

### 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. DULSKI: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Report on improved manpower management in the Federal Government—examples for the period January through June 1969 (Rept. No. 91-783). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. FALLON: Committee on Public Works. S. 2910. An act to amend Public Law 89-260 to authorize additional funds for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-784). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. TAYLOR: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 3786. A bill to authorize the appropriation of additional funds necessary for acquisition of land at the Point Reyes National Seashore in California; with an amendment (Rept. No. 91-785). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CHAPPELL:

H.R. 15396. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase from \$600 to \$900 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemptions for a dependent, and the additional exemptions for old age and blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESCH:

H.R. 15397. A bill to authorize the U.S. Commissioner of Education to establish educational programs to encourage understanding of policies and support of activities designed to enhance environmental quality and maintain ecological balance; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FREY:

H.R. 15398. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Environmental Quality; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington:

H.R. 15399. A bill to provide for a separate session of Congress each year for the consideration of appropriation bills, to establish the calendar year as the fiscal year of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.R. 15400. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to provide a criminal penalty for shooting at certain birds, fish, and other animals from an aircraft; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. O'KONSKI:

H.R. 15401. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide a minimum primary benefit of \$100 a month (with corresponding increases in the benefits payable

to certain uninsured or insufficiently insured individuals), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 15402. A bill to amend the National Housing Act and the Federal Reserve Act to help meet the national housing goals, including the goals for low- and moderate-income families through the purchase of mortgages with private pension fund and Federal Reserve assets; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SEBELIUS:

H.R. 15403. A bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to give additional time to small State inspected facilities additional time to comply with new inspection regulations and that State inspected facilities after meeting the inspection requirements shall be eligible for distribution in establishments on the same basis as plans inspected under title I; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.R. 15404. 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. TUNNEY (for himself, Mr.

RHODES, Mr. UDALL, Mr. STEIGER of Arizona, and Mr. LIPSCOMB):

H.R. 15405. A bill to render the assertion of land claims by the United States based upon accretion or avulsion subject to legal and equitable defenses to which private persons asserting such claims would be subject; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BRADEMAS:

H.R. 15406. A bill to assist State and local criminal justice systems in the rehabilitation of criminal and youth offenders, and the prevention of juvenile delinquency and criminal recidivism by providing for the development of specialized curriculums, the training of educational personnel, and research and demonstration projects; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GONZALEZ:

H.R. 15407. A bill to amend chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, relating to enrollment charges for Federal employees' health benefits; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H.R. 15408. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Environmental Quality; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PELLY:

H.R. 15409. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Environmental Quality; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 15410. A bill to amend part 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act to require the installation of sanitation devices in railroad cars to prevent the discharge from such cars of sewage; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. UDALL:

H.R. 15411. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Environmental Quality; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GUDE:

H.R. 15412. A bill to require disclosure of

political campaign financing in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MILLER of Ohio:

H. Con. Res. 474. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to public expression of religious faith by American astronauts; to the Committee on the Judiciary

By Mr. FRIEDEL:

H. Res. 764. Resolution authorizing payment of compensation for certain committee employees; to the Committee on House Administration.

### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 15413. A bill for the relief of Dimitrios Mitkonis; to the Committee on the Judiciary

By Mr. DULSKI (by request):

H.R. 15414. A bill for the relief of Dr. Salvador C. Barba; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 15415. A bill for the relief of George F. Mills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15416. A bill for the relief of Jasper Dean Riggins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCURE:

H.R. 15417. A bill for the relief of Paulino O. Tolentino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 15418. A bill for the relief of Stefania Widor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 766. A resolution to refer the bill, H.R. 15352, entitled "For the relief of Leopold Morse Tailoring Co.," to the Chief Commissioner of the U.S. Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

270. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relative to flood control and watershed protection on the Pecatonica River in Wisconsin and Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

362. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Henry Stoner, York, Pa., relative to a map of the United States showing congressional districts; to the Committee on House Administration.

363. Also, petition of Henry Stoner, York, Pa., relative to combining all tax payments annually; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, December 23, 1969

The House met at 11 o'clock a.m. The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Matthew 2: 2: *We have seen His star in the east and have come to worship Him.*

Eternal God, our Father, send Thou the light of Thy spirit into the darkness of

this world and into the turmoil of these times.

Let the star of love shine upon every heart and upon every family that good will may live within us and in every home in our land.

Let the star of hope be seen by the eyes of men and may they continue to

look up even in dark days and amid discouraging experiences for Thou art the hope of the world.

Let the star of truth shed its light into the spirits of men, cleansing them and empowering them to walk in Thy way and to live Thy life.

