank.

Woodrow Wilson was against a central bank. He did not want that. But the law that was passed originally was not a central bank.

But a fellow by the name of Mellon got to be Secretary of the Treasury and he had not any more than got his seat warm in 1921 before he commenced to get these 12 presidents of these 12 Federal Reserve banks to work with him. They let him have a small committee headed by the president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, doing everything through the New York bank and engaging in open market operations for all the banks. They agreed to that. They agreed to it—Mr. Mellon being a powerful man. It is said that three presidents served under Andrew Mellon and I think that is a correct statement—he was a powerful man.

So they agreed that the president of the Federal Reserve bank in New York would control everything. Until this good day, no banker can make a condition statement—no Federal Reserve bank in Richmond, Philadelphia, Dallas, San Francisco, or Chicago, or any other place can make a statement of their condition until it gets the information from the New York Federal Reserve Bank because every bit of it is still there.

Now Mr. Mellon did not get to stay and see all this done, but he started it.

You know I spoke here in the well of this House in January 1932 and impeached the Honorable Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors. It was so startling and shocking to the members of the other party that they let me keep going until I went so far that they could not stop me. I had an hour's time before they could even make a motion to refer it to the committee. I outlined these high crimes and misdemeanors of which he was guilty and they referred the matter to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on the Judiciary had 3 weeks of hearings on my resolution.

I sat there on one side of the long table as a counsel would with that big com-

mittee up there in the Judiciary Committee room. Mr. Mellon and his 13 lawyers sat on the other side of the table—it was just a little bit unbalanced. But for 3 weeks I presented my side of the case. When it was over the chairman said, "The committee will stand adjourned until 1:30 this afternoon."

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

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, may I have 10 additional minutes?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? The Chair hears none.

The gentleman is recognized for 10 additional minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. So we recessed until 1:30 that afternoon. That was about 11:30 in the morning. By 1 o'clock the newspapers were on the street bearing the headline, "Mellon Resigns; Quits Secretary's Office." He had been appointed to the Court of St. James's in England. That was the headline.

Mr. Mellon did not come back. He never denied those charges. It was equal to a pardon by the President, Mr. Hoover, in the middle of a trial. President Hoover was greatly criticized for sending Mellon out of the country. The committee wanted to go ahead and impeach him anyway. Mr. La Guardia, of New York, was one of those. He said, "Why not impeach him anyway? He has left. He won't stay with us. We will go ahead and impeach him."

But some members said, "He is out of the way. There is no use doing anything more about it. It will only take up our time."

Finally they decided to let it go. That is the way that happened. That is the reason Mr. Mellon was not around here when laws were passed that would carry in effect what he did commencing with Harding's administration.

I now yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BROCK. I should like to repeat the question that I asked some time ago: Is the gentleman, either directly or indirectly, implying that members of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors are giving privileged information to so-called "insiders" or "big bankers" for the purpose of their making a profit?

Mr. PATMAN. I will give you a further example that will answer that question. Take the example of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—and it is really the Federal Reserve System. There are nine directors that run that bank. They select Mr. Hayes, the president, who receives \$75,000 a year, really from the Treasury. That is where the money comes from. That is where it would go if it were not intercepted to pay him. He is the second highest paid officer in the United States, next only to the President of the United States. That is all right. If he is worth that amount of money, I am not kicking about the salary. But they employed him to run the bank for them. You know that he is going to run it like they want it run, because they are the ones who elected him. Six of them are selected by the

banks. Six of the nine are selected by the banks.

Now, you know the man who gets that \$75,000 job is going to do what those six men want. You know that. You know when he goes to an Open Market Committee meeting and he comes back—in fact he probably will not wait until he gets back—he will probably be on the telephone or communicating in some other way, through a coded system or in some other way. They will know exactly what has happened, because they want to know. That is what they are on that board for. There are nine of those directors who tell the 12 banks. That is 108. There are also some directors in branch banks that are appointed by the parent bank. So there are at least two or three thousand people, including economists, staff people, clerks, and people like that in all these different meetings—at least two or three thousand know what is going on.

Now, hold on to your seats. This will shock you. There is no law, rule, or regulation that prohibits any one of those people from capitalizing on the inside knowledge they have and profiting from it—nothing to keep them from it. That is a shocking thing.

Furthermore, they have so arranged it that they will not be worried about any audits. The General Accounting Office audits practically all Government agencies, but not the Federal Reserve. The General Accounting Office cannot do that. They cannot touch their books. So they are in a storm proof cellar with all modern conveniences. Thus two or three thousand people know this and, you know some of them will operate on it for their own interest, for the inside of their big companies. And they are big business people, and they want to do things that will help their companies the most. You would probably expect them to do it. Merely from a human-nature standpoint I think you would be justified in saying many would take advantage of that.

Mr. BROCK. I am somewhat distressed, I have to be honest. I understand that Chairman Martin, when he became Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board, sold every asset he had, so he would not be in a position of violating a trust. Yet the gentleman accuses Mr. Martin and he accuses the head of the New York bank, Mr. Hayes, of violating a public trust. I believe it is most unfortunate for the gentleman to come on the floor of the House, where he is totally free from any countercharge, and make a charge like this without documentation.

Mr. PATMAN. This is the first time I have heard about Mr. Martin's divestiture of stock. I am not questioning the gentleman's word. I am assuming it is true, but that does not excuse exonerating two or three thousand people and not stopping them from capitalizing on the inside knowledge they have. His experience on the New York Stock Exchange does not qualify him to be an impartial member of the Federal Reserve Board. I do not say he learned tricks there, but we do know there are slickers who have

worked around the New York Stock Exchange. They learn how to do things. I am not saying Martin does it but he is not trying to stop any of the men around him. I am saying the facts are there and the people can assume these people would capitalize from that inside knowledge.

Mr. BROCK. I am sorry for the gentleman. It indicates he has a low regard for his fellow man.

Mr. PATMAN. I do not have low regard for my fellow man. I am against the people of this country having to pay \$211 billion excessive interest. It is wrong. It is two-thirds as much as we spent for World War II. It is as much money as was spent by the U.S. Government from the time of George Washington through the third term of Franklin D. Roosevelt. That is how much \$211 billion is. It is a lot of money. Now the gentleman wants to excuse a fellow who causes that expenditure and not even criticize him.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BROCK. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe any Member of this House appreciates high interest rates. There is not one of us who appreciates high interest rates.

Mr. PATMAN. I have never heard the gentleman say much against that.

Mr. BROCK. If there is any possible way that interest rates could be lowered without crucifying the poor people of this country with inflation, we would like to lower the interest rates.

Mr. PATMAN. The poor people of the country are not crucified by lower interest rates. They are helped by lower interest rates.

Mr. BROCK. When the economy is under severe pressure, lower interest rates can cause inflation. If they are forced down without regard to supply and demand.

Mr. PATMAN. We cause inflation when we raise the interest rates. When they raised interest rates 37½ percent, they raised the cost of everything. That was inflation. That was more inflation, not less. We might as well try to put out a fire with gasoline as to stop inflation with high interest rates.

Mr. BROCK. I am not arguing with the gentleman. He was here before I was even a gleam in my father's eye. I have great regard for the gentleman's sincerity, but I do not agree with his economic philosophy. The point I am making today, the point the gentleman did not answer, is that the President of the United States appoints members to the Federal Reserve Board, and no one else.

Mr. PATMAN. Will the gentleman repeat that?

Mr. BROCK. The President of the United States appoints members to the Federal Reserve Board, but that is not the real issue at this point in our discussion.

I believe it is terribly unfortunate that we should have trial by innuendo, without any documentation, on the floor of this House of Representatives, implying

ing that men of good faith are in violation of public confidence and public trust.

Mr. PATMAN. Let me set the gentleman straight. I have very high regard for the gentleman. He is on my committee. I know we often disagree. There is nothing personal in this.

There is no innuendo in what I said. It is direct statement, direct charges, year by year. I can give the gentleman the year, I can give the gentleman the interest rates we paid, how much we paid, how much we should have paid if we had not had to pay extortionate rates. There is no innuendo used. The gentleman ought to strike the word "innuendo." I have made direct statements; \$211 billion excessive interest has been paid because of William McChesney Martin and the people with him on the Board.

I have nothing to take back and no apology to make to anybody.

Mr. BROCK. The gentleman has implied that Mr. Martin and Mr. Hayes are in violation of public trust and have revealed privileged information. I want documentation.

Mr. PATMAN. The gentleman wants that pinpointed. Let me pinpoint that now.

I can pinpoint that. I will tell you other places they violate the public trust.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for an additional 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. (Mr. SMITH of Iowa). There are other special orders.

Mr. PATMAN. I am awfully sorry. I will be here tomorrow. I have a special order for 1 hour tomorrow. If the gentleman wants to pursue this I will be here, and I will answer him.

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

PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. FOUNTAIN. Mr. Speaker, on late last Thursday, March 2, because of circumstances beyond my control, I was not present during rollcall No. 28, which was on the motion of the gentleman from California [Mr. BROWN] to recommit H.R. 4515 to the Committee on Armed Services with instructions.

If I had been present, I would have voted "nay."

The reason is clear.

I dislike this war as much as any Member of this House. I did not want to see us get bogged down 10,000 miles from our shores, fighting any enemy who believed himself safe behind an imaginary line of safety.

I want to see the war in Vietnam settled in a lasting and honorable manner, so that our hundreds of thousands of American troops can return to their wives and children and parents and pick up some thread of a normal life.

But until the time comes when they can return with honor, I will not be a party to any move to deny them the means to carry out the mission they have been assigned. Many Americans are

serving in Vietnam against their wishes. But, in the long and glorious tradition of our Armed Forces, they were serving valiantly. They are doing the job thrust upon them, without complaining, without whining.

In my opinion, it would be criminal to deny these men the means to attack the enemy at its source, to tell the enemy it can go about its business, that it will not be bothered in the assembly and transport of men and materials of war.

The people of my district would send me packing—and properly so—if I voted to provide the enemy a refuge from which our own troops would be threatened.

To me it would be less than honorable, less than right, less than human to vote to halt the destruction of the enemy's means to make war. I could not cast that vote and it is gratifying to see that the overwhelming majority of the Members also could not.

We can do no less than provide the utmost support for our troops.

COMMENDATION OF COAST GUARD FOR SEIZURE OF RUSSIAN FISHING VESSEL FOR VIOLATING U.S. TERRITORIAL WATERS OFF ALASKA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlemen from Alaska [Mr. POLLOCK] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday afternoon, only a few weeks after the fishing agreement was concluded with the Soviet Union, the United States was compelled to resort to the unprecedented seizure of a Russian fishing vessel for violating U.S. territorial waters off the Alaska Peninsula. This is the first time that the Coast Guard has seized a Russian fishing vessel, and I want to warmly commend them for a swift and vigorous enforcement in this instance.

The Russian fishing vessel, the 178-foot stern trawler *SRTM 8-413*, was located by radar in the fog a mile south of Mitrofania Island, about 300 miles southwest of Kodiak.

I have been informed that the Coast Guard cutter *Storis* proceeded to the location of the violation, and that the Russian stern trawler jettisoned their fishing gear and departed immediately for the high seas. The *Storis* followed in hot pursuit and intercepted and seized the vessel 10 or 12 miles from shore.

The commander of the Russian fishing fleet protested the seizure and requested a conference on board the *Storis*, which was granted. The commander then requested permission to contact Vladivostok, and therefore requested a second conference. The commander then stated that he was not prepared to allow the Russian vessel to proceed under seizure. The Coast Guard captain informed the Soviet fleet commander that an armed prize crew was aboard the Russian stern trawler, and that it would proceed to Sand Point, either under its own power or be towed there if necessary.

The Coast Guard captain informed the commander that there would be no release of the vessel pending arraign-

ment before a U.S. commissioner for the captain and approximately 30 crew members of the stern trawler.

In the recently concluded fisheries agreement the Soviet Union recognized the integrity of our 12-mile fishing zone, and already there is a violation. Full enforcement will not take effect until March 15, less than 2 weeks from now. Until then the United States contemplates no arrests for violation in the 9-mile zone beyond the 3-mile limit, but intends to escort violating vessels beyond the 12-mile limit. Nevertheless, the Russian stern trawler which was seized by the Coast Guard was sighted fishing within the 3-mile zone—1 mile from shore, in fact—although the interception, boarding, and seizure took place within the 9-mile zone.

The Coast Guard is to be commended for its swift, efficient action, and I surmise that this is but a forerunner of the vigorous enforcement which will be applied within the 12-mile limit after March 15.

I am shocked and astounded that the Soviet Union would permit such a violation of our territorial waters to occur. We must make it abundantly clear that we are not going to tolerate these illegal acts. We can best demonstrate our resolute intentions by demanding maximum penalties, including confiscation of the stern trawler and its gear and supplies and by a stiff fine and possibly the imprisonment of the captain of the vessel.

I call upon the Secretary of State to register a vigorous protest to the Soviet Union.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY AND JEANETTE RANKIN

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues have joined with the gentlewoman from Ohio, the Honorable FRANCES P. BOLTON, in celebrating the 140th birthday of Susan B. Anthony and the 50th anniversary of the seating of the first woman elected to the House of Representatives, the Honorable Jeanette Rankin.

Today there are 11 women serving in the House of Representatives. We are getting the benefit of their wisdom and experience and ideas because of the courage and dedication of Susan B. Anthony, Jeanette Rankin, and so many others.

My colleagues have aptly described the achievements of Miss Anthony and the Honorable Jeanette Rankin. Their courage and wisdom have become synonymous with freedom and democracy.

In the same vein and tradition, I would like to take this opportunity to mention our distinguished colleague, Representative FRANCES P. BOLTON. I have the honor and privilege of serving with Mrs. BOLTON on the Foreign Affairs Committee; Mrs. BOLTON is the outstanding minority lead-

er of the committee. She has represented Ohio's 22d District since 1940, and was the first woman to be appointed Congressional Delegate to the United Nations. Mrs. BOLTON became the first woman Member of Congress to head an official mission abroad, in 1947, when she took a subcommittee to the Near East.

While we are honoring the accomplishments of Susan B. Anthony and Jeannette Rankin, I believe it is appropriate and important to recognize the achievements of one of the great American women serving with us in the House of Representatives today. Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON is carrying on where those who went before left off. She and our other distinguished Congresswomen on both sides of the aisles are the best evidence we can offer as to why this Nation is envied throughout the world in the way we have built the position of women in our society and benefited so greatly from it.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Mr. WYATT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WILLIAMS] 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in the laudable efforts we have been making in recent years to insure equality of right and opportunity for all our people, one important area of discrimination has been largely neglected. I refer to continuing discrimination against women. Because of this situation, I have introduced today a joint resolution to guarantee equal rights under the law for men and women through an amendment to the Constitution.

Although many of the grosser forms of discrimination on account of sex have been eliminated over the years, many less obvious forms remain which, in sum, constitute a serious handicap to women in a large number of States.

Discrimination for women still persists in such areas as property rights, the right to own and control one's earnings and, in some States, the right to serve on a jury.

That any of these discriminations should remain on the statute books at this late date is a shameful denial of the ideal of equality to which this Nation is dedicated.

It has been indicated by past experience that the only way women will achieve equal rights with men is through the passage of a constitutional amendment. This requires ratification by the States.

This amendment would also serve to grant equal rights to men in circumstances where discrimination exists, such as in the professions. I cite as an example the medical field, where only in recent years have men been admitted to some schools for nurses' training.

It is hoped that this Congress will approve this resolution to clarify the rights of both sexes.

SLEEPING BEAR DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'HARA] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, thanks in large part to the tireless efforts and leadership of my good friend, the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan, Senator HART, the legislation to establish the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore was approved in the Senate during the 89th Congress. This was the second consecutive Congress in which the Senate had passed a Sleeping Bear Dunes bill.

Unfortunately, we in the House have not been afforded the opportunity to vote on this important and needed conservation-recreation measure. Last year the bill became bogged down in the Committee on Rules, and we adjourned before it could be brought to the floor.

In 1966, however, the bill advanced further in the House than ever before. A version of it—somewhat different from that which had passed the Senate—was reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which, I am delighted to say, I am now a member.

I am pleased to be a new member of the Interior Committee for several reasons. For one, it gives me the opportunity to become more involved in legislation relating to conservation of natural resources and outdoor recreation development—two fields which are going to become increasingly important to the people of our country, particularly those who live in the urban and suburban sections of America. It is in these areas where population pressures are greatest and available land the scarcest.

Another more specific reason that I am happy to be a member of the Interior Committee, Mr. Speaker, is that I will be able to work more closely and hopefully, more effectively, on the Sleeping Bear Dunes Lakeshore bill which is so important to the people of Michigan and surrounding States.

Mr. Speaker, 1967 should be the year for Sleeping Bear. This picturesque area of Michigan on the northwest shore of our Lower Peninsula was specifically recommended by the President as a national lakeshore in his message to Congress on natural beauty on February 8, 1965. The dunes area lies in Benzie and Leelanau Counties, and I want to emphasize that it is within a 1-day drive for 20 million Americans who live in the Detroit-Chicago-Cleveland area. It is 240 miles from Detroit, 300 miles from Chicago, and 400 miles from Cleveland—to mention only three of the larger cities nearby.

This, in my opinion, is most important. We have here an opportunity to create a national lakeshore which would be within relatively easy access for a significant percentage of our total population. I hope, Mr. Speaker, we will take advantage of this opportunity.

In recommending approval of the Sleeping Bear bill last year, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs pointed out:

The Sleeping Bear proposal is one of three—the other two being the Indiana Dunes and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshores—for areas on the Great Lakes recommended by the committee during the 89th Congress in its effort to help the National Park Service catch up in that part of the country with the ever-increasing demands being made upon it by the American people.

To its credit, the 89th Congress accomplished two-thirds of the task laid out for it by the Interior Committee. The bills to set up the Indiana Dunes and Pictured Rocks National Lakeshores have been enacted. Now we have the chance to complete the picture this year by enacting into law the bill to establish the Sleeping Bear Lakeshore.

For the information of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, I am including as part of my remarks at this point in the RECORD a description of the Sleeping Bear Dunes area from the 1966 report of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. The description follows:

The boundaries of the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore will encompass approximately 60,000 acres. These are made up of 40,800 acres on the mainland, the whole of South Manitou Island (5,300 acres), and the whole of North Manitou Island (about 14,000 acres). The new national lakeshore will have 64 miles of coastline—31 miles on the mainland, 13 miles on South Manitou Island, and about 20 miles on North Manitou Island.

The lakeshore is located in Benzie and Leelanau Counties, Mich., on the northeastern shore of Lake Michigan. A population of 20 million lives within a 1-day drive of the area and 600,000 people live within 100 miles of it. From the lakeshore to Detroit is 240 miles, to Chicago 300 miles and to Cleveland 400 miles. Readily accessible by Michigan Highway 22, U.S. 31, and other roads, it has been estimated that, within 5 years after it is established, it will attract 1½ million visitors more than now come to the area.

Mr. Speaker, my Michigan colleague, Senator HART, who has become so closely identified with this legislation in the past few years, is today introducing the Sleeping Bear Dunes bill in the Senate. I am delighted to sponsor companion legislation in the House. Our bills are identical to that which was reported last year by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues to support this important conservation-recreation bill—H.R. 6616 and include the text at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. 6616

A bill to establish in the State of Michigan the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in order to stabilize and preserve for the benefit, inspiration, education, recreational use, and enjoyment of the public a significant portion of the diminishing shoreline of the United States and its related geographic and scientific features, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized to take appropriate action, as herein provided, to establish in the State of Michigan the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

(b) In preserving the lakeshore and stabilizing its development, substantial reliance shall be placed on cooperation between Federal, State, and local governments to apply sound principles of land use planning and zoning. In developing the lakeshore full recognition shall be given to protecting the private properties for the enjoyment of the owners.

Sec. 2. The area comprising that particular land and water described in section 12 of this Act and generally depicted in a map identified as NPS-101B-SB, dated July 1966, which is on file in the office of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, is hereby designated for establishment as the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

Sec. 3. As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act and following the acquisition by the Secretary of all lands owned by the State of Michigan within the boundaries of the area designated for inclusion in the lakeshore and of such additional lands, if any, as are necessary to provide an area which in his opinion is efficiently administrable for the purposes of this Act, he shall establish the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore by publication of notice thereof in the Federal Register.

Sec. 4. (a) There is hereby established a Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore Advisory Commission. The Commission shall cease to exist ten years after the establishment of the lakeshore pursuant to section 3 of this Act.

(b) The Commission shall be composed of ten members, each appointed for a term of two years by the Secretary, as follows:

(1) Four members to be appointed from recommendations made by the counties in which the lakeshore is situated, two members to represent each such county;

(2) Four members to be appointed from recommendations made by the Governor of the State of Michigan; and

(3) Two members to be designated by the Secretary.

(c) The Secretary shall designate one member to be Chairman. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) A member of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such. The Secretary is authorized to pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this Act on vouchers signed by the Chairman.

(e) The Secretary or his designee shall consult with the Commission with respect to matters relating to the development of the lakeshore and with respect to the provisions of sections 9, 12(f), and 13 of this Act.

Sec. 5. In administering the lakeshore the Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on lands and waters under his jurisdiction in accordance with the laws of the State of Michigan and the United States applicable thereto. The Secretary, after consultation with the Michigan Department of Conservation, may designate zones and establish periods where and when no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment and issue regulations, consistent with this section, as he may determine necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

Sec. 6. (a) The administration, protection, and development of the lakeshore shall be exercised by the Secretary, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented, relating to the areas administered and supervised by the Secretary through the National Park Service; except that authority otherwise available to the Secretary for the conservation and management of natural resources may be utilized to the extent he finds

such authority will further the purposes of this Act.

(b) In the administration, protection, and development of the area, the Secretary shall prepare and implement a land and water use management plan, which shall include specific provisions for—

(1) development of facilities to provide the benefits of public recreation;

(2) protection of scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment; and

(3) such protection, management, and utilization of renewal natural resources as in the judgment of the Secretary is consistent with, and will further the purpose of, public recreation and protection of scenic, scientific, and historic features contributing to public enjoyment.

(c) In developing the lakeshore the Secretary shall provide public use areas in such places and manner as he determines will not diminish the value or enjoyment for the owner or occupant of any improved property located thereon.

Sec. 7. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any governmental jurisdiction in the State of Michigan from assessing taxes upon any interest in real estate retained under the provisions of section 10 of this Act to the owner of such interest.

Sec. 8. (a) The Secretary is authorized, subject to the limitations, conditions, and restrictions imposed by this Act, to acquire the land, water, and other property, and improvements thereon, and any interests therein (including easements) comprising the area defined in section 12 of this Act by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any Federal agency, exchange, or condemnation; except that such authority to acquire by condemnation shall be exercised only in the manner and to the extent specifically authorized in this Act.

(b) In exercising his authority to acquire property under this Act, the Secretary shall give immediate and careful consideration to any offer made by an individual owning property within the lakeshore to sell such property to the Secretary. An individual owning property within the lakeshore may notify the Secretary that the continued ownership by such individual of that property would result in hardship to him, and the Secretary shall immediately consider such evidence and shall within one year following the submission of such notice, subject to the availability of funds, purchase such property offered for a price which does not exceed its fair market value.

(c) Any property or interests therein, owned by the State of Michigan or any political subdivisions thereof, may be acquired only by donation. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any property owned by the United States on the date of enactment of this Act located within such area may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(d) With respect to that property which the Secretary is authorized to acquire by condemnation under the terms of this Act, the Secretary shall initiate no condemnation proceedings until after he has made every reasonable effort to acquire such property by negotiation and purchase.

(e) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the use of condemnation as a means of acquiring a clear and marketable title, free of any and all encumbrances.

(f) In exercising his authority to acquire property by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the area designated for inclusion within the lakeshore and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such

property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal and which lies within the State of Michigan. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal or, if they are not approximately equal, the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require. The Secretary shall report to the Congress on every exchange carried out under the authority of this Act within thirty days from its consummation, and each such report shall include a statement of the value of the properties involved and of any case in which equalization payments are made or received.

Sec. 9. (a) The Secretary shall, at the request of any township or county in or adjacent to the lakeshore affected by this Act, assist and consult with the appropriate officers and employees of such township or county in establishing zoning bylaws for the purpose of this Act. Such assistance may include payments to the county or township for technical aid.

(b) No improved property within the area designated for inclusion in the lakeshore shall be acquired by the Secretary by condemnation so long as the affected county or township has in force and applicable thereto a duly adopted, valid zoning bylaw approved by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of this section and the use of improved property is in compliance herewith. In the event that the affected county or township does not have in effect and applicable to any improved property a duly adopted, valid zoning bylaw so approved, the Secretary shall be prohibited from acquiring such property by condemnation, if the owner thereof notifies the Secretary in writing of such owner's agreement to use his property in a manner consistent with the applicable standard set forth in subsection (d) of this section, and such prohibition against condemnation shall remain in effect for so long as such property is so used.