Led by Thy star may we walk the way

revealed to us as did the shepherds of old and the wise men from distant lands and in Thee find light and life and love.

"As with gladness men of old  
Did the guiding star behold;  
As with joy they hailed its light,  
Leading onward, beaming bright;  
So, most gracious Lord, may we  
Evermore be led to Thee."

May the Lord watch over us as we depart, and when we return may His spirit guide us and our Nation through another year.

In the Master's name we pray. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 944. An act to amend section 404(d) of title 37, United States Code, by increasing the maximum rates of per diem allowance and reimbursement authorized, under certain circumstances, to meet the actual expenses of travel;

H.R. 14227. An act to amend section 1401a (b) of title 10, United States Code, relating to adjustments of retired pay to reflect changes in Consumer Price Index;

H.R. 14571. An act to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, as amended, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15071. An act to continue for two additional years the duty-free status of certain gifts by members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones; and

H.J. Res. 1040. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the Economic Report and the report of the Joint Economic Committee.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 13270) entitled "An act to reform the income tax laws."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15209) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes."

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

S. 1626. An act to regulate the practice of psychology in the District of Columbia;

S. 1872. An act to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 (title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950);

S. 2694. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 and the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to increase salaries, and for other purposes;

S. 2981. An act to revise the laws of the

District of Columbia on juvenile court proceedings; and

S. 3009. An act to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to enter into contracts for the payment of the District's equitable portions of the costs of reservoirs on the Potomac River and its tributaries, and for other purposes.

#### AUTHORITY FOR THE SPEAKER TO DECLARE A RECESS TODAY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order at any time today for the Speaker to declare a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, how long does the gentleman think we would be in recess? What is the business outstanding? Let me get at it that way.

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

Mr. GROSS. Yes; of course.

Mr. ALBERT. We are waiting for the conferees on the Export Control Act to bring in a conference report. We were told earlier that it would probably be in by 11 o'clock but it obviously is not ready as yet. That and the adjournment resolution are so far as I know the only business remaining. That is the purpose of the unanimous-consent request.

Mr. GROSS. Then, I take it that the House is prepared to adjourn sine die with some \$21 billion or \$22 billion worth of appropriations still outstanding and not acted upon at this session of Congress?

Mr. ALBERT. I would say to the gentleman from Iowa that every agency is covered by resolution which was passed, or I should say by the appropriation bill that was passed yesterday which contained the continuing resolution.

Mr. GROSS. I am well aware of that, but the answer I assume the gentleman would give—

Mr. ALBERT. No appropriation matter is pending in the House of Representatives.

Mr. GROSS. But at least two such matters are pending in the Congress, and it requires the concurrence of the House in order to enact a sine die adjournment resolution. The gentleman will agree with that, I am sure. It is not proposed then to go into a night session today if permission is granted to the House to recess?

Mr. ALBERT. Will the gentleman from Iowa yield further to me?

Mr. GROSS. I yield further to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. I hope it is not even necessary to go into an afternoon session.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the gentleman is correct.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if in light of the colloquy we just heard the distinguished majority leader would not

agree that if there are some appropriation bills that have not been completed, this is with full agreement with the White House? As I understand it, the White House has agreed that there are problems involved which could not be resolved before the recess but they can be resolved after the recess. In the meantime agencies can continue to operate through the continuing resolution. Would the gentleman from Oklahoma care to comment on that?

Mr. ALBERT. The only comment I can make on that is that I have seen a copy of a letter sent by the President. I have not discussed this particular item or these particular bills with the President or any other representative of the White House or the administration.

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

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

There was no objection.

#### NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD—H.R. 15349

(Mr. STAGGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill—H.R. 15349—to amend the Railway Labor Act to adjust the membership of the First Division of the National Railroad Adjustment Board. As a result of the merger of four unions out of the five formerly represented on that Board, it has been impossible for the strict requirements of the law with respect to the composition of the Board to be complied with. Legislation is necessary to adjust the law to the prevailing situation relating to the membership of the first division, but there has been disagreement among the parties as to the terms of that legislation.

Agreement has finally been reached between the two unions involved and representatives of all the carriers involved, and this bill reflects the exact terms of that agreement.

I anticipate expeditious action on this bill, so that it can become law early during the next session of the Congress, so that this first division can get back to work handling its backlog of claims.

#### COTTON BOWL GAME

(Mr. BRADEMAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to speak of a matter of great national significance. I regret very much that my friend and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PICKLE) is not on the floor at this time, for on January 1, New Year's Day, the great State of Texas will be invaded by the Fighting Irish of the University of Notre Dame, led by the greatest Irishman of them all, Coach Ara Parseghian, for the playing of the Cotton Bowl football game.

I want to put my friends from Texas on warning that they are in deep trouble because the Irish from Indiana have blood in their eyes and intend to win in this first bowl invitation Notre Dame has accepted in 45 years. As evidence of my own conviction of victory on New Year's Day, I hereby challenge my colleague, Congressman PICKLE, who represents the district in which the University of Texas is located, to a wager. I am willing to wager one handsome Irish shillelagh—against any like wager which the gentleman from Texas is willing to make—that on the 1st of January the Fighting Irish of Notre Dame will fight on to a great victory over the University of Texas in the Cotton Bowl game.

#### GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND ON CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 1075

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days from the time after the passage of the conference report on S. 1075, which was adopted by the House of Representatives yesterday, to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### A CHRISTMAS OF HOPE

(Mr. PELLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, on the eve of our commemoration of the birth of the Prince of Peace, word has come that the United States and Russia have agreed to full strategic nuclear arms talks next April in Vienna. This adds a new ray of hope to our Christmas season.

Further, Mr. Speaker, this may be the most important series of meetings in the history of mankind, for a halt in the arms race may save our future generations from mass suicide.

I was comforted in the announcement from Helsinki that the two superpowers, in the preliminary talks, had reached agreement that each accepts the idea of mutual deterrence. They agreed that their joint problem is how to maintain the present balance of power between them on which the nuclear peace depends.

This is vital to our survival, Mr. Speaker. Both nations today possess the power to destroy each other many times over. This overkill capability need not be extended, and it is on this basis that these talks are being conducted.

While there is much work to be done, we should pause at this time of the Christmas season and pray for success. While the two nations have agreed that any agreement to curb or limit weapons systems must be satisfactorily verified, they left the details of that touchy problem for later.

However, as much as this is a time of renewing our faith, this year there is a new element of hope for a lasting peace; a peace that is not possible without a limitation on nuclear arms on earth.

#### PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ENTITLED "ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF PRODUCING ELECTRIC POWER"

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 767) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

##### H. RES. 767

*Resolved*, That there be printed, concurrently with the press run, for the use of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, seven hundred additional copies of the hearings held by said joint committee during the Ninety-first Congress entitled "Environmental Effects of Producing Electric Power."

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 768) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

##### H. RES. 768

*Resolved*, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed their business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Are we still awaiting the conference report?

Mr. ALBERT. They are on their way over here. One of the conferees is here now. It is just a matter of minutes.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as Members on the part of the House of the Committee To Notify the President the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. ALBERT, and the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. GERALD R. FORD.

#### THE APPROPRIATIONS BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

(Mr. MAHON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, with the conclusion of the session today, I think it appropriate that we make a stab at the approximate results of our actions on the money bills of the year in relation to the President's budget requests.

Congress deals with the spending side of the budget principally through the appropriation bills, but certain actions

outside the appropriation bills also have an impact on the totals, in respect not only to revenues but also to expenditures and new spending authority.

Also, I should add that certain inactions by the Congress on budget proposals enter into the final comparisons of congressional impact on the budget.

Final figures are not immediately available, but can be reasonably approximated. For one thing, final action was not taken on two major appropriation bills; namely, Labor-HEW and foreign assistance.

##### A. THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

But with respect to the current fiscal year 1970, in the 14 appropriation bills—and at the moment I refer only to the appropriation bills, and I include the amounts in the conference reports on the two bills not yet cleared by Congress, namely, Labor-HEW and foreign assistance—here in briefest outline are some of the major highlights. Elaboration and some supporting detail will be provided later.

First, Congress has cut the appropriation budget requests for fiscal year 1970 by about \$5,604,000,000. The budget requests were \$135,200,000,000. The approved amounts total \$129,596,000,000.

Second, This, we roughly calculate, will translate into an expenditure cut of approximately \$3,000,000,000 in fiscal 1970. A cut of \$5.6 billion in the appropriation requests means an ultimate cut of equal amount in expenditures, but since some portions of appropriations for a given year are budgeted to be paid out over two or more years, the first year expenditure reduction effect is not as great as the ultimate effect.

Third, In Defense appropriations, in the two defense bills, we cut the 1970 requests by \$5,994,000,000. The budget requests were \$77,195,000,000. The approved amounts total \$71,201,000,000.

Fourth, This, we roughly calculate, will translate into a first year—fiscal 1970—expenditure cut of approximately \$3,200,000,000.