(c) If the Secretary determines that any such property referred to in subsection (b) of this section covered by any such bylaw is being used in a way which is not in substantial compliance with such bylaw, or that any such property referred to in subsection (b) with respect to which an agreement has been made is being used in a manner which is not substantially consistent with such applicable standards, he shall so notify the owner of any such property in writing. Such notice shall contain a detailed statement as to why the Secretary believes that such use is not in substantial compliance with such zoning bylaw or why such use is not substantially consistent with such applicable standards, as the case may be. Any such owner shall have sixty days following the receipt by him of that written notification within which to discontinue the use referred to in such notification. Discontinuance of such use within such sixty-day period shall have the effect of prohibiting the Secretary from acquiring such property by condemnation by reason of such use. In any case in which such use is not discontinued within such sixty-day period, the Secretary may, in his discretion, acquire such property by condemnation.

(d) Any zoning bylaw or amendment thereto submitted to the Secretary for approval for the purposes of this Act shall be approved by him if such bylaw or amendment contains provisions which—

(1) contribute to the effect of prohibiting the commercial and industrial use (other than a use for a commercial purpose as authorized under section 13 of this Act) of all property within the boundaries of such area which is situated within the county or township adopting such bylaw or amendment;

(2) are consistent with the objectives and purposes of this Act so that, to the extent possible under Michigan law, the scenic and scientific values of the lakeshore area will be protected;

(3) are designed to preserve the lakeshore character of the area by appropriate restrictions upon the burning of cover, cutting of timber (except tracts managed for sustained yield), removal of sand or gravel, and dumping, storage, or piling of refuse and other unsightly objects or other uses which would detract from the natural or traditional lakeshore scene;

(4) provide that no construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration, or enlargement of any property, including improved property as defined in this Act, within the lakeshore area shall be permitted, if such construction, reconstruction, moving, alteration, or enlargement would afford less than a 50-foot setback from all streets measured at a right angle with the street line, and a 25-foot distance from the abutters' property lines. Any owner or zoning authority may request the Secretary of the Interior to determine whether a proposed move, alteration, construction, reconstruction, or enlargement of any such property would subject such property to acquisition by condemnation, and the Secretary, within sixty days of the receipt of such request, shall advise the owner or zoning authority in writing whether the intended use will subject the property to acquisition by condemnation; and

(5) have the effect of providing that the Secretary shall receive notice of any variance granted under and of exception made to the application to such bylaw or amendment.

(e) The approval of any bylaw or amendment pursuant to subsection (d) shall not be withdrawn or revoked by the Secretary for so long as such bylaw or amendment remains in effect as approved. Any such bylaw or amendment so approved shall not be retroactive in its application.

SEC. 10. (a) Any owner or owners of improved property situated within the area designated for inclusion in the lakeshore on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary may, as a condition to such acquisition, retain, for a term of not to exceed twenty-five years, or for a term ending at the death of such owner or owners, the right of use and occupancy of such property for any residential purpose which is not incompatible with the purposes of this Act or which does not impair the usefulness and attractiveness of the area designated for inclusion. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the value on such date of the right retained by the owner. Where any such owner retains a right of use and occupancy as herein provided, such right during its existence may be conveyed or leased for uncommercial residential purposes in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(b) Any deed or other instrument used to transfer title to property, with respect to which a right of use and occupancy is retained under this section, shall provide that such property shall not be used for any purpose which is incompatible with purposes of this Act, or which impairs the usefulness and attractiveness of such area and if it should be so used, the Secretary shall have authority to terminate such right. In the event the Secretary exercises his power of termination under this subsection he shall pay to the owner of the right terminated an amount equal to the value of that portion of such right which remained unexpired on the date of such termination.

SEC. 11. As used in this Act, the term "improved property" means a detached, one-family dwelling, construction of which was begun before December 31, 1964, together with so much of the land on which the dwelling is situated, such land being in the same ownership as the dwelling, as the Secretary

shall designate to be reasonably necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures accessory to the dwelling which are situated on the lands so designated. The amount of the land so designated shall in every case be at least three acres in area, or all of such lesser acreage as may be held in the same ownership as the dwelling, and in making such designation the Secretary shall take into account the manner of noncommercial residential use in which the dwelling and land have customarily been enjoyed: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary may exclude from the land so designated any beach or waters on Lake Michigan, together with so much of the land adjoining any such beach or waters, as the Secretary may deem necessary for public access thereto. If the Secretary makes such exclusion, an appropriate buffer zone shall be provided between any residence and the public access or beach.

SEC. 12. The Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore shall consist of the following described areas, together with adjacent waters:

SOUTH MANITOU ISLAND

(a) All of an island in Lake Michigan officially designated as South Manitou Island lying in townships 30 and 31 north, range 15 west, and adjacent waters for one-quarter mile offshore.

NORTH MANITOU ISLAND

(b) All of an island in Lake Michigan officially designated as North Manitou Island lying in townships 31 and 32 north, ranges 14 and 15 west, and adjacent waters for one-quarter mile offshore.

GOOD HARBOR—SLEEPING BEAR BAY AREA

(c) Beginning on the shore of Lake Michigan at the northern line of section 6, township 29 north, range 12 west, and continuing east along said line to the east line of said section and thence south along the said east boundary to the south boundary of said section, thence west along said boundary to the north-south quarter section line of section 7, township 29 north, range 12 west, thence south along said quarter section line to the east-west quarter section line of said section, thence west along said quarter section line and east-west quarter section line of section 12, township 29 north, range 13 west to the north right-of-way of a public road following the north shore of Little Traverse Lake,

thence in a general westerly direction along said right-of-way to the north-south quarter-quarter section line of the southwest quarter of section 10, township 29 north, range 13 west, thence south to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 22, township 29 north, range 13 west,

thence west along the north boundary of said section to the northwest corner of the section, thence south along the west boundary of said section to the east-west quarter-quarter line of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 29 north, range 13 west,

thence west to the west boundary of said section, thence north to the northeast corner of section 17, township 29 north, range 13 west, thence west to the northwest corner of section 18, township 29 north, range 13 west, thence south to the southeast corner of section 24, township 29 north, range 14 west,

thence west along the south boundary of said section to the east right-of-way of county highway 675, thence continuing northwesterly along said right-of-way to the projected intersection of the west right-of-way of a north-south county road in the northwest quarter, southwest quarter of section 24,

thence southerly along the said right-of-way to the south line of section 24, thence west to the north-south quarter-quarter sec-

tion line of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 29 north, range 14 west, thence north to the east-west quarter-quarter section line of said quarter section, thence east to the north-south quarter section line of said section,

thence north to the south boundary of section 14, township 29 north, range 14 west, thence east along said south boundary to the north-south quarter-quarter section line of the southeast quarter of said section,

thence north to the east-west quarter-quarter section line of the northeast quarter of said section, thence west 660 feet, thence north to the north boundary of said section, thence west along said boundary to the shore of Lake Michigan,

thence offshore one-quarter mile perpendicular to the shore, thence along said shore in a general easterly direction at a distance of one-quarter mile perpendicular to the shore to a point one-quarter mile offshore perpendicular of the point of beginning, thence in a straight line to the point of beginning.

GLEN ARBOR AREA

(d) Beginning on the shore of Lake Michigan at a point 1,491 feet due east of the west boundary of section 21, township 29 north, range 14 west and running south to the south boundary of said section, thence running east to north-south quarter-quarter section line of the northwest quarter section of section 27, township 29 north, range 14 west,

thence south to the east-west quarter-quarter section line of said quarter section, thence east to the west right-of-way of monument 22, thence south along said west right-of-way to the north line of section 34, township 29 north, range 14 west,

thence west along the north line of section 34 to a point which is 400 feet west of the northeast corner of Government lot 1, section 34, township 29 north, range 14 west, thence south 200 feet, thence west 430 feet, thence south 805 feet,

thence west 485 feet more or less to the west line of Government lot 1, thence south on the west line of Government lot 1 to the southwest corner of Government lot 1, thence east 144 feet more or less to a point 661.49 feet west of the northeast corner of Government lot 2, section 55, township 29 north, range 14 west,

thence south 8 degrees 45 minutes west 131.9 feet, thence north 81 degrees 02 minutes west 335.0 feet, thence south 8 degrees 45 minutes west 100 feet, thence south 30 degrees 37 minutes west 149 feet, thence south 89 degrees 38 minutes west 225.0 feet,

thence south 18 degrees 13 minutes west 235 feet, thence north 71 degrees 30 minutes west 45 feet, thence south 18 degrees 30 minutes west 450 feet,

thence south 71 degrees 30 minutes east 400 feet, thence south to the south line of Government lot 2, thence east on the south line of Government lot 2 to a point 418.35 feet east of Glen Lake on the south line of Government lot 2,

thence south 15 degrees 43 minutes west 100 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence south 2 degrees 59 minutes west 1,100.12 feet, thence west 43.1 feet, thence south 200 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence south 775 feet, thence west 225 feet, thence south 434 feet to the south line of section 34, township 29 north, range 14 west,

thence west along the south line of section 34 to the east line of section 4, thence south along said east line to the north right-of-way of Forest Glen Road,

thence northwesterly along the north right-of-way of said public road to the north line of section 32, thence west along the north line of section 32 to the shore of Glen Lake,

thence continuing northwesterly along the shore of Glen Lake from the intersection of the shore of Glen Lake with the south line

of section 29, township 29, north, range 14 west, to a point of intersection of the shore of Glen Lake with the east line of Government lot 2,

thence north along the east line of Government lot 2 to the south sixteenth latitudinal line, thence west along the south sixteenth latitudinal line to its intersection with the west line of Government lot 2, section 29, township 29 north, range 14 west, thence south on the west line of Government lot 2 to the shore of Glen Lake,

thence westerly and southerly along the shore of Glen Lake to a point 664.57 feet east and 1,308.75 feet north of the southwest corner of Government lot 1, section 29, township 29 north, range 14 west, thence north 89 degrees 39 minutes west 236.33 feet to the east right-of-way of Michigan Highway 109,

thence southerly along the east right-of-way to a stake on the east right-of-way of monument 109 located north 345.5 feet and north 89 degrees 12 minutes east 1,190 feet from the northwest corner of Government lot 1, section 31, township 29 north, range 14 west,

thence from stake on east right-of-way of monument 109 north 89 degrees 12 minutes east 229.5 feet, thence south 18 degrees 03 minutes west 400.0 feet,

thence south 89 degrees 12 minutes west 1,242.0 feet to the west line of Government lot 1, section 31, township 29 north, range 14 west, thence south along the west lines of Government lots 1, 2 and 3, section 31, to the southwest corner of Government lot 3,

thence east on south line of Government lot 3 to the west right-of-way of monument 109, thence southeasterly along the west right-of-way to its intersection with the north line of section 5, township 28 north, range 14 west, thence east along the north line of section 5 to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 5,

thence by a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the intersection of the east line of section 5, township 28 north, range 14 west, and the south right-of-way of a public road lying on the south line of Government lot 5,

thence east along south right-of-way of said public road to its intersection with Michigan Highway 22,

thence east across Michigan Highway 22 to the south right-of-way, thence northeasterly along Michigan Highway 22 to a point 476.5 feet west and 1,519.0 feet north of the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 4,

thence south 400 feet, thence east 476.5 feet, thence north on the east line of the southeast quarter southwest quarter, section 4, to a point of intersection with the south sixteenth latitudinal line,

thence east on the south sixteenth latitudinal line to a point on the west boundary of a cemetery which point is north 89 degrees west 222.75 feet from the intersection of the south sixteenth latitudinal line with the east line of section 4.

thence south to the southwest corner of said cemetery, thence south 89 degrees east 222.75 feet to the west line of section 4, thence continuing east on the same bearing 33 feet more or less to east right-of-way of a public highway,

thence north to a point 554.2 feet south and 33 feet east of the meander corner at the north end of the west line of section 3, township 28 north, range 14 west, thence east 233.0 feet, thence north 374.14 feet to centerline of a public highway, thence south 69 degrees 55 minutes east 49.01 feet,

thence north 0 degree 47 minutes west 11.3 feet, thence east to north right-of-way of said public highway, thence southeasterly along north right-of-way of said highway to its intersection with the south right-of-

way of a private road listed on the plot of McFarlane Woods numbered 2 as Beech Tree Road,

thence southeasterly along the south right-of-way of Beech Tree Road to the northeast corner of lot numbered 14 of McFarlane Woods numbered 2, thence north 37 degrees 24 minutes east of the shore of Glen Lake, thence southeasterly along the shore of Glen Lake to a point 1,850 feet due east of the west line of section 11,

thence south to the east-west quarter section line of section 14, thence west to the shore of Lake Michigan and east-west quarter section line, section 13, township 28 north, range 15 west,

thence continuing due west to a point one-quarter mile offshore, thence northerly and following along the shore at a perpendicular distance of one-quarter mile offshore to a point perpendicular to the point of beginning,

thence in a straight line to the point of beginning.

PLATTE BAY AREA

(e) Beginning on the shore of Lake Michigan at a point 700 feet due north of the south corporate line of the Village of Empire,

thence east to a point on the east said corporate line, 700 feet north of the southeast corner of said corporate line,

thence north to the north line of section 30, township 28 north, range 14 west, thence east to the north-south quarter-quarter section line of the northeast quarter section of said section,

thence south to the east-west quarter-quarter section line of said section, thence east to the east line of said section, thence south to the southeast corner of said section, thence west to the north-south quarter-quarter section line of the northeast quarter of section 31, thence south to the east-west quarter-quarter section line of the northeast quarter of section 19, township 27 north, range 14 west,

thence west to a point 500 feet perpendicular to, in a general easterly direction, Michigan Highway 22 and continuing along 500 feet from Michigan Highway 22 in a general westerly direction to a point 1,500 feet west of the east line of section 31, township 27 north, range 15 west, thence north to the southerly right-of-way of Michigan Highway 22,

thence westerly along said right-of-way to the north-south quarter-quarter section line of the northeast quarter of section 36, township 27 north, range 16 west, thence south to the east-west quarter section line of said section, thence east to the shore of Long Lake, thence southeasterly along the shore to the east line of said section,

thence south to a point 1,000 feet south of the south line of said section, thence west to the west line of section 1, township 26 north, range 16 west, thence north to the shore of Lake Michigan, thence perpendicular to the shore one-quarter mile,

thence following along the shore at a perpendicular distance of one-quarter mile to a point one-quarter mile offshore and due west to the point of beginning, thence in a straight line to the point of beginning.

SCENIC PARKWAY

(f) (1) In order to facilitate visitor travel, provide scenic overlooks for public enjoyment and interpretation of the national lakeshore and related features, and in order to enhance recreational opportunities, the Secretary is authorized to construct and administer as a part of the national lakeshore scenic roads or parkway standards generally located in accordance with the location description in paragraph (2) and lying within the parkway zone designated on map numbered NPS-101B-SB, dated July 1966. Such scenic roads shall include necessary connections, bridges,

and other structural utilities. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary may procure for this purpose land, or interest therein, by donation, purchase with appropriated or donated funds, or otherwise: Provided, That land and interests so procured shall not exceed one hundred and fifty acres per mile of scenic road, except that tracks may be procured in their entirety in order to avoid severances. Property so acquired in excess of the acreage limitation provided in this section may be exchanged by the Secretary for any land of approximately equal value authorized for acquisition by this Act.

(2) The scenic roads authorized in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be located in accordance with the following generally described route, in three segments:

GLEN LAKE TO EMPIRE BLUFF SEGMENT

From the national lakeshore in section 7, township 29 north, range 13 west, thence meandering southerly through section 18 and portions of sections 13 and 24, township 29 north, range 14 west, to the top of the morainal bluff overlooking Glen Lake and Sleeping Bear Bay.

thence continuing through sections 19, 30, 31 and 32, township 29 north, range 13 west, and crossing the Burdickville, Maple City Road in section 5, township 28 north, range 13 west, continuing past Bow Lake through sections 8, 7, and 18, with a spur into the kettle region of section 17,

thence continuing westerly through township 28 north, range 14 west, including sections 13, 14, 15, and 22 with an entrance and contact station in section 23, crossing M72 into sections 26 and 27,

thence traversing the rim of an ancient glacial drainage channel through sections 28, 33, 32 and 31, township 28 north, range 14 west, and section 5, township 27 north, range 14 west, meeting the national lakeshore section 36, township 28 north, range 14 west.

GLEN ARBOR SEGMENT

A shore segment connecting the Glen Haven portion of the national lakeshore with the Pyramid Point portion, traversing parts of sections 27 and 26, township 29 north, range 14 west.

PLATTE LAKE SEGMENT

A scenic drive overlooking the Platte Lakes and Crystal Lake Embayments, connecting the national lakeshore to U.S. 31 and traversing sections 12, 11, 10, 9, 4 and 5, township 26 north, range 15 west, and section 32, township 27 north, range 15 west, with an alternate spur through section 6, township 26 north, range 15 west.

SEC. 13. In any case not otherwise provided for in this Act, the Secretary shall be prohibited from condemning any commercial property used for commercial purposes in existence on December 31, 1964, so long as the use thereof would further the purposes of this Act, and such use does not impair the usefulness and attractiveness of the area designated for inclusion in the lakeshore. The following uses, among others, shall be considered to be uses compatible with the purposes of this Act: Commercial farms, orchards, motels, rental cottages, camps, craft and art studios, marinas, medical, legal, architectural, and other such professional offices, and tree farms.

SEC. 14. The Secretary shall furnish to any interested person requesting the same, a certificate indicating, with respect to any property which the Secretary has been prohibited from acquiring by condemnation in accordance with provisions of this Act, that such authority is prohibited and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 15. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$10,810,000 for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands and not to exceed \$14,500,000 for the development of the lakeshore.

EVERY CONSUMER IS INDEBTED TO
ESTHER PETERSON

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] may extend her 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, the President announced over the weekend the appointment of Betty Furness, one of the best known women in the United States, to succeed Mrs. Esther Peterson as his special assistant for consumer affairs, and I am sure Miss Furness will do an outstanding job. She is an extremely capable person, and knowledgeable about issues of importance to the home although, of course, she will have much to learn about the legislative process and about the operations of Government agencies. I will certainly extend every possible help to her in becoming familiar with her new duties, and I am sure all of the other members of the Subcommittee on Consular Affairs of the Committee on Banking and Currency join me in that.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend Mrs. Peterson for one of the most effective performances of any official of Government in a most difficult position, which she assumed 3 years ago with no precedents to follow—just her own excellent judgment and a warm interest in the people of this country and in their problems. I am proud of the work she has done in alerting consumers of this country to the avenues open to them to seek redress of their grievances—and they are many.

Mrs. Peterson has been handling two full-time positions in the Government during these past 3 years, and has done both of them remarkably well. But all of us close to the consumer movement recognized that it was not fair to this hard-working woman to keep her continually at two full-time jobs. The consumer position deserves the full energies of its incumbent, and so does the position Mrs. Peterson holds as Assistant Secretary of Labor. I intend to continue to call on her for guidance and advice on all subjects in which she is expert, and that is a great many.

Mr. Speaker, Esther Peterson has earned the gratitude of every consumer in this country. Each citizen is in her debt for what she has done in publicizing consumer issues and in leading the way to long-sought reforms. Many businessmen who attacked her may not have realized it but in many respects she has been one of the best friends competitive free enterprise has ever had, by insisting that American business has all the talent and initiative necessary to provide the public with safe, reliable, effective products which represent good value for the customer's dollars. I think that is all that most of us in the consumer movement really seek.

I congratulate Esther Peterson on a job exceedingly well done, and I congratulate her successor, Betty Furness,

for her willingness to take on so difficult an assignment at the request of the President.

FOOD FOR INDIA

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, later this week the House will consider a resolution establishing the sense of Congress with respect to food aid for India this year. This is a vital matter, not only for India, but for the United States and I sincerely hope that all of our colleagues will give careful consideration to the resolution and to testimony given last week during hearings held by the Committee on Agriculture.

In this regard, I present herewith for inclusion in the RECORD, the statement I made before the Committee on Agriculture on March 1:

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN RICHARD L. OTTINGER, 25TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK, AT HEARINGS OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 262, TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY FOOD RELIEF FOR INDIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1967

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before the Committee on Agriculture in support of a desperately needed program of food assistance to India during the balance of 1967. I want to commend the Chairman and the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Dole, for a thoughtful and keen analysis of the situation based upon their special trip to India last December at the request of the President.

I will not take the Committee's valuable time in a lengthy analysis of the food crisis in India, for it has first-hand reports from its members and detailed information both from the Administration and the Government of India. I would simply like to make these essential points:

1. India has not recovered from the drought of 1965 which held food grain production to 72 million tons, a drop of 16 million from the previous year. Not only was much of India's food reserve used up in 1966, but a dry spell in the northern and central states sharply curtailed current production to the point where the original estimate of 90 million tons has been reduced to about 79 million. Those figures tell a bleak story, especially when we consider that India's population is increasing at the rate of 12 million a year.

2. India has taken positive steps to increase agricultural production, and while these measures represent only a start, they stand as solid evidence that the Government of India is very much aware of the food crisis and is prepared to meet it. I would like to present for the record a letter I received from the Department of Agriculture in response to my request for a report it had made on self-help measures undertaken by India. It is significant that the findings of our USDA are in substantial agreement with those of the World Bank, which made a similar study.

3. It is obvious that neither India's self-help measures to increase agricultural productivity nor her efforts to reduce population growth will have a total effect in the next decade.

4. India has sought and received assistance from nations other than the United States, and has not relied merely on grants of food grains from these countries, but has pur-

chased wheat and other grains from the United States and Australia.

These factors were given full recognition by President Johnson in his message to Congress on February 2.

I am sure that most of the Congress as well as most Americans join me in endorsing the President's proposals for a joint approach by a consortium of "have" countries in helping India meet her food problems. Certainly, if the "have" nations are to assure that the population explosion in the "have not" nations doesn't result in massive starvation the cooperation of all "have" nations will be needed. The United States cannot and should not bear the burden alone.

I support the President's proposals for sharing the food-deficit burdens, but with the understanding that the President does not intend to lock in the United States position to such an extent that starvation of Indian children becomes the principal bargaining tool to obtain contributions from other "have" countries. I am sure it could not be the President's intention to create this unfortunate situation either by setting maximum levels of U.S. food contributions unrealistically low or by applying a rigid requirement that the U.S. will not contribute more food than is matched by other consortium nations. I suspect, however, that the language of the resolution (H. J. Res. 262) read literally, might create such rigidities.

I call your attention to that portion of the resolution which states that the Congress endorses the President's policy of "equal" participation on the part of the United States with all other nations in helping India to meet its food needs, and also to the ceiling of three million tons of food grain the United States is authorized to provide, over and above the 3.6 million tons already committed.

Assuming the other nations in the India aid consortium organized by the World Bank match our three million ton commitment—an assumption which may not be justified—the total outside aid to India in 1967 would amount only to 9.6 million tons of food grain, which is below even the most conservative estimate of the amount India must import this year. Last August, the Indian Government drew up an import program calling for 10 million tons of food grains for the period from November, 1966 to December, 1967, but this was based on expectations for a normal crop year in which production would exceed 90 million tons. It is obvious now that India's food grain production may not even reach 80 million. In view of this, I fear that the limitation on the U.S. commitment in H.J. Res. 262 may be grossly unrealistic.

Of equal importance is the highly restrictive language one finds in the resolution with respect to "equal" sharing of India's food burden. By insisting on "equal" participation in meeting India's food needs, do we intend that the United States be relieved of its obligations should the consortium nations be unable or unwilling to contribute three million tons of grain—assuming just a six million ton shortage? I'm afraid such a construction may be placed on the language in the resolution, both here at home and abroad, and this could mean that the United States is backing itself into a corner—a very tight one at that—from which it will be most embarrassing to extricate itself. Certainly the Administration is making it exceedingly difficult for itself to come back to Congress and, in the face of the explicit language of this resolution, request a contribution of more than half of India's needs.

I agree with the President that equal sharing in India's food needs is a desirable goal, but we should not let our aspirations cloud the realities of the situation. We must allow ourselves sufficient flexibility in the event the crisis in India exceeds current expectations and in the event our goal of equal participation is not attained.

I urge, therefore, that the Committee substitute in line one on page three of H.J. Res. 262 for the word "equal" such a word as "appropriate" or "equitable." Let us by all means strive for equal participation, but let us not box ourselves into an almost impossible position if this cannot be accomplished.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I urge this Committee to examine closely the Administration's handling of a \$25 million allocation in emergency food relief for distribution by CARE and other American voluntary agencies. These funds were sought last autumn and the Administration knew at that time that they were urgently needed to avert widespread starvation among some 10 million children in the states of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Although approval of this grant was fully within the Administration's authority under P.L. 480, as amended, action on it has been delayed for four full months and now we apparently find these funds included in H.J. Res. 262, and for reasons best known to the Administration. In my view, this is a poor way to handle emergency food relief, for our delay could be unfortunately interpreted by many as playing politics with the lives of children.

What puzzles me as well, is that in the third paragraph of H.J. Res. 262 we find an assertion that the United States has already committed \$25 million in emergency food relief for distribution through CARE and other American voluntary agencies. The final paragraph of the resolution recommends that the President allocate an additional \$25 million for this purpose. Both the Agency for International Development and the Bureau of the Budget assure me that the resolution is concerned with only one \$25 million allocation. If this is so, the resolution could be amended to make this clear. However, in view of the extended delay in making this grant and the strong possibility that the food aid authorized in this resolution will be inadequate to India's needs, I urge that the resolution be amended to authorize an additional \$25 million in emergency food relief on a contingency basis.

I know that many of you on the Committee are aware of these problems and sympathetic to their solution. You have done an outstanding job in dealing with them in a way that is humane and fair. You have taken the trouble to see India's problems and her efforts at first hand.

I know that you share with me the conviction that the food assistance we give to India is not just a humane act of generosity. It is vitally in our own national interest to help see to it that starvation does not tear asunder the largest free democracy in the Eastern world. India is already under great stress. We dare not add to her burdens at this critical time in her history. We dare not place ourselves in the position that "for lack of a nail, the kingdom was lost." Thank you.

COLORADO RIVER BASIN PROJECT

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. HANNA] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, for the last few years the States dependent on the Colorado River as a substantial source of their water have endeavored to resolve multiple problems connected with sharing this source. A problem that is becoming increasingly acute is the growing water shortage in the Colorado River Basin.

After much discussion and negotiation, there appears to be substantial agreement on the most efficient means to insure maximum use of available water. Last year the seven States whose water interests are intimately tied to future development of the Lower Colorado River Basin agreed to the points encompassed in H.R. 4671. The basic points of agreement included:

First. The need for meaningful steps to augment the inadequate flows of the Colorado River.

Second. Adequate protection for the States and areas of origin of water exported to the Colorado, including full protection of the priorities of those areas.

Third. Recognizing the Mexican Treaty burden guaranteeing Colorado River water as a national obligation and a share of the cost of importing water should be allocated as a means of supporting treaty obligations.

Fourth. Balancing the operations of Lakes Mead and Powell in order to insure the benefits of wet years and burdens of drought shall be equitably distributed.

Fifth. Authorization for construction of five projects in Colorado.

Sixth. Reimbursement of the Upper Colorado River Basin fund for payments to compensate the reduction of the power operations at Hoover Dam that will result from filling Lake Powell.

Seventh. Authorizing construction of the Bridge Canyon Dam and powerplant.

Eighth. Creation of a basin account that will help finance the central Arizona project and water importation projects.

Ninth. Agreeing to a regional plan that includes the construction of the central Arizona project.

Tenth. In the event of insufficient water from the Colorado River needed to satisfy existing projects, previous protection programs would be insured, including guaranteeing California 4.4 million acre-feet for existing programs.

Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation that will incorporate these worthwhile goals. The bill I am introducing parallels similar legislation that has been introduced in the Senate by California's distinguished senior Senator, THOMAS KUCHEL. My bill also incorporates much of the same material included in the previous Congress' H.R. 4671. Last year the House Interior Committee reported this bill favorably.

The major difference between this year's version of the bill and last year's centers on the proposed Marble Canyon Dam project. This project, which has caused such heated debate, is eliminated in the bills being introduced this year. Because certain revenues that would have accrued from this dam will be lost, the language of my bill would require the central Arizona aqueduct to have a capacity of 1,800 cubic feet per second unless Arizona bears the cost of capacity in excess of that.

Two other issues remain to be dealt with. Last year, Secretary Udall, on behalf of the administration, endorsed the language set forth in H.R. 4671. This year, the Department of the Interior has chosen not to support two very important elements of the entire program.

First, the Interior Department evidently finds the need for a lower basin development fund not compelling enough to endorse. Why the change in policy from 1966 is not explained. In a report on the project proposals dated February 15, 1967, the Department merely suggests it would have "no objection" if such a fund were included in a bill passed by Congress. However, the Department does not see the need important enough to include the fund in its own version of the project legislation.

I believe the lower basin's account is vital to the success of the entire program, and it is incorporated in the legislation I am introducing. On February 7, 1967, California's TOM KUCHEL clearly pointed out on the floor of the Senate:

Building the central Arizona project without a lower basin development fund to finance augmentation of the (Colorado) river's flow is a death sentence to economic growth in the lower basin, for, if the upper basin is allowed to use its water, the rich farmlands of the central Arizona project area will literally dry up and blow away for lack of water within 50 or 60 years.

A harsh prediction. It does, however, serve to underscore the vital relationship of adequate development financing and its consequences. Without the insurance of a lower basin development fund to finance augmentation projects, the future of the area is pocked with uncertainty. The measure I am introducing establishes such a fund, and I believe it is more attuned to the interests of the area.

The second issue is of singular importance. The bill I am introducing recognizes certain realities and provides contingencies in the event we are faced with difficult circumstances. In offering this contingency, I am following the path established by H.R. 4671, approved last year by the Interior Department, and incorporated in most of the leading measures concerning this issue introduced in this Congress.

My bill provides for adequate priority water guarantees for existing projects during those years of scarce water availability. And as Senator KUCHEL suggested, those years are the rule rather than the exception. My bill would insure that 4.4 million acre-feet of water would be used to maintain existing programs in California when shortages occur and diversions to the central Arizona project would be unbelievably shortsighted.

The administration's proposal this year, unlike its 1966 predecessor, makes no provision for priority guarantees. The Interior Department report indicates there would once again be "no objection" to agreements on priority issues that are mutually acceptable.

I am sorry that the administration has this year chosen to decline a firm position on this most vital aspect of the total regional program. Anything less than a firm guarantee carries with it the danger of reducing the water table of the Los Angeles area, an area of over 7 million inhabitants, in order to boost the table of substantially less populated areas.

The measure I am cosponsoring offers a realistic, yet comprehensive program for basin development. The bill takes

into account all the elements that may play a role in shaping the circumstances of the area. Its emphasis is on regional planning and cooperation. It discourages sectional provincialism while maintaining adequate safeguards for the participating States.

I believe the proposal combines the necessary qualities that must be brought to bear in order to produce the maximum usable efficiency of available water. Under these terms, the approach authorized in the legislation I am introducing today is in the best interests of the Nation and the region the proposal is designed to serve.

NEED TO REVISE SELECTIVE SERVICE LAW—XXVIII—THE NEGRO AND THE DRAFT

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, the long awaited report of the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service has finally been released.

The findings of the Commission have substantiated the evidence I already had uncovered regarding the Negro and the draft. The Commission found the Negro's participation in the draft to be "in several ways inequitable," and the report supported my statements of last week, in which I charged that the Nation's draft laws perpetuate the discrimination resulting from the economic and educational disadvantages the Negroes face.

The same economic and social injustices that bring proportionally more Negroes than whites into service also channel Negroes into combat units. Approximately 20 percent of all personnel assigned to combat occupations throughout the Army are Negro.

The racial composition of combat units is even more striking in Vietnam. The Commission reported that in late 1965, 22.8 percent of enlisted personnel in combat units were Negroes, yet Negroes made up only 11 percent of the total enlisted personnel serving in Vietnam. The Negro percentage in the Army units there totaled 14.5 percent.

The casualty figures reflect this—

The Commission said.

During the first 11 months of 1966, Negro soldiers comprised 22.4 percent of all Army troops killed in action.

The Commission stated that there is reason to believe that many of the statistics relating to the Negro would be comparable for some other minority groups, although specific information to establish this is not available.

The Commission shed important light on the makeup of the local boards. It found that only about 1.3 percent of the 16,632 local board members are Negroes. There are 23 States in which no Negroes serve on the local boards:

TABLE 1.8.—*Percent of local board members and percent of State population Negro and of other racial and ethnic groups*

State	Board members			State population		State	Board members			State population	
	Number of board members	Percent Negro	Percent other racial and ethnic groups ¹	Percent State population Negro	Percent State population other racial and ethnic groups ¹		Number of board members	Percent Negro	Percent other racial and ethnic groups ¹	Percent State population Negro	Percent State population other racial and ethnic groups ¹
Alabama	275			30.0	(*)	Nebraska	304	1.0		2.1	0.5
Alaska	20		5.0	3.0	19.8	Nevada	55			4.7	2.9
Arizona	124	0.8	4.8	3.3	21.8	New Hampshire	59	1.7		.3	.1
Arkansas	239			21.8	(*)	New Jersey	176			8.5	.2
California	618	1.6	4.4	5.6	11.5	New Mexico	140		31.4	1.8	34.4
Colorado	203		2.0	2.3	9.7	New York State (excluding New York City)	612	1.5		3.7	.3
Connecticut	163	1.2		4.2	.1	New York City	454	3.3	1.3	14.0	.7
Delaware	26	19.2		13.6	.3	North Carolina	355	1.4	.3	24.5	.8
District of Columbia	80	36.2		53.9	.9	North Dakota	213		.9	.1	1.9
Florida	340	.9		17.8	.2	Ohio	403	3.5	.5	8.1	.1
Georgia	509	.2		28.5	(*)	Oklahoma	264	.4	1.5	6.6	2.8
Hawaii	61		37.7	.8	67.3	Oregon	150	.7		1.0	1.0
Idaho	218		.4	.2	1.2	Pennsylvania	662	1.5		7.5	.1
Illinois	1,056	2.6	.1	10.3	.3	Rhode Island	51			2.1	0.3
Indiana	775			5.8	.1	South Carolina	161	.6		34.8	(*)
Iowa	328			.9	.1	South Dakota	264		1.1	.1	3.9
Kansas	249			4.2	.3	Tennessee	330	3.0		16.5	(*)
Kentucky	641	.2		7.1	(*)	Texas	656	1.1	5.3	12.4	15.0
Louisiana	442		.2	31.9	.1	Utah	109			.5	1.4
Maine	66			.3	.3	Vermont	70			.1	(*)
Maryland	220	2.7		16.7	.2	Virginia	401	2.2		20.6	.2
Massachusetts	614	.6		2.2	.2	Washington	125	2.4	.8	1.7	1.8
Michigan	654	2.0		9.2	.2	West Virginia	183	.5		4.8	(*)
Minnesota	589			.7	.5	Wisconsin	390	.8	.2	1.9	.4
Mississippi	302		.3	42.0	.2	Wyoming	109			.7	1.5
Missouri	581	.2		9.0	.1						
Montana	192		.5	.2	3.3						

¹ "Other racial and ethnic groups" contains Spanish American and Puerto Rican who are classified as white by the census; Japanese, Chinese, and Indians are classified nonwhite in both sources.

² Less than 0.1 percent.

Mr. Speaker, the findings of the Commission with respect to the Negro and the draft point out the need and urgency for a thorough revision of our selective service laws.

Speaker, last week in the city of Allentown, Pa., the 1967 Catholic charities appeal was launched by the Allentown Diocese. This diocese encompasses a five-county area in eastern Pennsylvania.

The business of this House prevented my accepting the invitation of His Excellency, the Most Reverend Joseph McShea, bishop of Allentown, to participate in the opening of this very worthwhile appeal. Nevertheless, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the objectives of this appeal and the inspiring keynote address delivered by Senator EDMUND S. MUSKIE, of Maine.

This year, the Allentown Diocese has set a goal of \$400,000 for its charities appeal. More than half of this sum is ear-

marked for a new 158-bed convalescent wing at Holy Family Manor in Bethlehem, Pa. There are eight charitable institutions and seven offices of the Catholic social agency which are aided through this appeal.

It is incumbent that I point out both Catholics and non-Catholics benefit from campaign proceeds. These funds are intended exclusively for projects and programs which benefit the needy. The greater portion is used for capital improvements while only 4 percent of the funds received is used for administrative expenses.

Under the sensitive guidance of Bishop McShea and through the tireless dedication of leaders and workers, the annual charities appeal has been successful in

THE 1967 CATHOLIC CHARITIES APPEAL

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. ROONEY] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania. Mr.

each of the past 4 years. I am confident it will be successful again this year.

I feel it is particularly significant that volunteer efforts such as the 1967 Catholic charities appeal of the Allentown Diocese are providing our Nation immeasurable assistance in the struggle to combat poverty. It is for this reason that I seek to give recognition to this fine cause by making note of it here and asking that the remarks of Senator MUSKIE be entered in the RECORD:

CHARITY AND FREE MEN

(Remarks by Senator EDMUND S. MUSKIE, to the 1967 Catholic Charities Appeal of the Allentown Diocese, Allentown, Pa., March 1, 1967)

I am honored to be with you tonight to help launch the 1967 Catholic Charities Appeal. As some of you may know, this is my second trip to Allentown in a little over a month, so I am beginning to feel like a native! But I am delighted to be here.

The opening of this appeal—with its emphasis on charity, and with its object the alleviation of human need—is an occasion for all of us to re-appraise the role of private charity in a free society such as ours.

On the one hand, the nature of charity in Christian life remains unchanged, as an essential "obligation of every prosperous person and nation." On the other hand, changes which have taken place in society over the past few generations have altered our way of life so radically as to obscure for many of us the proper role of charity today.

In looking over the work of the Catholic social agency in this diocese—a basic objective of this appeal—we find it is directed toward the most pressing of human problems: Care for dependent children; the placement of children in foster homes; help for unwed mothers; counseling for distressed families and children; rehabilitation for troubled adolescents—the age-old griefs of mankind.

In an earlier day, these problems were almost exclusively the obligation of the church.

But there were simpler times when men were born and lived their lives in close-knit community with each other. They knew their neighbor and townsmen; they knew each other's needs and, through the teaching of the church, responded to those needs.

In some places in today's world, men still live in close communion with one another, but an increasing majority find themselves in large urban areas where the tempo of life almost prohibits any real communication with one another. In these areas the older concepts of charity often are lost in the impersonal rush of urban life.

Rapid population growth combined with the development of new technologies has produced the phenomena of a highly mobile population, so characteristic of today's America. Along with this, the political and economic shape of the world has created "big" government—increasingly concerned with the needs of all of its people but impersonal in its relations with the people it serves. All of these developments have helped to obscure man's obligation to God and to his fellow man.

Modern man too often seems to believe that the distress of his fellow man is the concern of the local welfare agency. After all, he pays his taxes, and taxes support all kinds of social programs.

Sadly, many of us move back and forth across this great land along paths that almost seem designed to prevent our seeing the victims of misfortune, poverty, and neglect who live far from the edges of the Interstate Highway System and who never see the waiting rooms of our large airports. And the 20th century miracle of the housing development with its neat lawns and convenient shopping centers isolates us even further

from the discomfort of seeing our more unfortunate brothers.

So we must rely on our newspapers, television or an occasional magazine article to remind us that even the best efforts of government and of welfare agencies have fallen far short of solving these age-old problems.

I know of no way to give you an accurate account of the needy in this country. In 1963, based on a survey of income, it was estimated that 35.3 million persons were living in poverty. By 1965, that number had decreased by about 2 million, while the new higher social security benefits would raise another 500,000 above the poverty line. Despite these figures, which are admittedly based on an arbitrary figure, public assistance provided by the States—with Federal aid—covered 2.2 million aged, 3.2 million children, 154,000 blind persons. An additional 360,000 persons were helped under assistance programs not supported by Federal grants. In other words, public assistance programs—including State and Federal aid—reached less than 6 million needy people of a total of more than 30 million who were living in poverty in 1965. Even if governments could find a way to double their expenditures for these purposes, there would still be a wide gap between public expenditures and need.

Throughout history, the record shows that Americans have been a compassionate people. Both the colonial New England house raising and our modern social-service institutions attest to the deep community feelings of America.

Between these milestones in time stretches the long growth of community responsibility for helping the victims of adversity—the impoverished, the deaf, the blind, the mentally ill—and for reforming our public welfare institutions and prison regimes.

The personal concern of Americans for their fellow man spells out a history of inspired accomplishment. Let me remind you of just a few:

William Bradford, who in his 1792 preamble to the constitution of the "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," said: "It becomes us to extend our compassion to that part of mankind who are the subjects of these miseries, by the aids of humanity . . ."

Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, who founded the first free American school for the deaf in 1817 at Hartford, Connecticut, said in his opening "sermon": "Efforts of charity, prudently and usefully directed, never fail abundantly to repay those by whom they are made. This is true not only with regard to individuals, but also to public bodies of men. . . ."

—Clara Barton, whose founding of the American Association of the Red Cross in 1881, is well known to all of us; and

—Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr, who founded Hull House in Chicago in 1889, and set a precedent for settlement houses that continues to this day.

This humane generosity of America shines through its history. To a great extent, the individualized humanity of the early Republic has become institutionalized and adjusted to the needs of the people of our modern technological society. But I think we may be deluding ourselves if we give too much credit to the Government's role in alleviating human distress.

While this modern, affluent, and complex society of ours generally spells a better life for our people, it has exacted a terrible toll from those who are not full participants for one reason or another.

Out of this harried almost frantic society has come an upward surge in juvenile delinquency, mental and emotional illness, family breakdown and a host of other social ills. There is a crucial need for additional research work, counseling services, and treatment centers to deal with these problems

that can cause heartbreak and tragedy in countless homes and communities.

Americans are living longer. In 1890, life expectancy at birth was about 49 years, while today it is 70 or more. In that time, the total population has doubled but the number of persons 65 or over has increased four-fold. There are now 13 million Americans 65 or over, and by 1975 the figure will exceed 20 million. A mere glance at these startling figures should convince us of the need for more facilities to enable the elderly to enjoy their added years in good health, in productive activity, and in pleasant surroundings.

More people also mean more illness, both physical and mental. While medical science has made fantastic strides in recent years, the medical profession would be the first to emphasize the long long road it must travel to conquer man's oldest enemies. Thus, the need to expand hospitals and clinics is clear.

A new "age of leisure" is upon us. A U.S. Department of Labor study, disclosing the magnitude of changes being wrought in our way of life, reports that in the past 20 years Americans have gained an incredible 10.3 billion hours in extra free time. The study also predicts that by 1976 each of us will work 161 fewer hours annually than we do now. By the year 2000, people in major industries are expected to have 406 additional leisure hours yearly. To those of my generation who could profitably use this added leisure, these are welcome statistics, and make us wish we had been born at least a generation later. But this added leisure presents some serious prospects for overall society. We wonder, for instance, whether our youth lose something in not being able to find the part-time job that used up so much of our time when we were youngsters. Yet, added leisure seems to be an inexorable trend, and we, as a free society, must provide additional recreational facilities to help Americans cope with this "explosion" of leisure.

While the U.S. Public Health Service spends much money on cancer, heart disease, mental health and other medical research, it should be remembered that most of the "break-throughs" have come from non-governmental endeavors sponsored and underwritten by private charity. Consider the long history of individual contributions to the "March of Dimes" and the long and arduous research which these billions of dimes provided to wipe out polio.

Although the Government's participation in all of these areas is vitally needed, it cannot effectively supplant the individual contributions of free men. The Government can only supply money, and money alone is not enough to solve human problems. What is needed, in addition to money, is the personal involvement of people in social problems. This might be a rough definition of charity. People need to "feel" their contribution to their fellow man in both the sacrifice of effort and money and in the excusable pride of seeing their contribution produce results.

It seems to me that private charity forms an essential bond among free men—one that constantly reminds him that whatever is offered to a needy person is offered also to our Lord. This can never be accomplished through the impersonal payroll-tax deduction, or the filing of the Internal Revenue Service form 1040.

I think that Americans appreciate the distinction I have tried to make between private charity and the tax-supported efforts of our governments. As we have prospered, we have increased our private contributions to charity. In 1954, Americans gave a total of \$5.4 billion. Ten years later this figure had risen to \$10.6 billion. And the *National Association of Fund Raising Counsel, Inc.* estimates that in 1966 American charitable contributions totaled about \$13 billion. Individual giving accounts for about 77 percent

of the total charity dollar; foundations, 10 percent; and corporations, 7 percent.

For the men on the Bishop's Committee of the Laity who will be talking with corporate executives in March and April, this last figure might be of interest. If the 7 percent figure I mentioned is near the mark of corporate giving to charity, it means that corporations gave something on the order of a billion dollars to charity in 1966. The Federal Government allows up to 5 percent of pre-tax net income to be deducted for charitable causes. The latest survey of current business reports that corporate profits through the third quarter of 1966 were running at an annual rate of nearly \$82 billion. Five percent of that would be \$4 billion, which could be deducted for charitable contributions! The Internal Revenue Service reports that corporate giving, in the period 1949-1962, rose from .7 percent to 1.2 percent of net profits. If I were a member of the Bishop's Committee, I would be tempted to ask corporate executives if they were rendering to Caesar even more than Caesar demanded.

For the individual who will be contacted during the 1967 appeal, giving to charity rose from less than 2 percent to nearly 2.5 percent of disposable income in this same period.

So it would appear that both corporations and individuals should be reminded that charity involves a maximum effort—not just the allowable limits of the Internal Revenue Act. It must involve an effort which reflects his obligation as a member of the human race and a creature of God. No arrangement for man's giving short of that taught by the church will ever satisfy the need or the giver.

The fact that public and governmental institutions now provide for the needy is in itself a reflection of the teaching of the church. As individuals, we never question the need for mercy, sympathy or practical helpfulness. One needs only to mention them, and we agree. But it has not always been so.

Once, the parable of the good Samaritan was a novelty. For 20 centuries the church has been teaching it, and the church has made it a commonplace. The very fact that non-church agencies now perform some services for the needy is in itself proof positive that the promulgation of the Christian Gospel has been a success. The church has succeeded in Christianizing the world to that extent. The good works of non-church agencies are attributable to the church, and without the church's continued support of the basic idea of charity, the idea would wither.

It seems to me that we, as Catholics, within the context of this seventh annual appeal, have a mission that goes beyond the immediate goals of the appeal. That extra duty is to foster and increase the Christian concept of private charity. To me, the renewed vigor of the church, expressed by the Second Vatican Council, requires of each of us a renewed dedication to this basic precept of our religion.

In setting forth the dignity of the human person and the work which men have been destined to undertake, Vatican II had this to say to us, and we should remember it:

"God intended the earth and all that it contains for the use of every human being and people. Thus, as all men follow justice and unite in charity, created goods should abound for them on a reasonable basis. Whatever the forms of ownership may be, as adapted to the legitimate institutions of people according to diverse and changeable circumstances, attention must always be paid to the universal purpose for which created goods are meant. In using them, therefore, a man should regard his lawful possessions not merely as his own but also as common property in the sense that they should accrue to the benefit of not only himself, but of others."

"For the rest, the right to have a share of

earthly goods sufficient for one's self and one's family belongs to everyone. The fathers and doctors of the church hold this view, teaching that men are obliged to come to the relief of the poor, and to do so not merely out of their superfluous goods."

This must be our guide to charity, as Catholics and as free men. We must, through our Government, continue to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's. But, more importantly, we must render unto God the things that are His—things which have to do with an involvement with our fellows. As children of God, and as free men, we cannot ask less of ourselves.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: ITS MERITS

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. FASCELL] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, vocational education has been the subject of Federal legislation since 1917, with the enactment of the Smith-Hughes Act. It has proved to be, in my estimation, a most sound investment of Federal moneys. The importance and success of such programs have been evidenced by their continued expansion first under the George-Barden Act in 1946, and in 1963 under the Vocational Education Act.

A fairly recent development in this field is the growing awareness of the vital importance of adult education in the basic skills—in the need to overcome English language limitations and to better prepare individuals for occupational training. Proficiency in reading and writing has been directly linked to a marked improvement in performance during vocational training. In light of this, I proposed legislation during the 89th Congress, the Adult Education Act of 1966, to expand grants to the States for strengthening adult education programs.

I feel that it is vitally important at this stage to continue to give our full support to all programs related to occupational training, including research and evaluation—to secure the most accurate assessment of the existing needs—the work study program, and the teacher education program.