Fifth, In respect to non-defense appropriations, and this includes the Labor-HEW and foreign assistance conference reports, Congress made a net increase in the 1970 appropriation requests of \$390,000,000. On foreign assistance, in the pending conference report, we cut \$1,120,000,000. On Labor-HEW, in the pending conference report, there is a net increase of \$1,139,000,000. In the 10 other bills, there was a net increase of \$371,000,000. We will supply a table by bills for the RECORD.

Sixth, The big chunks of nondefense appropriation increases over the budget are these:

Education: elementary and secondary; impacted aid; higher education; vocational education, plus \$1,093,000,000;

Clean water, plus \$586,000,000;

Federal Aviation Administration: equipment and airport aid—plus \$140,000,000; and

Agricultural conservation program and special milk program, plus \$279,000,000.

##### ADVANCE 1971 APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. Speaker, the figures I have given are for fiscal year 1970. There were a

handful of items for fiscal year 1971 advance funding, notably an item of \$1,226,000,000 for elementary and secondary education, which we disallowed. That item can come in the early education appropriation bill next session.

The advance funding totals for fiscal year 1971 are as follows:

Budget requests-----	\$1,651,000,000
Approved (mass transit)---	214,000,000

Total ----- -1,437,000,000

The reductions in advance fiscal 1971 funding requests do not affect expenditures budgeted for fiscal 1970, and are not, of course, included in the \$5.6 billion appropriation cut for fiscal 1970 mentioned earlier.

#### IN RELATION TO FISCAL YEAR 1969

**Appropriations:** In relation to fiscal 1969, the appropriations total in the appropriation bills—that is, on the appropriations on which Congress annually acts—the tentative total for fiscal 1970, including the conference amounts on the two bills pending—Labor-HEW and foreign assistance—is roughly \$2,400,000,000 below the fiscal year 1969 total.

That is the approximate situation on appropriations thus far in fiscal year 1970 in relation to fiscal year 1969. But I must add that substantial supplementals may be forthcoming in the spring, mainly, I would expect, for the military and civilian pay increases already in effect but for which the 1970 appropriations did not make specific provision.

**Expenditures:** The relationship of estimated fiscal 1970 expenditures to actual fiscal 1969 expenditures is somewhat different than the relationship measured by appropriation amounts acted upon annually by the Congress. Expenditures in a given fiscal year flow from not only the appropriations made for that year but also from unexpended carryover balances of appropriations made in previous years. And appropriations from which expenditures follow are not only those which Congress votes annually but very substantial appropriations go on the books automatically each year under so-called permanent, or recurring provisions of law for such items as interest on the debt and the social security and certain other trust funds.

Spending during the last several years has been steadily rising, and for a variety of reasons. Expenditures—not appropriations—in fiscal 1969 were about \$6 billion above expenditures for fiscal 1968. Due importantly to higher spending for defense and for a number of domestic civilian programs, expenditures in fiscal 1968 exceeded fiscal 1967 by about \$20 billion; expenditures in fiscal 1967 exceeded fiscal 1966 by about \$23 billion. Both defense and domestic civilian programs were importantly involved.

For the current fiscal year 1970, President Nixon, in April, estimated that expenditures would exceed actual fiscal 1969 expenditures by about \$8 billion. This estimate is now probably too low, a complicating factor being the rapid rise in spending for a number of programs and items not subject to effective control under terms of existing law. Among

other reasons, interest on the debt has skyrocketed. The President has announced that increases above his April estimates that are chargeable to the \$2 billion cushion leeway written into the overall statutory spending ceiling for fiscal 1970 have already taken up the \$2 billion and gone beyond it by some \$1.2 billion.

I will elaborate on the spending ceiling later in these remarks.

I should recall, Mr. Speaker, that something in excess of \$81,000,000,000 of appropriations annually arise from so-called permanent appropriations, such as interest on the debt, social security trust funds, and the like. The total may run some billions higher than originally estimated, because of mounting interest costs and other items.

#### SUPPLEMENTALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

There were, during this session, several supplemental measures involving the fiscal year 1969 that ended last June 30. I will supply a table showing each measure, but the totals involved in appropriations are: Budget requests, \$5,850,000,000; amounts approved, \$5,388,000,000; reduction, \$462,000,000.

#### APPROPRIATION BILLS AND TOTALS

Under leave granted, I include two tabulations of figures on the appropriation bills—again including the two conference reports not yet finalized—Labor-HEW and foreign assistance.