The following résumé of program activities and contributions carried out under Federal and State appropriations by the Division of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education of the Department of Education in Florida, exemplifies the merits inherent in these programs. I commend this report to my colleagues as substantive proof of good judgment in the past, and a sound basis for future action:

[From the State Department of Education, Division of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education, Tallahassee, Fla., Mar. 1, 1967]

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN FLORIDA

For many years, Florida has offered a variety of vocational education programs for youths and adults. Now, in February, 1967, at the time of the 50th Anniversary of the

signing of the first National Vocational Education Act, it is appropriate that thought be given to the progress which has been made and to planning for future service. What has happened in the past 50 years is only a prelude to great new developments in vocational education in the future.

Vocational education in Florida has grown from humble beginnings in this century to become one of the state's most potent forces for educational, economic, and social development. Vocational education includes programs in agriculture, home economics, industrial education, business education, and technical and health related occupations education. Work is offered to prepare youth and adults for employment, and supplemental training is offered to retrain or upgrade people who are already employed. Of nearly 300,000 persons enrolled in vocational courses in 1966, approximately 60% were high school graduates and adults seeking job preparation or supplemental training. The others were high school students.

In addition to vocational education, related education, which is closely allied to job training in that it provides exploratory experiences prior to specialization, is offered to many thousands of persons in Florida. Related education includes high school programs of industrial arts, general business, and general economics as well as general adult education. Enrollments in vocational and related education have grown from 355,000 in 1955 to almost 750,000 in 1966 and are expected to exceed 1,000,000 by 1975.

Vocational education in Florida has been given great impetus through the recent plans for a state-wide system of area vocational-technical schools which will place a training center within reach—financially and geographically—of nearly all the residents of the state. The area schools will expand vocational training by offering many different courses and by emphasizing quality, quantity, and variety in every aspect of each program. Courses will insure a complete program for all students including youth and adults. In addition, the area schools will help many high schools become more comprehensive by providing broadened opportunities for secondary students to enroll in vocational courses.

Financial support to build area vocational schools has come primarily from state and local sources, but has been supplemented with federal funds. Currently, 29 area schools have been designated and approved for construction by the State Board for Vocational Education. These are in various stages of construction. Schools have been approved for the following counties or multi-county areas:

Bay, Bradford-Union, Brevard, Broward, Citrus-Hernando, Columbia-Baker-Gilchrist, Dade, Escambia, Hillsborough, Jackson-Calhoun, Lake, Lee, Leon, Madison-Jefferson-Lafayette, Manatee, Marion, Monroe, Okaloosa-Walton, Orange, Palm Beach, Pinellas, Polk, Sarasota, Seminole, Suwanee-Hamilton, Taylor-Dixie, Volusia, Washington-Holmes, and St. Lucie.

Nine of the area vocational schools approved by the State Board of Education will be divisions of community junior colleges; the others will be separate and independent vocational-technical centers. Some will be entirely new, while others are already existing schools which will be greatly expanded. Sixteen of the new facilities are scheduled to be completed by the fall of 1967, and five additional schools are expected to open in the spring of 1968. The remaining approved facilities are scheduled for later completion.

These new facilities will provide shops, laboratories, and classrooms for a wide variety of vocational programs including auto repair, agriculture, advertising, hotel work, typing, dental assisting, medical assisting, home economics for gainful employment,

cooking, and numerous technologies. Schools already open and schools scheduled to open later this year will serve Florida counties with a combined population of over 2 1/4 million persons, or approximately 39% of the total population of the state. Additional schools, already approved, will serve counties with another 2 1/4 million persons. Thus, all schools approved will serve a population of over 4 1/2 million persons or approximately 88% of the population of the state. In addition to schools already approved, five or six additional sites are being studied, providing, ultimately, almost complete coverage of the state.

Financial support of vocational educational education in Florida has been a joint local-state-federal undertaking, the major portion of funds coming from local and state sources. In a recent year, 83% of funds for vocational programs was from local and state sources and 17% was from the federal government. Increased financial support will be needed as facilities and personnel increase. Teachers employed in 1966 totaled 3,690 and it has been estimated that 6,670 will be needed in 1969.

The vast expansion projected for vocational education is expected to result not only from additional facilities, additional programs, additional teachers, and the like, but also because of Florida's present industrial growth. Vocational education helps counties of Florida exploit their resources more fully; it strengthens their economy; it helps enrich the lives of their people; and the monetary and intrinsic rewards have emphasis and meaning for the people themselves. Through vocational education and employment, people realize their importance as human beings and as participants in and contributors to our society.

As new area schools have been approved, special studies have been made to prescribe new and additional vocational-technical programs. These programs have been based on students' interests, employment opportunities, and on economic and social needs of people as determined in surveys and by other means. Programs have been designed for particular areas where schools are to be expanded or new schools added. Thus, programs to train waiters and waitresses may be appropriate for one area whereas electronics technology may be appropriate for another.

Jobs for students who complete vocational and technical education courses are a major concern of the Division. Studies are underway, with participants from over the state, to determine how the placement of students may be made more effective. Each county in Florida has reported past activities for placement and follow-up and plans for improvement. Thus, the Division is concerned with every facet of vocational education including adequate counseling and guidance prior and during preparatory training and also with graduates' work performance and job satisfaction.

Vocational education develops the spirit of initiative and enterprise in trainees. It provides a well-trained work force which attracts industry. It reduces unemployment. It prepares individuals for initial entrance into and advancement within an occupation or occupational cluster. It not only prepares for employment but includes supplemental training or retraining as well. Educators are alert to changes brought on by automation and by changing technologies so that new training programs can be provided.

Florida has grown mightily as new industries have moved to the state and educators have been alert to the need for trained technicians. In 1965 it was reported that 65% of the dropouts and 40% of the high school graduates, across the nation, had had no work experience during their school years. Nine dropouts out of every 10 reported no job training after leaving school. It has been

and will continue to be a concern of vocational educators to provide occupational education at all instructional levels, for all classes of people and, where necessary, to offer special programs for special classes of people.

The needs of disadvantaged persons is a concern of educators throughout the state. Relatively few people choose unemployment as a way of life. Most are anxious to do well—socially, economically, and as loyal citizens in our democratic society. Poverty results when people lack skills necessary to earn a living. Florida has made impressive advances in increased per capita income. But too many people and families still earn sub-standard incomes. At the time of the last census, for example, over one-fourth of the families in Florida had less than \$3000 annual income.

New studies are underway to arrange new training programs to prepare people for full-time jobs and to increase their incomes. Thus, recently, a woman in one Florida community with three part-time jobs, and children, was enrolled in a training program to be a checkout cashier in a supermarket or in a similar job. She was training so that she might be better able to support herself and her children and to become a self-supporting contributor to the economy. She finished her work and will now have five or six days of work every week instead of three part-time jobs. She will now have employment and earn higher and more steady wages. Thus vocational and technical education is concerned with human values—for human beings and for state and national values.

Vocational education helps solve problems due to technological unemployment. It also helps solve the problem created in Florida when new industries need additional employees. Recently, a "crash" program was inaugurated in one county to provide personnel trained in a number of vocations needed by a new company. The employees were trained in the schools and the company was able to meet its opening date.

Unemployment and the under-utilization of manpower resources result in vast costs against the economy of a state and nation. Economists have reported that the greatest total cost of any operation in the history of the nation was the great depression of 1930-40 when trillions of dollars were the cost of lost productivity. Recently the Council of Economic Advisers reported that the loss in gross national product from unemployment was about \$50 billion in the first quarter of 1961. They reported that the unemployment rate of 4.2% in the last quarter of 1965 would account for an annual rate of about \$7 billion loss to the U.S. economy.

Vocational educators in Florida are concerned with programs in research and development to help solve problems of unemployment in the state. Studies are underway to incorporate new processes which are appearing in industry, new instruments, new machines, and new techniques for work into instructional programs. Educators are alert to needs for updating curricula to meet technological and social needs. The Research Coordinating Unit of the Division acts to stimulate and coordinate research in vocational and technical education at all levels. Special studies are a continuing project to determine employment opportunities in each county and area of Florida.

Florida is also cooperating with other states in conducting research to improve vocational education. For example, the state is one of several participating in a study of the block-time laboratory approach to office education. The project is a research and development program in vocational-technical education of the Department of Secondary Education and Curriculum of Michigan State University. The objective is to improve methods of educating persons for office occupations. Simu-

lated office conditions allow education of "the whole worker." Thus, the students and teacher view the office course in its entirety instead of as a series of disconnected tasks. Areas of instruction include classroom experiences, laboratory experiences, and problem-solving experiences. Again, classrooms and equipment are like those found in offices and businesses. The whole project is only one of many studies underway to improve educational methods and techniques.

Of major importance to Florida and to the nation are the implications of vocational and technical education for the national defense effort. Adequate and proper defense of the nation is based upon thousands of highly trained workers in a great variety of vocations and technologies. Actually, the defense, space, and atomic energy programs of the nation have generated more jobs than all other federal programs combined. The first employ over 9 million persons and the latter employ under 2 million persons.

Florida has been particularly active in fulfilling her role in the space age and is offering many vocational and technical programs to furnish trained employees. Programs include electronics, data processing, microminiaturization, electricity, drafting and comparable supportive services. Also, Florida has expanded offerings in occupations related to health. The latter include work to train for nursing, certified laboratory technician, medical assistant, surgical assistant, dental assistant, and the like.

The economy of the South and of Florida is changing. Relatively fewer people are needed in agricultural work; and, as people withdraw from the latter, they must prepare to enter new occupations. Individuals in Florida must be trained to work in the many light industries which are moving to the state. The Division of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education is alert to the needs for counseling services to inform youth and adults of job opportunities and the preparation which is required.

The Division of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education and the State Department of Education are continually engaged in planning new and more varied vocational programs to serve more people and more businesses, and to meet the changes which Florida's progress demands.

EIGHTEEN MILLION HUNTERS CONTRIBUTE TO THE WELFARE OF THIS NATION

MR. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [MR. DINGELL] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

MR. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in all the discussions in recent months on proposed new firearms regulations, it is apparent a serious misunderstanding exists in the minds of some Members of the Congress, as well as the general public, about the true role of the hunter in this great country. Therefore, I feel it is of utmost importance to present the following factual evidence as proof of the outstanding contribution the nearly 18 million hunters make to the welfare of the Nation.

For example, it is not generally known that hunters and fishermen pay for the support of all 50 State fish and game agencies through license purchases. The money does not come from general revenue channels as most people believe.

Hunting and fishing are unique among most outdoor recreational activities in that the participants directly pay for the support and increase of their favorite sport.

These fish and game departments are charged by law with the protection of all wildlife. The public is not aware that refuges, paid for by hunters' money, support hundreds of species of nonhunted wildlife. The public does not know that law enforcement personnel, supported by money from hunters, is charged by law with protecting nonhunted species such as shore birds, songbirds, certain hawks and owls, and mammals which everyone enjoys.

Refuges bought and paid for by hunters' money support more species of nonhunted wildlife than game. In most cases, refuges are open to the general public which pays nothing. The picnicker and hiker do not know that quite often the land they enjoy has been bought by hunters' money. The nature lover seldom understands that the preservation and increase of wildlife he enjoys seeing is made possible only through funds supplied by hunters.

All States have programs of land acquisition with hunters' money. The nonhunting public usually has free access to these lands for picnics, hiking, and camping. The hunter is glad that his money pays for outdoor recreation enjoyed by the nonpaying public. However, the hunter seldom gets any thanks or credit from the public.

Hunters spend millions of dollars developing private lands into wildlife habitat. Although exact figures are not available, a conservative estimate is that hunters spend over \$100 million a year improving private lands. Thousands of sportsmen devote countless hours planning and working on habitat development. This habitat supports more nonhunted species, such as songbirds, than game species. As 80 percent of the land in America is privately owned, it is obvious that much of the future of wildlife depends on private development of habitat.

No game species in America is in danger of being overharvested by hunters. The public, and too often the hunter, does not understand the careful surveys made by State and Federal agencies before hunting seasons and bag limits are set. Many species of game, such as whitetailed deer and mourning doves, are more abundant than when the white man first came to this country.

When a game species is in short supply, the hunter is not only the first to yell for action but puts up the money to employ biologists and make sure this species is protected and increased.

The species of wildlife that are endangered in America are not game species. The population of bluebirds, which has never been hunted, has declined drastically the last decade. If this had been a game species, hunters would have put up millions of dollars to find the cause of decrease and remedy it.

The general public does not understand that the hunter goes to bat to make sure that such species as the panther survive. Hunters do not wish to

see any species of wildlife become endangered, whether it is a game or non-game species.

Wildlife cannot be stockpiled. One of the most difficult biological facts to explain to the public is that hunting has very little to do with the population of most species. The public does not understand that if certain species are not hunted the total population still does not increase. For instance, the bobwhite quail and mourning dove have an annual mortality of about 75 percent whether they are hunted or not.

The public does not realize that too many deer may destroy a range or winter starvation kills thousands of deer which might otherwise have been taken by hunters. The changing patterns of agriculture and forestry affect the increase or decline of many species more than hunting.

Hunters and fishermen have been the leaders in every conservation movement in the past 75 years. The hunter is the first to notice a shortage of game and do something about it. The fisherman is the first to see fish dying from pollution and urge remedial action. Hunters and fishermen were the first to decry the ravages of soil erosion, forest fires, and all the despoliation that came with our expanding civilization and increasing population.

For decades, the hunter has been a voice in the wilderness calling for programs that are only just now being popularized in Washington by the current administration. But while the outdoorsman got little help or sympathy from the general public, he paid for the organization and support of State fish and game agencies. The hunter has been a strong force for all conservation for over half a century but has received almost no credit from the public.

Hunters, along with other outdoorsmen, support such excellent organizations as the National Wildlife Federation, Ducks Unlimited, Izaak Walton League of America, Wildlife Management Institute, and hundreds of regional and local organizations.

The hunter has never received recognition by the general public for his countless hours of work and generous dollars in supporting the programs of these outstanding organizations. The public, which is an increasingly traveling public, enjoys the fruit of the hunters' work but has no inkling of who planted the seed.

Hunters and the shooting industry asked to be taxed on the sale of sporting arms and ammunition in 1937 with the money to be used for wildlife development. Hunters and the shooting industry are unique in all of America in asking that this excise tax not be removed during the 1965 reductions made by Congress at the request of the administration.

Over \$300 million has been collected through the tax on sporting arms and ammunition and prorated back to the States for wildlife work under the Pittman-Robertson Act. The general public, which enjoys wildlife but pays nothing, benefits as much as the hunter who picks up the tab.

The hunter, although the public is unaware of it, benefits many facets of the Nation's economy. Hunters pour about \$1.5 billion a year into the general economy, much of the amount being for conservation projects. The other is spent for hunter travel, food, guides, hunting clothes, boats, camping equipment and related expenses. Many rural States and areas greatly depend on hunter expenditures to maintain and improve their economy. In some areas, hunter money is the chief source of income.

In summary, the millions of American hunters contribute to the general well-being and welfare of the Nation and its economy out of all proportion to their numbers, yet the public has seldom known about the extent of their contributions, or has the hunter received credit for them. Therefore I am proud to put the case for the hunter before the House in the hope that it will better inform the Members and the public of the vast number of worthwhile and essential services supported and sponsored by these millions of law-abiding sportsmen and citizens.

UNITED STATES SELLS SINGAPORE RIFLES GI'S NEED IN VIETNAM

MR. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FULTON] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

MR. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, in this morning's Washington Post, I was confronted with a very disturbing news article relating to the alleged sale of some 23,000 M-16 type rifles to Singapore by Colt Industries. There is purportedly a shortage of these weapons for use by our forces and allies in Vietnam, yet, if the facts in this story are correct, these much needed weapons are being diverted to a neutralist government despite our pressing military needs.

The article, "Rifles Needed by GI's Sold to Singapore," was a copyrighted piece of Field Enterprises, Inc., Chicago Daily News Service and was written by Mr. Charles Nicodemus. I ask unanimous consent to include the article in the RECORD at this point.

RIFLES NEEDED BY GI'S SOLD TO SINGAPORE (By Charles Nicodemus)

The U.S. Government has authorized the sale of 23,000 hard-to-get M-16-type rifles, which are in strong demand in Vietnam, to the neutralist government of Singapore.

The State Department, which agreed to the export, refused to discuss the sale. So did producers of the rifles, Colt Industries, referring all questions to Singapore.

A Department of Defense spokesman said the Department had cleared the transaction because the 25,000 M-16s a-month the military is now receiving—virtually Colt's total production—are all that the U.S. and its fighting allies can effectively utilize.

That explanation appeared to contrast sharply with the facts that:

The Army is now secretly negotiating with Colt for at least a doubling of production to

meet burgeoning demands for the light, fast-firing weapon.

Gen. William C. Westmoreland, U.S. commander in Vietnam, has told Congress he wants every fighting man under him equipped with the smaller-caliber, high-velocity M-16, instead of the older, heavier M-14, which is out gunned by the increasing flow of Communist-made automatic rifles.

The South Vietnamese, as well as two other allies with troops in Vietnam—South Korea and the Philippines—have publicly complained, sometimes bitterly, about their inability to get the weapon.

The Air Force, whose pioneer testing of the privately developed M-16 played a key role in its eventual belated adoption by the Army, has now ordered 65,000 more of the guns. The Navy wants an added 10,000. But neither can begin to get the weapons until 1968, because of the short supply and the Army's soaring requirements.

Coloring the situation was the Army's long-time, little-publicized foot-dragging on acceptance of the M-16, which is now proving costly to the war effort, and the Pentagon's continuing disagreement with Colt over how, when and at what price production on the gun can be expanded.

On the diplomatic front, the sale appears certain to provoke curiosity and perhaps resentment among U.S. allies who have been vying for the gun, since U.S.-Singapore relations have not always been ideal.

The island-state's brilliant Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, is anti-Communist but leftist, prone to blunt comments such as his prediction that China, not the United States, will win the Asian cold war.

In 1965, he embarrassed the United States by revealing that the Central Intelligence Agency had offered him a \$3 million bribe to hush up the 1960 arrest of a U.S. spy in Singapore.

[Lee also has won high praise in private from many officials, including President Johnson, for describing United States actions in Vietnam as a checkmate to Communist expansion in Southeast Asia.

[The strategically located former British colony of Singapore is regarded by the United States as a determinedly independent outpost that warrants favorable treatment.]

The impression that the United States has been quietly courting favor with Singapore was reinforced when several firms competing with Colt reportedly were told by Singapore defense officials that the U.S. State Department had guaranteed in writing that Colt would be permitted to deliver the rifles, starting with a 6,000-gun shipment in March—despite U.S. military needs.

The State Department refused to comment on reports of the letter or the delivery schedule, as did Colt and Singapore officials.

This morning I have been in communication with both the Department of State and Department of Defense.

From State, I learned very little about the sale which the Department allegedly authorized.

However, Secretary McNamara's office told me that the weapons being sent to Singapore are not M-16 types but the civilian type M-15.

I was also advised that the 65,000 rifles ordered by the Air Force would be delivered in fiscal 1967, or before the end of June this year, and not delayed until calendar 1968 as the article implies. The same was the case for the 10,000 weapons sought by the Navy.

The conflicts between the article and the information given me by the Department of Defense are obvious and raise important questions.

Is there actually a shortage of these weapons in Vietnam?

Is the Army now secretly negotiating with Colt for at least a doubling of production?

If so, why is Colt continuing to produce the M-15 when their production facilities are required to meet our military needs?

If they are M-15, are they being currently produced or are they items which are on inventory whose delivery to Singapore would not require additional production?

Are these M-15 or M-16 type weapons which are going to Singapore?

How does the Singapore government propose to utilize these weapons?

What guarantee do we have that these weapons will not eventually find their way into Red China or North Vietnam through theft, black market or other clandestine means?

At best, this situation represents a misunderstanding which should be resolved by proper departmental authorities. At worst, it is a serious error which could undermine our military operations in South Vietnam and those of our allies.

Therefore, I am offering a resolution requesting President Johnson to take all measures necessary to halt the sale of these weapons until the proper congressional committees have had an opportunity to determine and review all the facts.

A 20-YEAR FIGHT TO SAVE ART TREASURES

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, last autumn Italy was ravaged by the most severe storms and floods in its long history. Particularly hard hit was the city of Florence, long recognized as a veritable treasure trove of art and culture.

When the Arno River overflowed its banks and practically inundated that great city, world-famous paintings, statues, books, and other works of art were either destroyed or severely damaged. When the flood water receded, a tremendous effort was initiated to salvage and, if possible, restore these priceless treasures; and the best informed estimates of how long it will take to complete what can be done in this connection range from 20 to 30 years.

For each type of art, the salvage problems are different and difficult. It was reported that paintings on wood swelled up like sponges and world-famous paintings on canvas went slack. Sculpture and statues were damaged by floating, black fuel oil and other debris. An estimated 2 million irreplaceable books, many with costly hand-tooled leather bindings, were soaked into near pulp.

Of course, I am not unmindful of the tragedy that brought human suffering and death to a very large number of people in Italy by the unusual storms

and floods. Immediate disaster relief was given by various agencies, but not enough was done in reclaiming, repairing, and restoring the works of art which have been ravaged by the unleashed fury of the violent storms that struck Italy.

We, here in the Congress, are justly proud of the great art in our Capitol. Only recently, we issued an interesting book on this subject for art lovers everywhere, and this demonstrates our appreciation of the importance of art to culture. What a drab and dreary world it would be without art.

The Sun, Baltimore's respected and influential newspaper, on February 5, 1967, published an article entitled "After Flood—20-Year Fight To Save Art Treasures," written by Gerald Miller. It describes the unique and agonizing battle to save the great art treasures damaged by the recent Italian floods.

Because of our deep sympathy for the brave Italian people in their plight and our acknowledging the fact that Italy has made vast contribution to world culture, private groups in the United States, such as the Maryland Committee for Italian Flood Relief and the Washington Area Committee to Rescue Italian Art, were formed to aid and assist in reclaiming and restoring the art objects that were damaged by those floods. I strongly urge and recommend that all Americans interested in preserving the heritage of the past and increasing culture do their part, not so much for Italy, but for the world, by sending contributions to organizations formed to rescue the storm-damaged art in Italy.

I ask unanimous consent that the previously mentioned article, which appeared in the Sun, be included in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in order that as many people as possible will know of the urgent need to salvage priceless art treasures.

The article is as follows:

AFTER FLOOD—20-YEAR FIGHT TO SAVE ART TREASURES

(By Gerald Miller)

FLORENCE, ITALY.—As the ordinary people of Florence strive for a normal life once more, a unique and agonizing battle is being waged in odd corners of the city—in museum basements, in the chill rooms of an ancient fortress, in a garden shed, in the boiler room of a heating plant.

The battle is to save the paintings, statues and books damaged by the November 4 flood. The heroes are the experts armed with arcane knowledge and the volunteers from many lands who have only willingness and a love for art.

Emerging as one of their biggest enemies is a mold that attacks damp paintings and stubbornly refuses to die. Officials fear it is becoming immune to fungicide used to wipe it from cherished masterpieces.

Most of the city seems unaware of how desperate and complicated the fight is or how long it will have to go on. The specialists and their volunteers work in conditions that range from painfully uncomfortable to physically dangerous.

And the best informed estimates of how long it will take to complete what can be done range from 20 to 30 years.

SALVAGE PROBLEMS

The heroism began at the very start, when the waters of the Arno River receded. For weeks volunteer students, tourists and sol-

diers, standing hip-high in muck and wearing gas masks against the poisonous stench, groped in chilly mud for paintings and books inundated in the basements of museums and libraries.

For each type of art the salvage problems were different. And for all they were difficult. Priceless paintings on wood swelled up like sponges. Soaked canvases went slack. Black fuel oil carried by the floods sank deep into the stone of statues. An estimated 2,000,000 books, many with costly hand-tooled leather bindings, were soaked into near pulp. Frescoes were stained and the supporting walls became impregnated with dampness.

In the midst of the general misery in the city, a terrible period of shortages and confusion crippled the salvage operation.

Workers trying to keep color from flaking off soaked paintings ran out of Japanese rice paper. Emergency calls for more went to Japan, England, the United States.

Meantime they used almost anything they could put their hands on, including toilet and tissue paper.

Shipments of blotting paper arrived from abroad to help dry out books. It was discovered later that the paper was untreated with fungicide and though the pages interleaved with the paper dried, they fell victim to mold.

SPECIALISTS BICKER

In the frantic atmosphere that sprang up as specialists rushed to apply first aid before it was too late, bickering broke out over materials and techniques.

For cleaning the oil-stained statues almost every specialist seemed to have his own type of solvent to recommend.

Various solvents were tried—including secret formulas rushed in by plane from England and Germany. The formulas have not been disclosed but they are described as similar to solvents used to soak up petroleum washed up on bathing beaches.

The experts were appalled when, after first application of solvents, some of the timeworned statues emerged from the washing glaringly clean.

Prof. John Gilmore, head of the Harvard Center of Renaissance Studies at Florence and director here of the American Committee for the Rescue of Italian art, said: "The statues came out bright white. They looked like marzipan."

Subsequent washings appeared to have toned down the whiteness, but it may be years before many of the statues lose the sheen that makes them look like fresh plaster.

Much of the tension and trouble in the early stages was caused by the complexities of Italian customs regulations. Shipments of absorbent paper and dehumidifying equipment were caught up in the red tape of bureaucracy and held at customs houses while the specialists pleaded for them.

There was confusion abroad as well. Orders went to England for portable dehumidifiers. Air conditioners arrived instead.

WASTED TRIP FOR RESTORERS

The very willingness of the international art community caused a certain amount of confusion.

Highly qualified restorers rushed to Florence from all over Italy and the rest of the world only to find that for most of them it was a wasted trip. They had come too soon. First the damaged works had to undergo months of drying before any actual restoration could begin.

An exception was Lawrence Majewski, head of the department of conservation of the New York Fine Arts Institute. At the recommendation of art authorities, Dr. Ugo Proacci, superintendent of Florence galleries, invited Majewski to come. In art circles Majewski is regarded with special awe as an experts' expert.

He arrived eleven days after the flood,

made a quick survey and planned an emergency first aid program utilizing whatever materials were at hand.

He saved Sixteenth Century painted leather shields in the Bargello Museum by ransacking pharmacies for lanolin and neutral benzine solution, and rubbing the mixture into the ancient, water-soaked leathers.

First aid for the water-bloated paintings consisted of brushing absorbent paper on them with a resin solution to keep the color from cracking off. Then the paintings were laid out on chairs, to get a flow of air around them.

As this was done, teams of workmen labored around the clock for nearly two weeks to convert a 300-foot-long garden shed behind the Pitti Palace—called the Limonaia—into a sealed "hospital" fitted with air heaters and blowers.

RATE OF DRYING

The crucial problem is to control the rate of drying because the ancient woods, the chalk base for the painting and the mastic or glue to fix the base to the wood all expand at different temperatures. Random drying would crumble the masterpieces into so much colorful junk.

It took five United States Army trucks sent from the American NATO base at Vicenza, north of Florence, three days to gather the 300 wood paintings from museums, galleries and churches and bring them into the hospital.

As each painting arrived attendants dressed in white sprayed them with an anti-mold gas, placed them on racks covered with plastic sheets and inserted thermometers beside them.

The best known patient there is the Crucifixion painted by Cimabue. But the massive work, which weighs nearly 1,500 pounds, will never recover. Restorers say that with 80 per cent of its paint washed away it is now just a relic.

It is uncomfortable and unhealthy to work in the hospital. In the early stages the humidity rate was kept so high attendants fell ill. But they do not complain.

For them the big nightmare is mold. Every day every painting is washed front and back with some kind of fungicide. But every morning the mold is back again.

Restorer Massimo Seroni calls the situation desperate. He said there are perhaps 30 to 40 types of mold to fight and that it was feared they might get used to the daily doses of fungicide and grow stronger.

Mold is also the horror of the handful of book experts flown to Florence by the British Museum to save the volumes of the National Library.

The head of the team is Roger Powell, of Petersfield, Hampshire, who at 70 is rated perhaps the world's foremost practitioner of what he himself wryly calls "the dying craft of hand bindery."

PRIMITIVE METHOD

Across the river on the edge of downtown Florence, Dorothy Cumpstey, who teaches bookbinding at St. Mary's College in Bangor, North Wales, supervises a primitive washing and drying operation set up among the roaring boilers and hot pipes of the heating plant for the railroad station.

It was the only place immediately after the flood with warm running water. Here, as engineers move among them to check meters and guages, more than 50 volunteers—mainly American and English students—sit in the stifling heat under naked light bulbs and gently pass books a page at a time through improvised troughs running with tepid water.

The pages are hung on clotheslines to dry like a housewife's wash, then bound in brown manila to await passage through a specially built vacuum chamber filled with poisonous anti-mold gas.

"Once this is done," says Powell, "they can go to a bindery. There has been no binding yet. There are so few hand binders left in the world it will take probably 30 years before the job can be done. We'll have to send books out to any country that can help."

A GREAT MAN PASSED AWAY—DR. CARL J. MURPHY

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, one of the most respected Negro leaders in my city of Baltimore, Dr. Carl J. Murphy, recently passed away and his untimely death has left a great void in the ranks of all who work for equal rights and justice for all people. This articulate man was the distinguished publisher of the influential Afro-American newspapers and his wise counsel and impartial approach to solving many of Baltimore's problems gained him the respect and admiration of State and community leaders.

For many years, I was privileged to count Dr. Murphy as my friend. He was a man of many talents—an able linguist, a noted educator, and a respected member of the fourth estate. In the latter capacity, he was never a racist in the narrow sense of the term, but an able spokesman for all men whose cause for justice and equality he championed through the medium of his press.

On February 25, 1967, the Evening Sun of Baltimore, printed an article about his life and accomplishments. Because of his service as a journalist, newspaper publisher, and concerned citizen, I ask unanimous consent that this article be reprinted in the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is as follows:

CARL MURPHY, PUBLISHER OF AFRO-AMERICAN, DIES

Dr. Carl J. Murphy, publisher of the Afro-American Newspapers for more than 50 years, died at 6:30 A.M. today at Johns Hopkins Hospital. He was 78.

Winner of the 1955 Spingarn Medal, Dr. Murphy had been the chairman of the board of trustees for Morgan State College and was recognized as one of the foremost of the nation's Negro leaders.

The son of John Henry Murphy, founder of the Afro-American Newspapers 75 years ago, Dr. Murphy took over the paper and became its president and chairman of the board upon his father's death.

RELINQUISHES PRESIDENCY

In 1961 he turned over the presidency of the paper to John H. Murphy 3d, a nephew, but remained as chairman of the board.

Mayor McKeldin, upon learning of Dr. Murphy's death said, "This city and indeed the State and the nation has suffered a great loss."

The Mayor, a long-time friend and associate of the publisher "for many years" described Dr. Murphy as "a first class public spirited citizen who was concerned for all the people of the city."

"He was a stabilizer and his influence and wise counsel will be greatly missed," the mayor said.

GOVERNOR AGNEW'S STATEMENT

Governor Agnew said of the Mr. Murphy, "I had an opportunity to have a more than a casual contact with Dr. Murphy during the past five years.

"His continuing dedication to the many social causes in which he was interested was unusual because of his calm and balanced approach. He was no less interested in equal rights for Negroes than equal rights for all people."

Dr. Murphy has been the recipient of more than six honorary doctorate degrees. Included among these are Morgan College and Howard University.

SUFFERED A STROKE

Dr. Murphy entered Hopkins for treatment of a slipped disc and suffered a stroke early this morning.

Credited with being the chief architect of Morgan College's expansion program Dr. Murphy was a member of Morgan's board of trustees since 1939 and became its chairman in 1953.

The Fine Arts Building and auditorium, located on the campus is named in his honor.

A graduate of Howard University in 1911, Dr. Murphy later became an instructor and professor of German at that institution.

After obtaining his master's degree from Harvard University, Dr. Murphy returned to Howard in 1913 and headed the German language department until 1918.

President Truman in 1952 selected the publisher to represent the United States at the inauguration of the first president of Liberia, William Tubman.

KENNEDY APPOINTMENT

In 1963, President Kennedy appointed Dr. Murphy to a six-member advisory board to the United States Post Office.

An ardent civil rights leader, Dr. Murphy revived the Baltimore branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1935. He served as the chairman of its board of directors for more than twenty years.

Dr. Murphy has been a member of the national board of directors for the N.A.A.C.P. since 1931.

SURVIVORS LISTED

Surviving are his wife, the former Lillian Parrott, five daughters and two brothers.

The daughters are Mrs. Elizabeth P. Moss, Mrs. Ida M. Smith, Mrs. Carlita Jones, Mrs. Vashti Matthews and Mrs. Frances Henderson.

His brothers are John J. Murphy, Jr., and D. Arnett Murphy.

Funeral arrangements are incomplete.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION CENTENNIAL

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. JOELSON] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Office of Education is observing the 100th anniversary of its establishment by the 39th Congress and President Andrew Johnson. The record of its past history and accomplishments, I believe, has been ably detailed by other Members of this distinguished House. I would like to add to that record, however, a few remarks about the present position of the Office of Education and its future promise as I see it.

My colleagues may be interested to know, as I was, that during the first 90 years of its existence the Congress appropriated approximately \$2.9 billion to the Office of Education. Over the last 10 years, appropriations to the Office have totaled approximately \$12.4 billion, more than four times the total for the previous 90 years. This fiscal year alone, the Office has a budget of nearly \$4 billion.

Impressive as the figures may sound, it seems to me that their magnitude diminishes when one considers these facts: Total expenditures for education by all U.S. schools this year alone are estimated to be about \$47.5 billion. And the total Federal support for education this fiscal year, provided by 10 Cabinet-level departments and 15 other agencies, is estimated to be roughly \$11 billion.

The whole picture, then, appears to indicate that until very recently the Office of Education played a very small part in the Nation's educational enterprise. And that even today it is only a junior partner among State and local governments and a minor contributor among Federal agencies as a whole.

This image of the Office may be entirely appropriate. For its original mandate and most of its subsequent activities focused on "collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and territories." Moreover, the traditional responsibility for American education has been in the hands of State and local governments.

But I see, emerging from its present position and without a change in tradition, a new role for the Office of Education. I say a new role, actually though, it may be just a new and timely application of its charter to "promote the cause of education throughout the country." This new image I see of the Office is that of a catalyst for change in education.

Recent Congresses have established through legislation two major priorities for American education. They are the expansion of educational opportunities for all Americans and the equalization of these opportunities, especially among members of minority groups. In view of the Nation's advancing technology, I would suggest another priority—the individualization of instruction, so each child, each American can learn at his own pace and according to his own level of achievement.

In practical terms, these priorities have been translated into specific programs in schools around the country. There are special educational, health, recreational, and cultural programs for disadvantaged and exceptional children; loans, scholarships, part-time jobs for needy college students; immense efforts to desegregate school facilities and change community attitudes; pilot programs to reach each child through computer-assisted instruction, teams of teachers, and programmed instruction.

But these programs, where they are in effect, and despite their far-reaching benefits, have not been implemented without some agony of change on the part of educators and local communities.

And there are still many schools that have yet to play their part in this national concern. And many, many more private citizens and organizations still are not convinced that these priorities are the right ones.

A catalyst, Webster says, enables a reaction "to proceed under milder conditions than otherwise possible." In this age of rising expectations, and sometimes violent changes, I see a bright promise in this new role of the Office of Education. For acting as a catalyst, it can help in easing the way toward those necessary changes in our educational system on which the future of this Nation and so many of its citizens depends.

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILBERT] 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, I think the House acted very, very unwisely in voting to exclude Mr. Adam Clayton Powell, of New York, from membership in this body. I regard the possibility as very great that we will live to regret that vote. I do not believe that the decision of the House was reached after mature, sober reflection. It is clear, I think, that the vote compounded the problem raised by the conduct of Mr. Powell, rather than resolve it.

Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives, more than any other institution in our country, is obligated to be faithful to the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution is quite explicit on the qualifications established for membership in this body. They concern age, citizenship, and place of residence. Beyond doubt, Mr. Powell met these qualifications. It was, in my view, beyond the purview of the House to deny him his seat. It was a mistake to have done so.

The committee under Chairman CELLER brought in recommendations for the disciplining of Mr. Powell that were exceedingly harsh. I believe they were unduly harsh and, had the Conyers amendment reached the floor for a vote, I would have supported it. But the committee resolution had, whatever one may think of its provisions, the virtue of being legal, constitutional, and within the framework of the prerogatives of the House. But that, in my opinion, was not the case with the House action.

The next step for Mr. Powell, in all likelihood, is the appeal to the courts of his exclusion and I think there is a strong possibility that the courts will sustain him. Whether or not the courts sustain Mr. Powell, there is nothing to prevent him from presenting himself to his constituency once again for reelection. None of us here are doubtful of what the outcome would be.

In either case, we will be right back where we started. What will we do then? Will we then have another op-

portunity to approve the recommendations of the Celler committee? Will the House then act to expel Mr. Powell by a two-thirds vote? Will we keep going around in circles? I am afraid I do not know the answer. But I know that this body was unwise in its action last Wednesday.

The House of Representatives disciplined Mr. Powell for behaving in a manner inconsistent with law. I think the House itself has behaved in a manner inconsistent with law in excluding him. Mr. Powell earned punishment. I believe the wrong punishment was chosen. The day will come when we will have to rectify this error, and the dignity of the House—which those who voted to exclude seemed so determined to preserve—will seriously suffer.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. CORMAN, for the week of March 6, on account of official business.

Mr. HELSTOSKI (at the request of Mr. FOUNTAIN), 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. DORN, for 60 minutes, on Thursday.

Mr. LANDRUM, for 60 minutes, on Thursday.

Mr. WHITENER, for 60 minutes on Thursday.

Mr. POLLOCK (at the request of Mr. WYATT), for 10 minutes today and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. DOLE (at the request of Mr. WYATT), for 15 minutes, on March 7; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts (at the request of Mr. WYATT), for 30 minutes, on March 8; and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PATMAN, for 60 minutes, on Monday, March 13; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PURCELL (at the request of Mr. GIBBONS), for 60 minutes, on March 8; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. ROGERS of Florida.

Mr. KUPFERMAN.

Mr. KEE.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WYATT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. SMITH of California.

Mr. STEIGER of Arizona.

Mr. UTT.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. GIBBONS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. McCARTHY.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 7, 1967, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

481. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report concerning protective payments made in connection with the aid to families with dependent children program (H. Doc. No. 73); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed with accompanying papers.

482. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Advisory Commission on Information, transmitting the 22d report of the Commission, dated February 1967, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 80-603 (H. Doc. No. 74); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

483. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report by the Secretary, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 84-540; to the Committee on Agriculture.

484. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 for the purpose of authorizing appropriations for fiscal years subsequent to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967; to the Committee on Agriculture.

485. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 78th quarterly report for the fourth quarter 1966, pursuant to the provisions of the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

486. A letter from the Director, U.S. Information Agency, transmitting the Agency's 27th semiannual report, covering the period July 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 80-402; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

487. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the appropriation of funds to carry out the activities of Federal Committees for Development Planning in Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

488. A letter from the Under Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation titled "Mental Health Amendments of 1967"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

489. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation titled "Public Television Act of 1967"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

490. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Constitution to provide for representation of the District of Co-

lumbia in the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

491. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare transmitting a report on the advisory committees which assist the Secretary in carrying out functions under the Social Security Act, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 87-543; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Science and Astronautics. H.R. 3136. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a study to determine the advantages and disadvantages of increased use of the metric system in the United States (Rept. No. 33). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DADDARIO: Committee on Science and Astronautics. H.R. 5404. A bill to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 to make changes and improvements in the organization and operation of the Foundation, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 34). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. POAGE: Committee on Agriculture. House Joint Resolution 267. Joint resolution to support emergency food assistance to India; with amendment (Rept. No. 67). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H.R. 6098. A bill to provide an extension of the interest equalization tax, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 68). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1562. A bill for the relief of Michael P. Buckley (Rept. No. 35). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1574. A bill for the relief of Bryce A. Smith; with amendment (Rept. No. 36). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1526. A bill for the relief of Cecil A. Rhodes (Rept. No. 37). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HUNGATE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1528. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of John T. Knight (Rept. No. 38). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HUNGATE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1536. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Adelberger (Rept. No. 39). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1586. A bill granting jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to render judgment on certain claims of N. M. Bentley against the United States (Rept. No. 40). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1587. A bill for the relief of Richard L. Bass; with amendment (Rept. No. 41). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TENZER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1646. A bill for the relief of Mrs. A. E. Housley (Rept. No. 42). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1785. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rose Thomas; with amendment (Rept. No. 43). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1880. A bill for the relief of Gerald Levine (Rept. No. 44). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MESKILL: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1945. A bill for the relief of Robert A. Harwell (Rept. No. 45). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 1971. A bill for the relief of Arline and Maurice Loader (Rept. No. 46). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2048. A bill for the relief of William John Masterton, George Samuel Konik, and Louis Vincent Nanne; with amendment (Rept. No. 47). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2207. A bill for the relief of Elmer O. Erickson (Rept. No. 48). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HUNGATE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2434. A bill for the relief of Nora Austin Hendrickson; with amendment (Rept. No. 49). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TENZER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2455. A bill for the relief of Dean P. Bartelt (Rept. No. 50). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2652. A bill for the relief of Corbie F. Cochran; with amendment (Rept. No. 51). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TENZER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2653. A bill for the relief of the American Journal of Nursing; with amendment (Rept. No. 52). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TENZER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2661. A bill for the relief of E. F. Fort, Cora Lee Fort Corbett, and W. R. Fort; with amendment (Rept. No. 53). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MESKILL: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2756. A bill for the relief of Arley L. Beem, aviation electrician's mate chief, U.S. Navy; with amendment (Rept. No. 54). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SMITH of New York: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 2762. A bill for the relief of C.W.O. Bernhard Vollmer, U.S. Navy (retired). (Rept. No. 55). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EILBERG: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3222. A bill for the relief of William J. Hurley. (Rept. No. 56). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HUNGATE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3403. A bill for the relief of Harry LeRoy Jones. (Rept. No. 57). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3715. A bill for the relief of Charles J. Arnold; with amendment (Rept. No. 58). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3716. A bill for the relief of

Edward G. Beagle, Jr.; with amendment (Rept. No. 59). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TENZER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3887. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the U.S. Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Solomon S. Levadi (Rept. No. 60). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HUNGATE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 3889. A bill for the relief of the Standard Meat Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 61). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HUNGATE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4445. A bill for the relief of Aurex Corp. (Rept. No. 62). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. ASHMORE: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4566. A bill for the relief of Mary F. Thomas (Rept. No. 63). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. EILBERG: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4809. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Willifred S. Shirley (Rept. No. 64). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TENZER: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 4930. A bill for the relief of Mr. Robert A. Owen (Rept. No. 65). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MESKILL: Committee on the Judiciary. H.R. 5677. A bill for the relief of Robert L. Miller and Mildred M. Miller (Rept. No. 66). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois:

H.R. 6586. A bill to provide for a more effective and equitable draft system by amending the Universal Military Training and Service Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 6587. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that an individual may be entitled to child's insurance benefits based on a disability which began at any time before he attained age 22 (instead of only if the disability began before he attained age 18 as under present law); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee:

H.R. 6588. A bill to reserve certain public lands and other lands for a nationwide system of scenic rivers, to provide a procedure for adding additional lands to the system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT:

H.R. 6589. A bill to insure that public buildings financed with Federal funds are so designed and constructed as to be accessible to the physically handicapped; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BURTON of California:

H.R. 6590. A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CARTER:

H.R. 6591. A bill to improve the safety of railroad transportation under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 6592. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.R. 6593. A bill to incorporate Pop Warner Little Scholars, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6594. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide credit against income tax for an employer who employs older persons in his trade or business, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 6595. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow teachers to deduct from gross income the expenses incurred in pursuing courses for academic credit and degrees at institutions of higher education and including certain travel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 6596. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exclude agriculture employees employed on a seasonal basis from the act's minimum wage and overtime compensation requirements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EDWARDS of California:

H.R. 6597. A bill to reclassify certain positions in the postal field service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 6598. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a study to determine the advantages and disadvantages of increased use of the metric system in the United States; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 6599. A bill relating to the National Italo-American War Veterans, Inc., and the status of that organization under certain laws of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.R. 6600. A bill to provide for the establishment and development of the Kenilworth National Capital Park in the District of Columbia for the benefit of the people of the United States and, in particular, children; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H.R. 6601. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the establishment of a National Eye Institute in the National Institutes of Health; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 6602. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell reserved phosphate interests of the United States in certain lands located in the State of Florida to the record owners of such lands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HANNA:

H.R. 6603. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 6604. A bill to protect the public health and safety by amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish special controls for depressant and stimulant drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.R. 6605. A bill to amend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 to permit States to construct certain highways in advance of availability of Federal funds; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 6606. A bill to provide a permanent special milk program for children; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H.R. 6607. A bill to amend Public Law 815, 81st Congress, to provide temporary assistance where public school buildings are destroyed by natural causes or fire disaster; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 6608. A bill to amend section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the disposal of surplus personal property to State and

local governments, Indian groups under Federal supervision, and volunteer firefighting and rescue organizations at 50 percent of the estimated fair market value; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 6609. A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of Commerce to carry out a survey and investigation of the feasibility of constructing and operating a passenger monorail train system between Suffern, N.Y., and Hoboken, N.J., over the rights-of-way of the main line of the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 6610. A bill to amend section 5(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide benefits for children of deceased railroad employees who are over the age of 18 and below the age of 22 and are attending an educational institution as full-time students; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 6611. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to the retirement fund or that the individual be reimbursed; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 6612. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a 10-percent benefit increase, to provide a minimum \$100 a month benefit for certain individuals with 25 years' service, to liberalize the retirement test, to provide health insurance benefits for individuals entitled to disability insurance benefits, to increase the earnings base for benefit and tax purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAYNE:

H.R. 6613. A bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 in order to provide that daylight saving time shall be observed in the United States from the first Sunday following Memorial Day to the first Sunday following Labor Day; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MESKILL:

H.R. 6614. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit States, under Federal-State agreements, to provide for coverage for hospital insurance benefits for the aged for certain State and local employees whose services are not otherwise covered by the insurance system established by such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIZE:

H.R. 6615. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to abolish the renewal requirement for licenses in the safety and special radio services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'HARA of Michigan:

H.R. 6616. A bill to establish in the State of Michigan the Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 6617. A bill to provide for improved employee-management relations in the Federal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 6618. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 6619. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Colorado River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H.R. 6620. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the

Colorado River Basin project, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Oklahoma:

H.R. 6621. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an incentive tax credit for a part of the cost of constructing or otherwise providing facilities for the control of water or air pollution, and to permit the amortization of such cost within a period of from 1 to 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEIGER of Arizona:

H.R. 6622. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H.R. 6623. A bill to amend section 3104 of title 38, United States Code, to permit certain service-connected disabled veterans who are retired members of the uniformed services to receive compensation concurrently with retired pay, without deduction from either; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WALKER:

H.R. 6624. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits thereunder for any individual who is blind and has at least six quarters of coverage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAMPLER:

H.R. 6625. A bill to revise and extend the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WHITTEN:

H.R. 6626. A bill to exclude certain State employees from the application of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WYMAN:

H.R. 6627. A bill to establish a national cemetery in New England; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Tennessee:

H.R. 6628. A bill to provide assistance to students pursuing programs of higher education in fields of law enforcement and of correctional treatment of law violators; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 6629. A bill to provide for the distribution of judgment funds among members of the Confederated Bands of the Ute Indian Tribes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 6630. A bill to amend title 37 of the United States Code so as to substantially increase the rates of basic pay of members of the uniformed services so as to promote voluntary enlistments and reenlistments in those services and make unnecessary involuntary inductions under the Universal Military Training and Service Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 6631. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to acquire certain real property in the District of Columbia determined to be necessary for use as a headquarters site for the Organization of American States or as sites for offices of other international organizations or governments of foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 6632. A bill to restore to the Custis-Lee Mansion located in the Arlington National Cemetery, Arlington, Va., its original historical name, followed by the explanatory memorial phrase, so that it shall be known as Arlington House—The Robert E. Lee Memorial; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.R. 6633. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to improve and expand the authority

to conduct or assist research relating to air pollutants, to assist in the establishment of regional air quality commissions, to authorize establishment of standards applicable to emissions from establishments engaged in certain types of industry, to assist in establishment and maintenance of State programs for annual inspections of automobile emission devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DORN:

H.R. 6634. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide pensions for widows of certain retired members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FRASER:

H.R. 6635. A bill to establish a nationwide system of trails, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 6636. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to acquire certain real property in the District of Columbia determined to be necessary for use as a headquarters site for the Organization of American States or as sites for offices of other international organizations or governments of foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H.R. 6637. A bill to amend the Organic Act of the National Bureau of Standards to authorize a fire research and safety program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

By Mr. NELSEN:

H.R. 6638. A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to acquire certain real property in the District of Columbia determined to be necessary for use as a headquarters site for the Organization of American States or as sites for offices of other international organizations or governments of foreign countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 6639. A bill to regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 6640. A bill to amend title 10 of the United States Code to provide that the commander, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Department of the Navy, shall have the rank of vice admiral; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. STEIGER of Arizona:

H.R. 6641. A bill to transfer from the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions the authority to waive certain provisions relating to the issuance of a marriage license in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 6642. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 6643. A bill to provide that the Commissioners may accept or permit the acceptance of the performance by volunteers of services for and on behalf of the municipal government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 6644. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 to increase salary rates and provide certain benefits for purposes of recruitment and retention of privates in the Metropolitan Police force, to establish the rank of master patrolman, to change the titles of certain Metropolitan Police officials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 6645. A bill to amend the act approved August 17, 1937, so as to facilitate the addition to the District of Columbia registration of a motor vehicle or trailer of the name of the spouse of the owner of any such motor vehicle or trailer; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 6646. A bill to amend the Healing Arts Practice Act, District of Columbia, 1928, as amended, and the act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto, approved June 6, 1892, as amended, to exempt from licensing thereunder physicians and dentists employed by the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 6647. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the annual inspection of all motor vehicles in the District of Columbia," approved February 18, 1938, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 6648. A bill to amend title 5 of the United States Code with respect to pay received by public school teachers of the District of Columbia for employment during the summer vacation period; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 6649. A bill to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, to shorten the name of the Bank, to extend for 5 years the period within which the Bank is authorized to exercise its function, to increase the Bank's lending authority and its authority to issue, against fractional reserves, export credit insurance and guarantees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H.R. 6650. A bill to amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, to shorten the name of the Bank, to extend for 5 years the period within which the Bank is authorized to exercise its functions, to increase the Bank's lending authority and its authority to issue, against fractional reserves, export credit insurance and guarantees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.J. Res. 389. Joint resolution in honor of Joan Merriam Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FISHER:

H.J. Res. 390. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of the President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRASER:

H.J. Res. 391. Joint resolution to create a delegation to a convention of North Atlantic nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H.J. Res. 392. 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. HALEY:

H.J. Res. 393. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution preserving the rights of the States with respect to public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.J. Res. 394. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim April 9, 1967, as Bataan-Corregidor Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania:

H.J. Res. 395. 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. CARTER:

H. Con. Res. 256. Concurrent resolution to recognize the 175th anniversary of the admission of the Commonwealth of Kentucky to the Union; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H. Con. Res. 257. Concurrent resolution to provide early appropriations for Federal educational programs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MINISH:

H. Con. Res. 258. Concurrent resolution reaffirming the support of the Congress for United Nations peacekeeping and peacemaking operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. Con. Res. 259. Concurrent resolution to support self-determination for the people of South Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STUBBLEFIELD:

H. Con. Res. 260. Concurrent resolution marking the 175th anniversary of the admission of Kentucky to the Union; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATTS:

H. Con. Res. 261. Concurrent resolution marking the 175th anniversary of the admission of Kentucky to the Union; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H. Res. 362. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Standards and Conduct; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FULTON of Tennessee:

H. Res. 363. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the sale of certain rifles to the Government of Singapore; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. Res. 364. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the studies, investigations, and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 312; to the Committee on House Administration.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

46. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to striking section 14(b) from the Taft-Hartley law; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

47. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to water storage projects in Montana; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

48. Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, relative to the determination and maintenance of a stabilized water level on Lake Francis Case, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DADDARIO:

H.R. 6651. A bill for the relief of Wei Tack Lick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBBONS:

H.R. 6652. A bill for the relief of Dr. Alberto Fernandez-Bravo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6653. A bill for the relief of Dr. Anselmo S. Alvarez-Gomez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6654. A bill for the relief of Dr. Lucio A. Travieso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 6655. A bill for the relief of Mary Jane Orloski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 6656. A bill for the relief of Andrzej Lepionka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6657. A bill for the relief of Gaetano Geranio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H.R. 6658. A bill for the relief of Dr. Roldano Pozo y Jimenez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6659. A bill for the relief of Dr. Pedro Augusto Ruiz y Cue; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 6660. A bill for the relief of Dorotea Caporrino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6661. A bill for the relief of Emanuel Alaimo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 6662. A bill for the relief of Eagle Lake Timber Co., a partnership, of Susanville, Calif.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Alabama:

H.R. 6663. A bill for the relief of Jesse W. Stutts, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KUPFERMAN:

H.R. 6664. A bill for the relief of Petra Elena P. Banogon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 6665. A bill for the relief of Anastacia C. Bala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MESKILL:

H.R. 6666. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marilyn Sharett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H.R. 6667. A bill for the relief of Antonino Troia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6668. A bill for the relief of Calogero Troia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POLANCO-ABREU:

H.R. 6669. A bill for the relief of Jose Angel Arturo Lavastida y Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6670. A bill for the relief of Dr. Virgilio A. Ganganelli Valle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 6671. A bill for the relief of Kai-Loo Huang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 6672. A bill for the relief of Hossein Sayad Safai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUMSFELD:

H.R. 6673. A bill for the relief of Lee Ok Ja; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHEUER:

H.R. 6674. A bill for the relief of Spencer Tracey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 6675. A bill for the relief of Shirley Williamson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

40. By the SPEAKER: Petition of National Sheriffs' Association, Washington, D.C., relative to the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

41. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, Portland, Oreg., relative to the creation of the Lake of the Woods National Park in Minnesota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the third calendar quarter of 1966 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Allen & Murden, Inc., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London E.C. 3, England; and Norwegian Shipowners Association, Post Office Box 1452, Oslo, Norway.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$1,265.70.

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. 60601.

D. (6) \$1,575. (9) \$155.75.

A. The American Beekeeping Federation, Minco, Okla., representing Nation's honey producers.

D. (6) \$7,465.50. E. (9) \$10,235.89.

A. The American Beekeeping Federation, Minco, Okla., representing Nation's honey producers.

D. (6) \$3,025.50. E. (9) \$3,458.85.

A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$7,716.64.

A. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$568.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,517.88. E. (9) \$3,517.88.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,105.52. E. (9) \$3,105.52.

A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,181.06. E. (9) \$3,181.06.

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) \$9,231.52. E. (9) \$9,231.52.

A. The American Legion, 700 North Penn Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$1,072.86. E. (9) \$34,322.35.

A. Allen & Murden, Inc., 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Informal Committee of 18 European & Other Foreign Cruise Ship Lines, care of Mr. Vincent Demo, chairman; Cunard Steam Ship Co., Ltd., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,500. E. (9) \$999.77.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$275.30. E. (9) \$16,320.66.

A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Alvin Shapiro, executive vice president, American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,800.

A. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

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.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$500.

A. American Textile Machinery Association, care of E. C. Connor, treasurer, 224 Ellington Road, Longmeadow, Mass.

D. (6) \$1.35.

A. American Thrift Assembly, Suite 1023, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$112.54.

A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$21,892.39. E. (9) \$500.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, Suite 718, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$51.07.

A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.

D. (6) \$314.50. E. (9) \$729.95.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Braniff Airways, Inc., Exchange Park, Dallas, Tex.

E. (9) \$6.45.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Commissioner of Baseball, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

E. (9) \$204.60.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Floor Covering Committee Affiliated with National Council of American Importers, 295 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$206.53.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Lever Bros. Co., 390 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$206.53.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Margaret Lee Weil (an individual), 33 West 67th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$206.53.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Margaret Lee Weil (an individual), 33 West 67th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$37.51.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,249.99. E. (9) \$21.83.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,249.99. E. (9) \$21.83.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Rockwell-Standard Corp., 300 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

E. (9) \$47.07.

A. The Arthritis Foundation, 1212 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$953.99.

A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$26,359.77. E. (9) \$26,359.77

A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, Suite 1208, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$260.

A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, Suite 1208, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$305.

A. The Association of Western Rys., 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$2,250.22. E. (9) \$1,693.16.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$4,252.19. E. (9) \$4,679.01.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$2,269.50. E. (9) \$2,404.99.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$1,325.50. E. (9) \$1,522.98.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$87. E. (9) \$146.29.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$7,389.85. E. (9) \$146.29.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$6,744. E. (9) \$11,447.05.

A. (Mrs.) Dita Davis Beard, ITT Building, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,600. E. (9) \$3,535.

A. Reed A. Benson, for The John Birch Society, Suite 1004, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont Mass.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joel D. Blackmon, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$400.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$4,893. E. (9) \$891.27.

A. Fred F. Bockman, 405 Luhrs Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
 B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94105; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$1,230.10.

A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.
 B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$614.

A. J. Wiley Bowers, 325 Pioneer Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Pioneer Building, room 325, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. Col. A. A. Brackett, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Brady, room 122, Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 B. National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.
 E. (9) \$167.80.

A. Braniff Airways, Inc., Exchange Park, Dallas, Tex.

A. Florence I. Broadwell, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,686.60.

A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

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) \$200.

A. James E. Bryan, president, James E. Bryan, Inc., 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) \$1,434.07.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
 B. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 803 Rosselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
 B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

A. Lowell A. Burkett, 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Vocational Association, 1025 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gustave Burmeister, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,531.25.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$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) \$458.73.

A. George H. Buschmann, Mehler & Smolar, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$2,500.

A. Dan L. Butler, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$262.50.

A. Dan L. Butler, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Dan L. Butler, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 803 Rosselle Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Col. John T. Carlton, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 8323 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Richard M. Carrigan, legislative consultant, National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,765.59. E. (9) \$70.96.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 B. South African Sugar Association, Post Office Box 507, Durban, South Africa.
 E. (9) \$878.22.

A. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., care of Norris E. Phillips, president, 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$6,078.77. E. (9) \$6,078.77.

A. Col. Joseph L. Chabot, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Dental Association (Washington office), 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,250.

A. David Cohen, 1223 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1223 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,280.02. E. (9) \$490.43.

A. David Cohen, 1223 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1223 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,178.48. E. (9) \$365.40.

A. David Cohen, 1223 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1223 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,541.56. E. (9) \$343.40.

A. Nicholas S. Collins, Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$278. E. (9) \$11.82.

A. Paul G. Collins, Director of Information, American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$125.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, Room 2702, 149 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Paul Conrad, National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$190.23.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,231.

A. J. Milton Cooper, The Coronet, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Milton Cooper, the Coronet, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$768.22. E. (9) \$768.22.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. Bicycle Manufacturers Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. Linen Supply Association of America, 975 Arthur Godfrey Boulevard, Miami Beach, Fla.
 E. (9) \$27.75.

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. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

A. C. B. Culpepper.
 B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

A. C. B. Culpepper.
 B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

A. C. B. Culpepper.
 B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

A. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
 D. (6) \$1,598.68. E. (9) \$257.60.

A. John C. Datt, assistant director of Washington office, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$19.84.

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) \$457.05.

A. James J. Delaney, Jr., 1003 Lancaster Drive, Anchorage, Alaska.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$17.60. E. (9) \$17.60.

A. Horace J. DePodwin Associates, Inc., 10 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., care of Norris E. Phillips, president, 6430 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,253.45.

A. William C. Doherty, 400 First Street NW, suite 704, Washington, D.C.
 B. Mail Order Association of America, 612 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$625.

A. William C. Doherty, 400 First Street NW, suite 704, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Uniform Manufacturers, 112 East 19th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$225.

A. Franklin B. Dryden, 1735 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Tobacco Institute.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$553.14.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$26.14.

A. Harold E. Edwards, legislative representative, United Steelworkers of America, 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., special counsel, Southern Railway System, Post Office Box 1776, Raleigh, N.C.
 B. Southern Railway System, Post Office Box 1808, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$1,640.30.

A. Elliott & Naftalin, Suite 201, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Audio Visual Association, 3150 Spring, Fairfax, Va.

A. Warren G. Elliott, Assistant General Counsel, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$570. E. (9) \$37.06.

A. Perry R. Ellsworth, 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Retail Jewelers of America, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. John W. Emeigh, secretary, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$481. E. (9) \$16.

A. Ethyl Corp., 611 Madison Office Building, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$759.67.

A. Edward L. Felton, Holland, Va.
 B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Joe G. Fender, 2033 Norfolk Street, Houston, Tex.
 B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.
 D. (6) \$809.29.

A. Joe G. Fender, attorney, 2033 Norfolk, Houston, Tex.
 B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.
 D. (6) \$216.66.

A. Mello G. Fish, legislative representative, United Steelworkers of America, 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. Roger Fleming, Secretary-Treasurer, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,300.

A. Floyd O. Flom, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 122 E. 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Bldg., Bunnell, Fla.

A. National Association of Building Owners & Managers, 134 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$82.64.

A. Milton Fricke, Papillion, Nebr.
 B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Frank W. Frisk, Jr., 919 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$500.

A. William A. Geoghegan, Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Soap & Detergent Association, 295 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Mary Condon Gereau, Legislative Consultant, National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,180.25. E. (9) \$247.47.

A. Harry J. Gerrity, 907 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Building Owners & Managers, 134 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$105.02.

A. Robert Glicker, 1642 South 52d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.

A. John A. Gosnell, National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW, Suite 307, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,833.34.

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.
 D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$134.96.

A. Charles A. Hamilton Associates, Suite 715, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., care of Norris Phillips, President, 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$326.25. E. (9) \$649.25.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$38.25.

A. Robert N. Hampton, Director of Marketing Services, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,000.02. E. (9) \$471.

A. Franklin Hardinge, Jr., 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.
 B. California Savings & Loan League, Post Office Box R (1444 Wentworth Avenue), Pasadena, Calif.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$584.91.

A. Herbert E. Harris II, Legislative Counsel, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
 B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert W. Healy, Esq., Attorney at Law, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Smith & Pepper, Attorneys at Law, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Christopher O. Henderson, 1341 G Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1341 G Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$25.

A. Carey W. Hilliard, president, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$420. E. (9) \$27.

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. Frank N. Hoffmann, legislative director, United Steelworkers of America, 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. John W. Holton, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$5,039.72.

A. Harold A. Hosier, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
 B. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.

A. Harold K. Howe, manager, Washington Office, American Institute of Laundering, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Automatic Merchandising Association, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
 A. Howrey, Simon, Baker & Murchison, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Ceramic Tile Manufacturers of the United States, Inc., care of Norris E. Phillips, president, 643 Main Street, Olean, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$4,032.50. E. (9) \$4,176.07.

A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Buckley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Buckley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Mervin V. Hutchison, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,787.60.

A. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$2,551.18.

A. International Mailers Union, 2240 Bell Court, Denver, Colo.
 E. (9) \$400.

A. Rear Adm. Alexander Jackson, Jr., 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles E. Jackson, Consultant, Charles E. Jackson & Associates, 715 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$11.50.

A. Ralph K. James, Executive Director, Committee of American Steamship Lines, 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) \$32.61.

A. Charles W. Jones, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$33.

A. Mrs. Fritz R. Kahn, 9202 Ponce Place, Fairfax, Va.
 B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$28.35.

A. Jerome J. Keating, president, National Association of Letter Carriers, 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. Cornelius B. Kennedy, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. John A. Killick, secretary, Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$12.50.

A. John A. Killick, executive secretary, the National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$270.83.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, vice president and general counsel, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$378.88. E. (9) \$20.03.

A. Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz & Masters, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George W. Koch, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

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) \$4,752. E. (9) \$593.65.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of ASCS County Office Employees, care of Clyde R. Payne, secretary-treasurer, Jasper, Fla.
 D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$125.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
 B. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$125.

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) \$1,039.98.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$4,053.91. E. (9) \$4,053.91.

A. John J. Linnehan, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of United States of America, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,249.99. E. (9) \$696.22.

A. John M. Lumley, Director, Division of Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,241.98. E. (9) \$409.28.

A. John C. Lynn, Legislative Director, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,598.75. E. (9) \$32.64.

A. J. L. McCaskill, assistant executive secretary, State and Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, State and Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$100.

A. Alfred R. McCauley, 720 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Magnavox Co., Bueter Road, Fort Wayne, Ind.

A. Alfred R. McCauley, 720 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$119.90.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, Legislative Representative, United Steelworkers of America, 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. Stanley J. McFarland, Assistant Director, Division of Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,308.48. E. (9) \$49.47.

A. F. Howard McGuigan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,692. E. (9) \$322.03.

A. Marvin L. McLain, assistant legislative director, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,350. E. (9) \$39.22.

A. William H. McLin, assistant director, National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,308.48. E. (9) \$57.97.

A. Ralph J. McNair, vice president, Government Relations, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$310. E. (9) \$14.20.

A. P. H. Mathews, assistant vice president, Association of American Railroads, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,294.41. E. (9) \$463.56.

A. Albert E. May, assistant executive director, Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$382. E. (9) \$52.67.

A. Anthony Mazzocchi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,437.50. E. (9) \$227.50.

A. Donald Melvin, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$636.13. E. (9) \$117.12.

A. Joseph L. Miller, management consultant, 918 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Northern Textile Association and National Parking Association.

A. Stephen A. Mitchell, attorney, Post Office Box 486, Taos, N. Mex.

A. Curtis Morris, Premier Building, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Micah H. Naftalin, Elliott & Naftalin, Attorneys at Law, Suite 201, 1330 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ethyl Corp., 611 Madison Office Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$750.

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.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,434.07.

A. National Association of Building Owners & Managers, 134 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$82.64.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$53,546.33. E. (9) \$26,894.34.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y. E. (9) \$484.84.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$492,473.34. E. (9) \$11,254.40.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$626,355.32. E. (9) \$18,513.67.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.; 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$54,938.31. E. (9) \$51,272.79.

A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.; 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$2,490. E. (9) \$2,490.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$40,942.64. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, c/o Dr. A. B. Baker, Division of Neurology, University of Minnesota Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.

E. (9) \$5,500.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Central Scientific Co., 2600 South Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$397.33.

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) \$1,000. E. (9) \$154.76.

A. State and Federal Relations, National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$17,478.32.

A. National Farmers Organization, Corning, Iowa.

E. (9) \$5,153.66.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$45,478.55. E. (9) \$287.97.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$409,254.30. E. (9) \$1,556.60.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$112,156.60. E. (9) \$13,666.65.

A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,615.05. E. (9) \$1,976.95.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$1,035.99.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,889. E. (9) \$973.

A. National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$1,431.45.

A. National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$1,277.67.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8,223. E. (9) \$11,359.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Suite 307, 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) \$9,570. E. (9) \$8,605.60.

A. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,680.13. E. (9) \$3,116.50.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,051.18.

A. Ivan A. Nestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$101.18.

A. Ben Paul Noble-Andrew McR. Barnes-Allan M. Ephralm, 2022 R Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Hallmark Inc., Westminster Time Corp., Phoenix Industries, Inc.; Stratton Watch Co., Agana, Guam.

D. (6) \$8,496.25. E. (9) \$826.73.

A. Ira H. Nunn, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$250.

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. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$386. E. (9) \$2,221.

A. Francis J. O'Rourke, National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$347.02.

A. Francis J. O'Rourke, National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$558.01.

A. Francis J. O'Rourke, National Tax Equality Association & National Association Businessmen, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$437.28.

A. Francis J. O'Rourke, National Tax Equality Association & National Association Businessmen, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$307.46.

A. Francis J. O'Rourke, National Tax Equality Association & National Association Businessmen, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$273.67.

A. Francis J. O'Rourke, National Tax Equality Association & National Association Businessmen, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$294.87.

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. Geo. F. Parrish, West Virginia Railroad Association, Charleston, W. Va.

B. West Virginia Railroad Association, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va. E. (9) \$153.86.

A. Brig. Gen. John L. Person, USA, retired, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Peter J. Pestillo, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$125.

A. Andrew A. Potts, Room 512-513, H.A.L.C.A. Building, 100 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. IUMSNA-C.S.B., 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N.J.
D. (6) \$4,711. E. (9) \$3,044.84.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Federal Cartridge Corp., 2700 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$30.50.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Milton M. Plumb, Switchmen's Union of North America, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Switchmen's Union of North America, 3 Linwood Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.

A. Richard M. Powell, National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Cancer Society, New York, N.Y.; Arthritis Foundation, New York, N.Y.; National Comm. for Research in Neurological Disorders, Minneapolis, Minn.; National Multiple Sclerosis Society, New York, N.Y.; United Cerebral Palsy Associations, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$13,649.97. E. (9) \$7,324.31.

A. James H. Rademacher, National Association of Letter Carriers, 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. Alex Radin, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$202.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Hamilton, Bermuda.
D. (6) \$1,666.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Bulk Food Carriers, Inc., 311 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$900.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 105, Elizabeth, N.J.
D. (6) \$900.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. South Atlantic & Caribbean Line, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Stimson Lumber Co., Post Office Box 68, Forest Grove, Oreg.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$3,390.35.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Elisabeth von Oberndorff, 200 East 66th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$21.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.
B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.
D. (6) \$190.34. E. (9) \$39.34.

A. Stanley Rector, Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Robert E. Redding, Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Washington, D.C.

A. Retired Officers Tax Credit Committee, Post Office Box 1965, Annapolis, Md.
D. (6) \$582.50. E. (9) \$662.71.

A. Harry H. Richardson, lawyer, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.
B. Louisiana railroads.
D. (6) \$32.50. E. (9) \$87.57.

A. Earl F. Rieger, 400 First Street NW., suite 704, Washington, D.C.
B. William C. Doherty & Associates, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$85.

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) \$47.95.

A. John Rippey, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$62.55. E. (9) \$39.50.

A. Stephen Philip Robin, Counsel, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Public Relations Co., Ltd., (New York) doing business as Japan Steel Information Center, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,100. E. (9) \$300.

A. James A. Rock, Assistant to Director, Washington Office, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$0.73.

A. Rockwell-Standard Corp., 300 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. (9) \$47.07.

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.
D. (6) \$1,312.50. E. (9) \$81.44.

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. Mrs. Edward F. Ryan, 110 Bridge Street, Manchester, Mass.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$201.57.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Business Press, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$1,148.24.

A. Stanley W. Schroeder, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300.

A. Clayton A. Seeber, National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Education Association, Division of Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,243.28. E. (9) \$66.12.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$106.37.

A. John J. Sheehan, United Steelworkers of America, 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, WILMAC Corp., 1800 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Representing the WILMAC Corp., 1800 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,535.50.

A. Gerald A. Simmons, American Farm Bureau Federation, 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) \$35.43.

A. E. Stratford Smith, Esq., Attorney at Law, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Smith & Pepper, Attorneys at Law, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James E. Smith, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$310.

A. Smith & Pepper, Attorneys at Law, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Carroll M. Shaw, 6326 Southcrest Drive, Shreveport, La.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3714, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$17,439.99. E. (9) \$8,915.05.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,777.53 E. (9) \$10,451.59.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,267.15 E. (9) \$8,424.26.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, drawer 747, Durant, Okla.
E. (9) \$229.68.

A. Lawrence Speiser, in care of American Civil Liberties Union, 1424 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Chester S. Stackpole, Managing Director, American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Philip W. Stroupe, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$43.65.

A. Walter B. Stults, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Monroe Sweetland, Legislative Consultant, National Education Association, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Calif.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$335. E. (9) \$50.

A. Swidler & Freeman, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Jackson Purchase Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., 2315 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$186.56.

A. Swidler & Freeman, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Jackson Purchase Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., 2315 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$292.49.

A. C. M. Tarr, president.
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,244.43. E. (9) \$675.

A. Craig L. Thomas, assistant legislative director, American Farm Bureau Federation, 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) \$23.16.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Trans World Airlines, 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, president, Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John N. Thurman, Pacific American Steamship Association, 1625 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 635 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$807.90.

A. Dwight D. Townsend, Cooperative League of U.S.A., 1012 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperative League of U.S.A., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$5,985.

A. Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$646.34.

A. Richard S. Tribbe, 1000 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Trans World Airlines, 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Matt Triggs, Assistant Legislative Director, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$31.66.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$423.40. E. (9) \$1,832.69.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 321 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,393.34.

A. F. Bourne Upham III, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$580.

A. Charles R. Van Horn, Washington Representative, C. & O.-B. & O. Railroads, 17th and H Streets NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., and Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., Charles and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore, Md.

A. R. K. Vinson, Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW, Post Office Box 19128, Washington, D.C.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW, Post Office Box 19128, Washington, D.C.

A. The Voice of the People in Action (The Society of the People, Inc.), 621 Sheridan Street, Chillum, Md.

B. Dr. Russell Forrest Egner.

A. Volume Footwear Retailers Association, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$2,557.37.

A. Harold S. Walker, Jr., American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Gas Association, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Paul H. Walker, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$395.68. E. (9) \$10.24.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, 924 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,313. E. (9) \$2,388.75.

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) \$3,600. E. (9) \$902.65.

A. Kenneth Williamson, American Hospital Association, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,717.69. E. (9) \$245.05.

A. Nathan T. Wolkomir, 1737 H Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,815.40. E. (9) \$365.85.

A. J. H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. American Football League, 280 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. J. H. Yingling, 906 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. First National City Bank, 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$25.

A. J. H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Business Development Corps., 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
E. (9) \$10.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the fourth 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				
P	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (1) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (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:
 - (1) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) If the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

(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]

PAGE 1

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes *anything of value*. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) *IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.*—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) *IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.*—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$ _____ Dues and assessments
2. \$ _____ Gifts of money or anything of value
3. \$ _____ Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$ _____ Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$ _____ Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)

6. \$ _____ TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. \$ _____ Received during previous Quarters of calendar year

8. \$ _____ TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(a).

9. \$ _____ TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. \$ _____ Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. \$ _____ Repaid to others during this Quarter

12. \$ _____ "Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of \$500 or more

(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": _____

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Name and Address of Contributor
(Period) from Jan. 1 through _____, 19____)	
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE ON ITEM "E."—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) *IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.* In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$ _____ Public relations and advertising services
2. \$ _____ Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$ _____ Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$ _____ Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$ _____ Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$ _____ Telephone and telegraph
7. \$ _____ Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$ _____ All other expenditures

9. \$ _____ TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$ _____ Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year

11. \$ _____ TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(b).

12. \$ _____ TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$ _____ Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$ _____ Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Date or Dates	Name and Address of Recipient	Purpose
\$1,750.00	7-11:	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15:	Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.	Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.
\$4,150.00		TOTAL	

A. Charles D. Ablard, Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 1629 K Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D.C.
 B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$18.62.

A. Robert L. Ackerly, Sellers, Conner & Cuneo, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, Inc., 50 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$336.84.

A. Ad Hoc Committee of the Construction Industry Advancement Funds, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clarence G. Adamy, National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$500.

A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, Post Office Box 5800, Washington, D.C.

A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., Suite 409, ARBA Building, 525 School Street SW., Washington, D.C.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,367.72. E. (9) \$3,367.72.

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, Room 2, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,120. E. (9) \$1,643.87.

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.

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) \$1,125. E. (9) \$295.74.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street, Washington, D.C.

A. The American Beekeeping Federation, Minco, Okla.
 D. (6) \$6,133.11. E. (9) \$3,344.42.

A. American Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$709. E. (9) \$620.

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) \$38,120. E. (9) \$38,120.

A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$44,401.67.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,279.60. E. (9) \$4,497.62.

A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. American Humane Association, 5351 South Roslyn Street, Englewood, Colo.
 E. (9) \$1,500.

A. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,425. E. (9) \$1,425.

A. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$6,062. E. (9) \$6,062.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Suite 720, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$375.33. E. (9) \$577.22.

A. American Justice Association, Inc., Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.
 D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$2.

A. The American Legion, 700 North Penn Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 D. (6) \$176.72. E. (9) \$31,836.50.

A. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$231.54. E. (9) \$37.13.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$8,891.63.

A. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill., Mutual Fire & Casualty Trade Association.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$11,563.12. E. (9) \$11,563.12.

A. American Optometric Association, Inc., care of Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
 D. (6) \$7,369.98. E. (9) \$7,369.98.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$855.10. E. (9) \$855.10.

A. American Parents' Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,023.40. E. (9) \$683.68.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,427. E. (9) \$6,969.

A. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$2,451.01.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$360.

A. American Restaurant Institute, 1414 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,200. E. (9) \$6,065.47.

A. American Stock Yards Association, 1712 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$900.

A. American Surveys, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Taxpayers Association, 326 Pennsylvania Building.
 D. (6) \$893. E. (9) \$2,421.03.

A. American Textile Machinery Association, 224 Ellington Road, Longmeadow, Mass.
 D. (6) \$0.63.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
 D. (6) \$12,873.60. E. (9) \$12,873.60.

A. American Transit Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$7,325. E. (9) \$25,000.

A. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$20,847.63.

A. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., Suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,995. E. (9) \$1,995.

A. Cyrus T. Anderson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The National Football League, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

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.
 D. (6) \$150.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Alabama Railroad Association, Montgomery, Ala.
 B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
 D. (6) \$378. E. (9) \$613.10 (includes \$80.62 applicable to third quarter).

A. Mrs. Erma Angevine, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.

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) \$1,623.87.

A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Railroad Station—Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Room 202, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Association of American Physicians & Surgeons, Inc., 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$525.

A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$7,620. E. (9) \$7,620.

A. Association on Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$127.15.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. A. V. Atkinson, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$3,940.92.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta Ga.
D. (6) \$6,464. E. (9) \$7,655.58.

A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard W. Averill, Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Michael H. Bader, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry S. Baer, Jr., 1725 De Sales Street NW., No. 400, Washington, D.C.
B. National AeroSpace Services Association, 1725 De Sales Street NW., No. 400, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$62.50.

A. Charles B. Bailey, Sr., National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$3,249.94. E. (9) \$421.66.

A. Donald Baldwin, Suite 926, Cafritz Building, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Northern Pacific Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Great Northern Railway Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$300.

A. Ernest L. Barcella, Manager, Washington Office, General Motors Corp., 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. Barnes, Richardson & Colburn, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$22.92.

A. Irvin L. Barney, Room 820, 400 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 Company of North America, Life Insurance Co. of North America.
D. (6) \$453.30. E. (9) \$264.33.

A. James P. Bass, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Airlines, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Roy Battles, director, Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 917 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 917 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

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, Director, Legislative Department, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,690. E. (9) \$483.28.

A. James F. Bell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$57.03.

A. Ernest H. Benson, National Legislative Representative, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$5,500.

A. Reed A. Benson, for the John Birch Society, Suite 1004, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass.

A. Helen Berthelot, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$2,077.23.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,670. E. (9) \$424.95.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

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, New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
E. (9) \$1,172.20.

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, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3,791.37.

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) \$16,250.

A. Fred F. Bockmon, 405 Luhrs Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$375.15.

A. Maurice G. Boehl, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert T. Borth, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$310.35. (Does not include any allocations of overhead, clerical, etc., services provided by employer.)

A. Melvin J. Boyle, assistant to international secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,328.52.

A. Samuel E. Boyle, 328 South Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,272.81. E. (9) \$227.55.

A. Col. A. A. Brackett, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles N. Brady, Highway Department, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Brady, Room 122, Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) \$206.50.

A. Thomas C. Brickle, 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, the Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wally Briscoe.
B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. David A. Brody, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 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) Approximately \$200.

A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$75.

A. Derek Brooks, National Retail Furniture Association, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$861.45.

A. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$6,982.27. E. (9) \$6,982.27.

A. J. Robert Brouse, Animal Health Institute, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Animal Health Institute, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. D. Brown, 919 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW., Washington D.C.
 D. (6) \$200.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American & Foreign Power Co., Inc., 2 Rector Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$812.49.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Electric Co., Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$860.96.

A. Robert W. Bruce, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 E. (9) \$119.

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.
 D. (6) \$8.33. E. (9) \$25.49.

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) \$21.11.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
 B. The Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 893 Rosselle 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, National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Norman D. Burch, National Retail Merchants Association, 1317 F Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$51.01.

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. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
 D. (6) \$30,324.22. E. (9) \$677.25.

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) \$50. E. (9) \$25.

A. Robert B. Byrnes, 1514 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 2403 East 75th Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$74.18.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 840, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
 D. (6) \$760.20. E. (9) \$53.

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 (estimate). E. (9) \$478.

A. Donald L. Calvin, New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Carl Campbell, Room 502, Ring Building, 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 Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 805 Rosselle St., Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union-Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, Post Office Box 471, Baboa Heights, C.Z.
 D. (6) \$2,754.35. E. (9) \$266.23.

A. Marvin Caplan, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,799. E. (9) \$204.97.

A. Michael H. Cardozo, Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Col. John T. Carlton, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. James R. Carnes, Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Braxton B. Carr, Suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., Suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$224.58.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., 8323 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Blue A. Carstenson.
 B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,464.57. E. (9) \$118.59.

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. E. Michael Cassady, Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meremec, Suite 1032T, St. Louis, Mo.
 B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meremec, Suite 1032T, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Francis R. Cawley, Room 1015, Shoreham Building, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Label Manufacturers National Association, Inc.; Agricultural Publishers Association, Room 1015, Shoreham Building, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$27.50. E. (9) \$7.40.

A. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
 D. (6) \$5,920. E. (9) \$22,669.93.

A. Col. Joseph L. Chabot, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Alaska Pipeline Co., Post Office Box 6554, Houston 5, Tex.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$69.12.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., 139-141 Franklin Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,050. E. (9) \$74.90.

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) \$35,000. E. (9) \$82.02.

A. James W. Chapman, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,708.50.

A. Charitable Contributors Associates, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.
 E. (9) \$1.76.

A. Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, Inc., 50 East 41st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. A. H. Chesser, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$100.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 D. (6) \$3,512.68. E. (9) \$5,271.59.

A. Edwin Christianson.
 B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$153.26.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$30,074.28. E. (9) \$50.30.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 712, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$11,589.72. E. (9) \$10,264.24.

A. Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 335, Washington, D.C.

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. Allen C. K. Clark, Shipbuilders Council of America, 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) \$1,294. E. (9) \$34.

A. Mr. Robert M. Clark, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 1710 H Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, Post Office Box 13125, Kansas City, Mo. E. (9) \$4,162.05.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service (CCBS), 917 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$293.09.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. B. The Oil Shale Corp., 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. B. P. Lorillard Co.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Philip Morris Inc.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1735 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute.

A. David Cohen, 1223 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1223 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$2,360.02. E. (9) \$316.94.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Committee for a Reasonable World Trade Center, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$850. E. (9) \$53.30.

A. Edwin S. Cohen, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. E. (9) \$68.34.

A. Joseph Cohen, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Retail Drugists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$750.

A. Richard G. Cohen, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Universal Consolidated Industries, 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y. E. (9) Under \$150.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$125.

A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 324 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$153.50.

A. Collier, Shannon & Rill, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Tool & Stainless Steel Industry Committee, Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa. D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$575.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo. D. (6) \$1,395.24. E. (9) \$1,395.24.

A. Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, 9th Floor, Farragut Building, 900 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Committee for a Free Cotton Market, Inc., 1725 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$1,830.15.

A. Committee for an Interstate Taxation Act, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa. and Columbia Broadcasting Co., 51 West 52d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$250.

A. Ralph T. Compton, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturer.

A. Paul B. Comstock, 1771 N Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond F. Conkling, Texaco Inc., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$86.10.

A. John D. Conner, 1625 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1700 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$160. E. (9) \$28.

A. Harry N. Cook, Suite 200, 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. John Shepherd Cooper, 1725 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$2,163.85.

A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va.

B. Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee, Inc., Post Office Box 506, Portsmouth, N.H.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$2,713.23.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1625 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Forest Industries, 1477 West Fender Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

D. (6) \$3,000.

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) \$5,750.

A. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,601.61. E. (9) \$42,845.06.

A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

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 Aggregate Percentage Depletion Committee, care of John W. Roberts, chairman, Post Office Box 9138, Richmond, Va.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. A. P. Møller, 8 Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mortgage Insurance Companies, care of William A. Granberry, Post Office Box 2976, Raleigh, N.C.

E. (9) \$20.16.

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. The Wisconsin Corp., 500 Union Street, Seattle, Wash.

E. (9) \$54.65.

A. H. C. Crotty, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. J. A. Crowder, 1200 17th Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. J. Steele Culbertson, National Fish Meal & Oil Association, 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) \$27.55.

A. C. B. Culpepper.

B. National Conference of Nonprofit Shipping Associations, Inc., Post Office Box 1736, Atlanta, Ga.

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) \$1,903.07.

A. John R. Dalton, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. F. Gibson Garrison, 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. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$68.75. E. (9) \$43.15.

A. Charles W. Davis 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 901 West 22d Street, Oak Brook, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$320.17.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$25,000. E. (9) \$264.75.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Union Tank Car Co., 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$150.72.

A. Lowell Davis, 601 Ross Avenue, Mart, Tex.
 D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. CIT Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., 3600 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Guild of Prescription Opticians, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Oceanic Properties, Inc., Post Office Box 2780, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Admiral Time, Inc., Belair Time Corp., Unitime Corp., St. Croix, V.I., Multi-Jewell Corp., St. Thomas, V.I.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Air Transport Association, Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Nursing Home Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,500. E. (9) \$75.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. CIT Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Export Agency Division, Calcutta, India.
 D. (6) \$20,000. E. (9) \$823.37.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Laundry-Dry Cleaning Association of D.C., 2401 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Peoples Life Insurance Co., Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Equitable Life Insurance Co., Washington, D.C.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Responsive Environments Corp., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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.
 D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$158.30.

A. L. E. Deilke, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 B. The Interstate Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. L. E. Deilke, 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. John deLaittre, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$8,600. E. (9) \$4,185.

A. James J. Delaney, Jr., 1003 Lancaster Drive, Anchorage, Alaska.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$122.25.

A. Ronald W. De Lucien, National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$325. E. (9) \$75.

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. John M. Dickerman, 900 17th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,600.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$587.50. E. (9) \$77.44.

A. George S. Dietrich, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Association On Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., 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.
 D. (6) \$2,231.85. E. (9) \$206.85.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 6201 S Street, Sacramento, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,091.95. E. (9) \$41.95.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Yuba County Water Agency, Marysville, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,228.35. E. (9) \$28.35.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Service Headquarters, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$10,875. E. (9) \$586.52.

A. Robert H. Distelhorst, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$375.

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) \$3,836. E. (9) \$444.23.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$83.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$150.

A. Jasper N. Dorsey, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Room 906, Washington, D.C.
 B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Room 906, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,177.10. E. (9) \$245.

A. Leonard E. Dowiak, American Hotel & Motel Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$100.

A. Franklin B. Dryden, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Tobacco Institute.

A. P. Frederick Dryer, 3911 Madison Street, Hyattsville, Md.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 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) \$1,001.70.

A. R. Michael Duncan.
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold E. Edwards, United Steelworkers of America, 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. Walter A. Edwards, 1700 K Street NW., Suite 1806, Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (5) \$250. E. (8) \$100.

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. James B. Ehrlich, 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) \$516.25. E. (9) \$302.55.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. (Address changed as of January 3, 1967, to 5500 Quincy Street, Hyattsville, Md.)

B. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$569.10.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 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.

D. (6) \$65.

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) \$9.

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. E. (9) \$26.30.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Basic Management, Inc., Post Office Box 2065, Henderson, Nev.

D. (6) \$2,700.

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 and 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) \$800.

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) \$2,700.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$4,102.50.

A. Myles W. English, 202 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 202 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Grover W. Ensley, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$18.80.

A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.

D. (6) \$2,150. E. (9) \$26.

A. Family Tax Association, 100 Old York Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

E. (9) \$417.16.

A. William J. Fannin, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$63,013.59. E. (9) \$24,269.79.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, REA Express, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. REA Express, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$600.

A. Arthur S. Fefferman, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers, Citizens Foreign Aid Committee, Suite 335, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward L. Feitton, Holland, Va.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Joe G. Fender, 802 Houston First Savings Building, Houston, Tex.

B. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc.

D. (6) \$695.81.

A. Josiah Ferris, Suite 309, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La.; Florida Sugar Cane League, Post Office Box 1148, Clewiston, Fla.

A. Maxwell Field, care of New England Shoe & Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

B. New England Shoe & Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$46.70.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1477 West Pender Street, Vancouver 5, British Columbia, Canada.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$125.

A. Mello G. Fish, United Steelworkers of America, 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. William J. Flaherty, Disabled American Veterans, 1701 18th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$94.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.

E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.

A. Gordon Forbes, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$27.73.

A. Frederick W. Ford.

B. National Community Television Association, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Forstel, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$537.50. E. (9) \$25.37.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1730 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$159.

A. John G. Fox, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$159.

A. Morley E. Fox, Hotel Congressional, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

D. (6) \$120.51. E. (9) \$51.20.

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) \$125.

A. James H. French, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Book Manufacturers' Institute, Inc., 25 West 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Joseph Freni, Jr., 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Milton Fricke, Papillion, Nebr.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

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.

A. Friends Committee of National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$36,665. E. (9) \$8,387.

A. Frank W. Frisk, Jr., 919 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250.

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. Gadsby, Maguire, Hannah & Merrigan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Aris Gloves, Inc., 10 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$166.20. E. (9) \$717.93.

A. Gadsby, Maguire, Hannah & Merrigan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Federated Investors, Inc., 719 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Vance Sanders & Co., Inc., 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$1,331.71.

A. Henry E. Gardiner, 1511 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$75.50.

A. William B. Gardiner, Disabled American Veterans, 1701 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$2,500.

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) \$25. E. (9) \$3.70.

A. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,500.

A. Aubrey D. Gates, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$170.

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) \$2,750. E. (9) \$118.27.

A. Ginsburg & Feldman, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Tobacco Distributors, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$3.89.

A. Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 260 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) \$100.

A. 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) \$1.53.

A. Glassie & Molloy, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
B. E. Leitz, Inc., 468 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$6,105.83. E. (9) \$148.49.

A. 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) \$19.27.

A. Don A. Goodall, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1625 Eye Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW, Room 509, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,360.71. E. (9) \$3,684.87

A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$3.25.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, 15401 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$7,320.78. E. (9) \$7,320.78.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW, Washington, D.C.

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. 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) \$152.50. E. (9) \$62.71.

A. Samuel A. Grayson, Union Pacific Railroad Co., 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.
B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.
E. (9) \$1,099.62.

A. J. S. Grigsby, Jr., 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
B. Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) \$2,600.

A. John F. Griner, American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees 400 First Street NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,076.95. E. (9) \$807.70.

A. Ben H. Guill, 2000 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association and American Zinc Co.
D. (6) \$4,100. E. (9) \$1,800.

A. Jerome R. Gulan, National Federation of Independent Business, Washington, D.C.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

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) \$692.31. E. (9) \$67.75.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,294. E. (9) \$131.

A. Harlan V. Hadley, Automobile Manufacturers Association, 1710 H Street NW, Suite 416, Washington, D.C.
B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$625.

A. Hal H. Hale, Association of American Railroads, 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. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. J. G. Hall, General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, United Federation of Postal Clerks, 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. Comisión Nacional para el Estudio de la Caña y el Azúcar, La Paz, Bolivia.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Lake Carriers Association, Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$337.90.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Sheraton Time Corp., Agana, Guam.
D. (6) \$1,662.50. E. (9) \$67.50.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Tejon Ranch Co., Post Office Box 1560, Bakersfield, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,350.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

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 J. Hardy, 918 18th 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) \$56.

A. Mildred B. Harman, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 212 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$707.49. E. (9) \$352.14.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$40.24.

A. R. A. Harris, Railway Progress Institute, 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.; Redfield Gun Sight Co., Denver, Colo.; O. F. Mossberg & Sons, Inc., New Haven, Conn.; High Standard Corp., Hamden, Conn., Browning Arms Co., Morgan, Utah.

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.

A. Hays & Hays, 920 Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$1,891.83. E. (9) \$147.42.

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, National Retail Merchants Association, 1317 F Street NW., Suite 800, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$37.

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) \$175. E. (9) \$41.50.

A. Robert W. Healy, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Smith & Pepper, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y., and 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents' Committee Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and Bipartisan Citizens Committee for Federal Aid for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 2107 Davenport Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Motorola, Inc., 4545 West Augusta Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, National League of Insured Savings Associations, Suite 700, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, Suite 700, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$250.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$263.30.

A. John K. Herbert, Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 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. E. (9) \$396.27.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Football League, 1 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Savage Arms, Westfield, Mass.; Redfield Gun Sight Co., Denver, Colo.; O. F. Mossberg & Sons, Inc., New Haven, Conn.; High Standard Corp., Hamden, Conn.; Browning Arms Co., Morgan, Utah.

D. (6) \$625.

A. Hester & 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) \$51.80.

A. John W. Hight, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 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. D. (6) \$125.

A. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Norman Hill, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$804.79.

A. William Bentley Hitchcock II, 2413 Enfield Road, Austin, Tex.

B. International Public Relations, Inc., 315 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio.

A. Brig. Gen. James D. Hittle, National Security and Foreign Affairs, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$1,166.67. E. (9) \$159.45.

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) \$140.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, Room 1103, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 3 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$120.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Irvin A. Hoff, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$67.95.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, United Steelworkers of America, 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. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., Kaiser Center, Oakland, Calif.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$310.63.

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) \$219.12.

A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Territory of Guam, Agana, Guam.

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) \$12,400. E. (9) \$1,254.87.

A. Lee B. Holmes, 829 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Edwin M. Hood, Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald E. Horton, American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles L. Huber, Disabled American Veterans, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 1425 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$492.52.

A. W. T. Huff, Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 919 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$352.50.

A. Everett Hutchinson, National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Philip A. Hutchinson, Jr., the American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,297.88.

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.

E. (9) \$397.

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. Illinois Railroad Association, Room 801, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$2,107.

A. Bernard J. Imming, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 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) \$1,227.50.

A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,820.11. E. (9) \$10,820.11.

A. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$2,905.08.

A. Institute of Appliance Manufacturers, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. International Armament Corp., 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.

E. (9) \$6,500.

A. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,635.81.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$20,667.57.

A. International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,000.

A. The Interstate Manufacturers Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$2,975. E. (9) \$2,47.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1000 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

D. (6) \$1,004.74. E. (9) \$6,647.92.

A. Alexander Jackson, Jr., 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Jackson, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Suite 840, 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) \$223.65.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Daniel Jaspan, National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,500.51. E. (9) \$29.75.

A. Chas. B. Jennings, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Stock Yards Association, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$400.

A. Glendon E. Johnson, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$140. E. (9) \$14.03.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,876.99. E. (9) \$162.14.

A. Spencer A. Johnson, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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. Charlie W. Jones, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Carpet Institute, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N.Y.

D. (6) \$545. E. (9) \$36.

A. Geo. Bliss Jones, Alabama Railroad Association, 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) \$11.25.

A. Karelson, Karelson, Lawrence & Nathan, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$166.23.

A. Allan M. Kearney, 1001 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Electric Co., 1001 Broad Street, Johnstown, Pa.

A. William J. Keating, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

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. W. M. Keck, Jr., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1110, Los Angeles, Calif.

E. (9) \$275.

A. Charles C. Keeble, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

A. Thomas John Kehoe & Associates, 1904 Rockwood Road, Silver Spring, Md.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$2,723.

A. Robert H. Kellen, Mayonnaise & Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Mayonnaise & Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert H. Kellen, National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

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, Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. Thomas A. Kelly, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 Eye 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., Suite 720, Washington, D.C.

A. Cornelius B. Kennedy, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$435. E. (9) \$174.10.

A. Cornelius B. Kennedy, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Motorola, Inc., 9401 West Grand Avenue, Franklin Park, Ill.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, Marathon Oil Co., 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

E. (9) \$84.30.

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) \$635.

A. J. Don Kerlin, Suite 818, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Reuben H. Donnelley Corp., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$110.

A. J. Don Kerlin, Suite 818, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$125.

A. J. Don Kerlin, Suite 818, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$125.

A. William J. Kerwin, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, Suite 700, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

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 and Sprinkler Irrigation Association.

D. (6) Approximately \$12,000 to \$15,000 per year. E. (9) \$1,474.73.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. U.S. Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$750.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman, Citizens Lobby for Freedom and Fair Play.
 D. (6) \$680. E. (9) \$680.

A. Kirkland, Ellis, Dodson, Chaffetz & Masters, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$13.50.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$345. E. (9) \$29.31.

A. Ernest A. Kistler, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
 B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.
 D. (6) \$22.58. E. (9) \$38.42.

A. Ralph W. Kittle.
 B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., Mayer, Kline & Rigby, 430 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 2014, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$47.86.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., Mayer, Kline & Rigby, 430 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Bowling Proprietors Association of America, Inc., West Higgins Road, Hoffman Estates, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$132.71.

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) \$4,802.

A. George J. Knaly, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO & CLC, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,999.99.

A. John D. Knodell, Jr., Suite 1011, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
 E. (9) \$1,175.49.

A. George W. Koch, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

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) \$30.

A. William L. Kohler, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 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) \$465.95.

A. Germaine Krettek, American Library Association, 200 C Street SE, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$5,294.01.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,462.50. E. (9) \$1,783.76.

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.; 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$9,477.20.

A. Laborers' Political Action League, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$7,726.11. E. (9) \$13,500.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$8,292. E. (9) \$5,682.

A. Richard H. Lane, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing.

A. Glenn T. Lashley, American Automobile Association, 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 Lashley, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations, Federation of Trades & Labor Unions.
 D. (6) \$3,924. E. (9) \$787.54.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 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. 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) \$103.78.

A. John V. Lawrence, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,200.

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, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$36.25. E. (9) \$108.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$25. E. (9) \$146.

A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Nils A. Lennartson, Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Railway Progress Institute, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$9,250.12.

A. Donald Lerch & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Suite 808, Washington, D.C.
 B. Shell Chemical Co., 110 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Edith M. Lesser, 2924 Rittenhouse Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,299.99.

A. Roy T. Lester, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$103. E. (9) \$5.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1632 K Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Morris J. Levin, 1632 K Street NW., Suite 500, 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) \$675.98.

A. Lightweight Aggregate Percentage Depletion Committee, John W. Roberts, Post Office Box 9138, Richmond, Va.
 D. (6) \$1,465. E. (9) \$590.54.

A. Lester W. Lindow, Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$35.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, Active Ballot Club Department, Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Zei E. Lipsen, Suite 203, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, AFL-CIO, 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) \$3,575.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Electric Co., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$343.75. E. (9) \$41.15.

A. Basil R. Littin, Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
 B. Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. John J. Long, room 608, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, Pressmen's Home, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$80.

A. Paul H. Long, 1612 K Street NW., room 400, Washington, D.C.
 B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

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) \$291.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.
 B. National Canners 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. Donald C. Lubick, 800 M. & T. Building, Buffalo, N.Y.
 B. Ransburg Electro-Coating Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.
 D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$150.93.

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. Robert W. Johnson, Jr., Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N.J.
 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. William R. Lucas, Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S.A., Post Office Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex.
 B. Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S.A., Post Office Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex.
 E. (9) \$160.

A. Milton F. Lunch, National Society of Professional Engineers, 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, Drury, Lynham & Powell, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Charles and Katrushka J. Parsons, 310 Park Avenue, Pasay City, Manila, Philippines.
 E. (9) \$313.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 11th & L Building, Sacramento, Calif.
 B. California Railroad Association, 11th & L Building, Sacramento, Calif.
 D. (6) \$2,812.50.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, Room 1012, 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) \$160. E. (9) \$68.25.

A. John A. McCart, Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Government Employees' Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,730.84.

A. Alfred R. McCauley, 720 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Magnavox Co., Bueter Road, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$122.39.

A. McClure & Trotter, Suite 405, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Coca-Cola Co., Post Office Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Ga.

A. McClure & Trotter, Suite 405, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. McClure & Trotter, Suite 405, 1710 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Packers, Ltd., 410 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. E. L. McCulloch, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Room 814 Railway Labor Building, 400 1st Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Albert L. McDermott, American Hotel & Motel Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$150.

A. Angus H. McDonald.
 B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,661.50. E. (9) \$214.45.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, United Steelworkers of America, 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. Mrs. Barbara D. McGarry, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul J. McGowan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Virgin Islands Legislature, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, V.I.
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$242.77.

A. Marshall C. McGrath.
 B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$187.50. E. (9) \$89.18.

A. F. Howard McGuigan, 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) \$3,976. E. (9) \$208.64.

A. Clarence H. McIntosh, Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$2,095.29. E. (9) \$250.97.

A. William F. McKenna, National League of Insured Savings Associations, Suite 700, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, Suite 700, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$10.

A. William F. McManus, General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$227.75.

A. Shane McCarthy, 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Printing Industries of America, 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$475. E. (9) \$925.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., MacCracken, Collins & Hawes, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Optometric Association, Inc., 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, 210 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,290. E. (9) \$315.50.

A. H. E. Mahlman, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Optometric Association, Inc., Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
 D. (6) \$812.50. E. (9) \$54.40.

A. Carter Manasco, 5932 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.
 B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,400. E. (9) \$119.03.

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. Mrs. Olya Margolin, 924 Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$2,296.20. E. (9) \$141.90.

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) \$4,802.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$87.50.

A. Raymond E. Marks, Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. David M. Marsh, American Insurance Association, RCA Building, Suite 1001, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$25.04.

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, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Paul Marshall, Association of American Railroads, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$231.52. E. (9) \$266.40.

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) \$90.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, American Committee on Japan, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 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, Japanese American Citizens League, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Walter J. Mason, Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Room 603, Washington, D.C.

B. Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Room 603, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,999.93. E. (9) \$1,124.44.

A. J. M. Massey, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$522.50.

A. P. H. Mathews, Association of American Railroads, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$555.57. E. (9) \$288.28.

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) \$29.09.

A. Charles E. Mattingly, National Legislative Commission, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind. D. (6) \$2,664. E. (9) \$39.88.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Mayonnaise & Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. John S. Mears, National Legislative Commission, the American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind. D. (6) \$3,240. E. (9) \$78.41.

A. Carl J. Megel, American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 1343 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 716 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. E. (9) \$8,800.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 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) \$4,256. E. (9) \$290.21.

A. Lawrence C. Merthan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 580, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$237.40.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. M. Barry Meyer, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$868.62.

A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, Principal Office: Shawano, Wis. Branch Office: Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

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. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, Tex. D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Intracoastal 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, Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1815 Capitol Plaza, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1815 Capitol Plaza, Omaha, Nebr. D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$763.23.

A. Lloyd S. Miller, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$119.04.

A. Luman G. Miller, 912 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Oregon Railroad Association, 912 Failing Building, Portland, Oreg. E. (9) \$1,112.09.

A. Jim M. Milligan, 402 Barclay Building, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

B. National Water Co., Conference, 402 Barclay Building, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

A. Othmer J. Mischo, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Missouri Railroad Committee, W. W. Dalton, Frisco Lines, 906 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. E. (9) \$514.80.

A. Clarence Mitchell, Washington Bureau, NAACP, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. G. Merrill Moody, Association of American Railroads, 925 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Moody, National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$625.

A. Carlos Moore, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Jennelle Moorhead, 1250 Emerald, University Campus, Eugene, Oreg.

A. Henry J. Moreschi, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$449.13.

A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Humane Association, Post Office Box 1266, Denver, Colo. D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$3.24.

A. Morison, Clapp, Abrams & Haddock, 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) \$1,987.33.

A. John J. Murphy, Wileliner Estates, Route 2, Box 118-D, Edgewater, Md.

B. National Customs Service Association.

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. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$1,090.05. E. (9) \$1,681.16.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Co., 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn. D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$8.98.

A. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$419.66. E. (9) \$7,993.94.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$200.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Maurice G. Herndon, 801 Warner Building, 13th & E Streets, Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$396.27.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. D. (6) \$1,448.40. E. (9) \$1,448.40.

A. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$890.77. E. (9) \$890.77.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$25,000. E. (9) \$8,161.87.

A. National Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) \$431.13. E. (9) \$485.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$32,954.41. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.
E. (9) \$345.58.

A. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$250.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Committee To Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, 555 North Western Avenue, Room 2, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,643.87. E. (9) \$1,643.87.

A. National Community Television Associates, Inc., 535 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Box 23, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$4,068.50. E. (9) \$4,068.50.

A. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.
E. (9) \$36.40.

A. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 702, Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$726.64. E. (9) \$766.85.

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.
E. (9) \$3,056.06.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 920 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$23,315.58. E. (9) \$23,315.58.

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) \$253.59. E. (9) \$286.63.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 632, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$16,120.25. E. (9) \$17,576.56.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, Suite 700, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,106.05. E. (9) \$360.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,837.50. E. (9) \$1,837.50.

A. National Livestock Feeders Association, 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) \$1,333. E. (9) \$1,333.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,962.72. E. (9) \$3,962.72.

A. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

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) \$5,005.02.

A. National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, Washington, D.C.

B. National Retired Teachers Association, American Association of Retired Persons, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,439.64.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,310.50.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$91,757. E. (9) \$2,484.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Utility Contractors Association, Inc., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,375.

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., Suite 218, Washington, D.C.

B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$2,246.62.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,950. E. (9) \$2,555.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,135.81.

A. New England Shoe & Leather Association, 210 Lincoln Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$446.70. E. (9) \$446.70.

A. Carle E. Newton, 2 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Boston & Maine Corp., North Station, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$697.35.

A. Stanley D. Noble, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the U.S.A., Post Office Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex.
E. (9) \$160.

A. Charles M. Noone, 410 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$578.50.

A. Joseph A. Noone, 514 Madison Building, 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 Cos., 1200 18th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$30.97.

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.

A. Harry E. Northam, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians & Surgeons, Inc., 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Graham T. Northup, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,600. E. (9) \$2,770.

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) \$100. E. (9) \$496.35.

A. Ira H. Nunn, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$8,125. E. (9) \$250.

A. Seward P. Nyman, D.S.C., 3301 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Podiatry Association, 3301 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$650.

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) \$200.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1303, Washington, D.C.

B. American Transit Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$25,000.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1303, Washington, D.C.

B. El Paso Natural Gas Co., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$18,000. E. (9) \$885.50.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1303, Washington, D.C.

B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 7703 Normandale Road, Room 110, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$37.75.

A. John A. O'Donnell, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Jane O'Grady, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,030. E. (9) \$370.67.

A. Richard C. O'Hare, 1120 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Harness Tracks of America, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

E. (9) \$3,382.15.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 501 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Samuel Omasta, 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$5.50.

A. Francis J. O'Rourke, National Tax Equality Association & National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

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. Lew M. Paramore, Mississippi Valley Association, Post Office Box 1310, Kansas City, Kans.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramac, Suite 1032T, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. D. Pare, Association of American Railroads, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$41.43. E. (9) \$72.

A. James D. Parrott, Jr., Marathon Oil Co., 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) \$127.50.

A. Michael Pasternak, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

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.

D. (6) \$400.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

B. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 19th Street, Wilmington, Del.

A. D. V. Pensabene, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$25.

A. J. Carter Perkins, Shell Oil Co., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Peter J. Pestillo, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$125.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.

D. (6) \$3,600. 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.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$3.

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) \$2,500.03.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph D. Phelan, 485 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Colorado River Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,300. E. (9) \$1,305.

A. John P. Philbin, 510 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$43.75.

A. Richard N. Philleo, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,462.50. E. (9) \$208.13.

A. Tom Pickett, Association of American Railroads, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$19.58.

A. Bruce O. Pike, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$510.

A. James F. Pinkney, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 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) \$57.35.

A. T. E. Pinkston, Kentucky Railroad Association, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

E. (9) \$321.35.

A. James H. Pipkin, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$1,560.

A. The Pitcairn Co., 100 West 10th Street, Wilmington, Del.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.

D. (6) \$33,338.05. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, Washington Bureau, NAACP, 422 First Street SE., 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. Pompei, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$178.25.

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) \$193.57.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Potts, Jr., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association On Broadcasting Standards, Inc., 1741 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard M. Powell, National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 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) \$4.10.

A. Thomas W. Power, 1414 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Restaurant Institute, 1414 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Graydon R. Powers, Jr., Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10.

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.

A. John H. Pratt, 905 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Ransburg Electro-Coating Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.
 E. (9) \$31.94.

A. William H. Press, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 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) \$187.50.

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. William A. Quinlan, 1317 F Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$23.38. E. (9) \$5.59.

A. Alex Radin, 919 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 919 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

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, 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,658.12. E. (9) \$1,658.12.

A. Alan R. Rains, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$45.72.

A. Carl R. Ramsey, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.
 B. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$118.77.

A. Ransburg Electro-Coating Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.
 E. (9) \$6,932.87.

A. James A. Ransford, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Tidewater Oil Co.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 6015 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.
 B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla.
 D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$39.34.

A. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$6,576.71.

A. Robert E. Redding, Committee for Time Uniformity, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Time Uniformity, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Robert E. Redding, Transportation Association of America, 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.

A. W. O. Reed, 6254 Woodland Drive, Dallas, Tex.

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) \$138.70.

A. Robert E. Reiser, 6649 Holland Street, McLean, Va.
 B. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, Washington, D.C.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$161,134.49.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 900 F Street NW, Room 906, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$10,167.30. E. (9) \$9,281.74.

A. Theron J. Rice, 1710 H Street NW, Suite 303, Washington, D.C.
 B. Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Richards, Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 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) \$12.74.

A. Dorsey Richardson, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 B. Investment Co. Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.

A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Air Transport Association, Washington, D.C.

A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,200.

A. William Neale Roach, 1700 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. International Armament Corp. (Interarmco), 10 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.
 D. (6) \$6,500.

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. Austin L. Roberts, Jr., Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 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 E. Roberts, Jr., 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Roberts & Holland, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. Furman-Wolson Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$25.

A. Kenneth A. Roberts, 423 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Optometric Association, care of Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 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, Robert Brouse, 1030 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,000.

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) \$183.

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) \$562.50.

A. Frank W. Rogers, Suite 605, 1700 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$526.

A. James H. Rowe, Jr., 1120 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Harness Tracks of America, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Royal, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Ad Hoc Committee of Publishing Co., 60-62 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Royal, Koegel & Rogers, 1730 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Pinkerton's, Inc., 154 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Royal, Koegel & Rogers, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. Power Authority of the State of New York, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$94.37.

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) \$246.66 (reimbursed by employer).

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$570. E. (9) \$189.40.

A. J. T. Rutherford, 1616 P Street, Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$479.20.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco; Shell Oil Co., Mobil Oil Co., Richfield Oil Corp., Phillips Petroleum Co., Union Oil Co., Signal Oil & Gas Co., Gulf Oil Corp., all Los Angeles; Humble Oil & Refining Co., Midland, Tex.

A. William H. Scheick, American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Leslie J. Schmidt Associates, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Beer Wholesalers' Association of America, 6310 North Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$200.

A. C. Herschel Schooley, Washington Office, Independent Bankers Association of America, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Bankers Association of America, Sauk Centre, Minn.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$2,458.19.

A. Scribner, Hall & Casey, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$3.

A. Scribner, Hall & Casey, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for an Interstate Taxation Act, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$230.

A. Durward Seals, United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 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. Ashley Sellers, Sellers, Conner & Cuneo, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

General Time Corp., 355 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. David C. Sharman, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Inc., Dr. Melvin D. Wolfberg, 100 West Pine Street, Selinsgrove, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,093.75. E. (9) \$686.55.

A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$604.

A. Arnold F. Shaw, 503 D Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Comite de Productores De Azucar, Lima, Peru (Sugar Producers of Peru).

A. Kenneth D. Shaw, Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$474.99.

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. John J. Sheehan, United Steelworkers of America, 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. 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., Room 901, Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Room 901, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$992.50. E. (9) \$20.

A. Alvin V. Shoemaker, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$280.

A. Robert L. Shortle, Mississippi Valley Association, 1147 International Trade Mart Tower, New Orleans, La.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramec, Suite 1032T, St. Louis, Mo.

A. George Shuff, Tennessee Railroad Association, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.

A. Charles B. Shuman, American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$825. E. All expenditures incurred in connection with the legislative interests are paid by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

A. Sidney, Austin, Burgess & Smith, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Silver Users Association, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$564.50. E. (9) \$2,895.65.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$13,350. E. (9) \$15,202.50.

A. Harold S. Skinner, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

B. Continental Oil Co.

A. Carstens Slack, Phillips Petroleum Co., 1625 Eye 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) \$487.50. E. (9) \$13.33.

A. Stephen Slipper, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$9,100.

A. W. A. Smallwood, Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald E. Smiley, Suite 1011, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$211.36.

A. T. W. Smiley, Room 801, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, Room 801, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$2,107.

A. E. Stratford Smith, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Smith & Pepper, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$31.38.

A. Irvin A. Smith, North Dakota Railway Lines, 418 East Rosser, Box 938, Bismarck, N. Dak.
E. (9) \$42.60.

A. Smith & Pepper, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert B. Smith, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., 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) \$4,231.90. E. (9) \$2,308.98.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 829 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, Ford Motor Co., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$305.19. E. (9) \$66.10.

A. Lyle O. Snader, Association of American Railroads, 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$87.20. E. (9) \$68.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1726 M Street NW., Suite 204, Washington, D.C.

B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$302.25.

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) \$2,500.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,580.50. E. (9) \$2,682.48.

A. Carl A. Soderblom, Nevada Railroad Association, 1 East First Street, Room 803, Reno, Nev.

B. Nevada Railroad Association, 1 East First Street, Room 803, Reno, Nev.
E. (9) \$430.06.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103-11 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn. D. (6) \$39,596.46. E. (9) \$5,502.52.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Drawer 747, Durant, Okla. E. (9) \$189.34.

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) \$6.12.

A. John F. Speer, Jr., 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Melvin L. Stark, American Insurance Association, RCA Building, Suite 1001, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$150.

A. Mrs. Nell May Ferguson Stephens (Georgia), Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hamilton Watch Co. and Elgin National Watch Co.

D. (6) \$7,200. E. (9) \$57.

A. Sterling F. Stoudemire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

A. Francis W. Stover, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$4,350. E. (9) \$301.15.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Box 168, Peach Springs, Ariz.

D. (6) An indeterminate fraction of \$939.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laguna Pueblo of New Mexico, Laguna, N. Mex.

D. (6) An indeterminate fraction of \$3,000.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Metlakatla Indian Community, Box 142, Metlakatla, Alaska.

D. (6) An indeterminate fraction of \$1,000.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho.

D. (6) An indeterminate fraction of \$1,500.

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.

D. (6) \$939.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Seneca Nation of Indians, Box 231, 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. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Wards Co., Inc., 1705 Brook Road, Richmond, Va.

A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Room 901, Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Room 901, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.

A. Alexander Stewart, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$27,120.48. E. (9) \$7,492.25.

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, National Legislative Commission, The American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$4,625.06. E. (9) \$367.35.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 520 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$216.32.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Walter B. Stults, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Co., 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, Schenley Industries, Inc., 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. Swidler & Freeman, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Jackson Purchase Rural Electric Cooperative Corp., 2315 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$16.39.

A. Gary Tabak, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Ralph L. Tabor, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles P. Taft, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Warren G. Taylor, 604-5 Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee, 604-5 Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

E. (9) \$240.59.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trans World Airlines, 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Wm. B. Thompson, Jr., Association of American Railroads, Room 244 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$93.36. E. (9) \$74.

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, 2355 Alameda Street, Vallejo, Calif.

B. Armed Services Committee, Vallejo Chamber of Commerce.

D. (6) \$147.50.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,422.

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) \$200. E. (9) \$121.17.

A. Dr. Frank A. Todd, Washington Representative, American Veterinary Medical Association, 1522 K Street NW., Room 328, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$545.

A. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Wholesale Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. David R. Toll, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$562.50. E. (9) \$189.42.

A. The Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,563.79. E. (9) \$2,519.10.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$39.38.

A. Trades Relations Council of the United States, 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. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. U.S. Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,107.50. E. (9) \$34.

A. Paul T. Truitt, president, National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mr. 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) \$200. E. (9) \$150.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Western Range Association, Suite H, 375 North Fulton Street, Fresno, Calif.

E. (9) \$145.50.

A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) \$835.14.

A. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,617,799.83. E. (9) \$88,078.56.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$213.70.

A. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$29,256.43.

A. Charles R. Van Horn, C. & O.-B. & O. Railroads, 17th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., and Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., Charles and Baltimore Streets, Baltimore, Md.

A. George C. Van Nostrand, Development Corp. International, 1010 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eaton Yale & Towne, Inc., 100 Erieview Plaza, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$4,980.91.

A. John M. Vansant, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Lois W. Van Valkenburgh, 1673 Preston Road, Alexandria, Va.
B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard E. Verner, American Life Convention, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$51.30. E. (9) \$23.10.

A. Mr. L. T. Vice, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$110.

A. R. K. Vinson, Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The Voice of the People in Action (The Society of the People, Inc.), 621 Sheridan Street, Chillum, Md.

B. Dr. Russell Forrest Egner, 621 Sheridan Street, Chillum, Md.

A. E. R. Wagner, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 702; Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries; 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$188.48. E. (9) \$25.36.

A. Franklin Wallick, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$3,570.35. E. (9) \$980.37.

A. Thomas G. Walters, American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,500. E. (9) \$2,199.96.

A. Lauck Walton, 2 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Boston & Maine Corp., North Station, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$200.

A. William A. Walton, Suite 312, Garlinghouse Building, 820 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.

B. Kansas Railroad Committee, Suite 312, Garlinghouse Building, 820 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kans.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,553.60. E. (9) \$3,086.15.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$7,500.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Steptoe & Johnson, Attorneys, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$962.50.

A. Waterways Bulk Transportation Council, Inc., 1750 Brentwood Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

A. E. E. Webster, 400 First Street NW., Room 801, Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,200.

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) \$8,615.44. E. (9) \$50.30.

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.

D. (6) \$881.25. (9) \$396.11.

A. John C. White, Fulbright, Crooker, Freeman, Bates & White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$29.82.

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, Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 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) \$250.

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) \$25.55.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. KSL, Inc., 145 Social Hall Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Quinalt Indian Tribe, Taholah, Wash.

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) \$3,600. E. (9) \$760.65.

A. Mr. John Willard, Montana Railroad Association, 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, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,916. E. (9) \$101.75.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$158.05.

A. Clark L. Wilson, Room 714, Associations Building, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Consultant to the Lead-Zinc Producers Committee.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$253.67.

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) \$1,451.

A. Richard W. Wilson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., 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., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$235.14.

A. Everett T. Winter, Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramac, Suite 1032-T, St. Louis, Mo.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 225 South Meramac, Suite 1032-T, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Richard F. Witherall, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,395.24. E. (9) \$1,395.24.

A. Lawton B. Wolfe, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

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., Room 400, 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. American Football League, 280 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$10.

A. J. H. Yingling, 905 16th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Business Development Corp., 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
E. (9) \$10.

A. J. Banks Young, Room 502, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$108. E. (9) \$24.34.

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) \$3,976. E. (9) \$825.71.

A. Sidney Zagri, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,006.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Gordon K. Zimmerman, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Soil & Water Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Zimring, Gromfine and Sternstein, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the fourth 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 or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) If the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report. <

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1 <

A. Herbert F. Alfrey, Vice President, National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Cotton Compress & Warehouse Association, 1707 L Street NW., Room 460, Washington, D.C.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Braniff Airways, Inc., Exchange Park, Dallas, Tex.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Rockwell-Standard Corp., 300 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Eugene T. Bartkowiak, 3829 W Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Polish Americans, Inc., 3829 W Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Vincent Gerrard Barnett, 1725 I Street NW., Room 504, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Marys Avenue, London, England.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., Suite 840, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

A. Braniff Airways, Inc., Exchange Park, Dallas, Tex.

A. Monroe Butler, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1106, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1110, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Donald L. Calvin, New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Ralph E. Casey, President, American Merchant Marine Institute, 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.

A. Col. Joseph L. Chabot, 333 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Harrison Combs, Jr., 1427 I Street NW., Room 404, Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Committee for an Interstate Taxation Act, 1209 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Group consisting of New Process Co., Warren, Pa., and Columbia Broadcasting Co., 51 West 52d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Darrell Coover, 1 Farragut Square S., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Richard A. Dell, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harry J. Donohue, executive assistant, National Legislative Service, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

A. Harold R. Farrow, 1506 Latham Square Building, Oakland, Calif.

A. Joe G. Fender, attorney, 2033 Norfolk Street, Houston, Tex.

B. National Conference of Nonprofit Shipping Associations, Inc.

A. Charles E. Foster, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Henry E. Gardiner, vice president, The Anaconda Co., 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. William A. Geoghegan, Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ambulance Manufacturers Association, 8959 Blue Ash Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. G. E. Gilleland, United Voters Service, Waco, Tex.

A. Mr. George O. Gray, consultant, Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Student Aid Funds, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Dale W. Hardin, special counsel, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clifford J. Harvison, assistant managing director, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hedrick & Lane, Attorneys, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Motorola, Inc., 4545 W. Augusta Boulevard, Chicago 51, Ill.

A. Robert R. Humphreys, assistant to vice president, 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.

A. Stuart H. Johnson, Jr., King, St. George & Friedman, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. League of Americans Residing Abroad, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Cornelius B. Kennedy, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Motorola, Inc., 9401 West Grand Avenue, Franklin Park, Ill.

A. Thomas P. Kerester, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Robert Lowenstein, attorney, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Edlow and Isbrandtsen Associates, 1372 Grandview Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Donald C. Lubick, attorney, 800 M & T Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

B. Ransburg Electro-Coating Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Robert L. Maier, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward C. Mathews, associate director, VFW Memorial Building, Suite 410, 200 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, D.C.

B. State of Oklahoma, Industrial Development and Park Department.

A. Carl A. Modecki, Legal Department, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The National Association of Polish Americans, Inc., 3829 W Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. Walter T. Phair, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph D. Phelan, 485 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Colorado River Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Joseph M. Pollard, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 206, Washington, D.C.

B. County of Los Angeles, State of California, Hall of Administration, 500 West Temple Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. John H. Pratt, attorney, 905 American Security Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ransburg Electro-Coating Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.

A. William A. Raleigh, Jr., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ransburg Electro-Coating Corp., Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Rockwell-Standard Corp., 300 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. W. O. Senter, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lynn E. Stalbaum, legislative consultant, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Newton I. Steers, Jr., financial consultant, Suite 202, 10400 Connecticut Avenue, Kensington, Md.

A. Jeremiah C. Waterman, attorney, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Steepe & Johnson, attorneys, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.