*Appropriations bills for fiscal year 1970—Changes from the revised budget (As to fiscal year 1970 amounts)<sup>1</sup>*

NONDEFENSE	
Treasury-Post Office-----	-\$38,482,000
Agriculture (principally Agricultural Conservation Program and special milk programs)-----	+251,341,000
Independent Offices-----	
HUD-----	-226,099,000
Interior-----	-10,481,000
State-Justice-Commerce-Judiciary-----	-\$121,272,000
Legislative-----	-27,826,000
Public Works-AEC (principally clean water program)-----	+552,029,000
Transportation (principally FAA facilities, equipment and aids to airports)-----	+89,265,000
District of Columbia-----	-60,332,000
Supplemental-----	-36,316,000
Subtotal, these 10 bills-----	+371,827,000
Labor-HEW (conference report), principally educational items-----	+1,139,027,000
Subtotal, these 11 bills-----	+1,510,854,000
DEFENSE BILLS	
Military construction-----	-356,844,000
Defense-----	-5,637,632,000
FOREIGN AID	
Foreign assistance (conference report), including \$275,000,000 cut in military credit sales-----	-1,120,654,000
Totals for 1970 in the 14 bills for 1970--	-5,604,276,000

<sup>1</sup> Change from the budget (New budget authority).

#### CAPSULE SUMMARY ON APPROPRIATION BILLS OF THE SESSION

(In millions. New budget authority)

	Revised budget estimates	Approved	Change
<b>1. The House:</b>			
Fiscal year 1969-----	\$5,400	\$4,819	-\$581
Fiscal year 1970 <sup>1</sup> -----	132,607	126,213	-6,394
Fiscal year 1971-----	425	395	-30
Total-----	138,432	131,427	-7,005
<b>2. The Senate:</b>			
Fiscal year 1969-----	5,850	5,496	-354
Fiscal year 1970-----	135,200	130,318	-4,882
Fiscal year 1971-----	1,651	1,318	-333
Total-----	142,701	137,132	-5,569
<b>3. Enacted:<sup>2</sup></b>			
Fiscal year 1969-----	5,850	5,388	-462
Fiscal year 1970-----	135,200	129,596	-5,604
Fiscal year 1971-----	1,651	1,214	-437
Total-----	142,701	135,198	-7,503

<sup>1</sup> Translates into approximately \$3,000,000,000 expenditures reduction in first fiscal year, namely fiscal 1970.

<sup>2</sup> Those figures include amounts in the conference reports on Labor-HEW and Foreign Assistance bills, on which congressional action has not been finalized.

#### B. LEGISLATIVE BILLS

Mr. Speaker, in legislative bills, there are certain actions and inactions bearing significantly on the budget. We do not as yet have a finalized tabulation of all such matters affecting fiscal year 1970 budget spending authority and expenditures, but there are several of a mandatory nature that bear importantly on the overall results of congressional action—or inaction—on the President's budget estimates.

Important examples are—and I would note that they all add up to increases to the President's budget totals:

**Postage rates:** Failure of enactment of the postage rate proposal will increase the April 15 budgeted expenditures, for fiscal 1970, by about \$600,000,000.

**Social security:** The tentative estimate is that the 15 percent increase, combined with an earlier effective date than the President proposed, could increase the April 15 budgeted expenditures for social security benefits, in fiscal 1970, by about \$1,200,000,000.

**Other:** Failure of enactment of certain other budget proposals that operate to offset budget expenditures would have the effect—it is estimated—of increasing the overall April 15 budget spending totals, for fiscal 1970, by roughly \$600,000,000. Details on these items are reported on in the budget "scorekeeping" reports of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

Mr. Speaker, I have mentioned some of the principal items. They count in the overall casting-up of what Congress does in the way of impact on the budget totals.

Very roughly, these actions—and inactions—offset to a very considerable extent the reductions made through the appropriations bills.

#### C. IN SUMMARY

In the appropriation bills—including the two conference reports not yet finalized—we have cut appropriation requests for fiscal year 1970 by \$5.6 billion.

This, we tentatively estimate, would reduce budget spending, in fiscal 1970, by roughly \$3 billion.

In the legislative bills, the actions and inactions to which I have referred, could result in increases in appropriations—or other budget authority—of perhaps as much as \$6 billion in all areas.

And, we tentatively estimate, spending increases in legislative bills—or by reason of legislative inaction—over the budget could amount to perhaps as much as \$2.6 billion, for fiscal 1970.

In summary:

	[In billions]	
	Fiscal Year 1970	
	NOA	Expenditure
Appropriation bills (including 2 pending conference reports).....	-\$5.6	-\$3.0
Legislative bills (and this is very tentative).....	+6.0	+2.6
Net (tentative).....	+4	-.4

The final "scorekeeping" report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures will supply more detail in respect to the legislative bills.

#### THE EXPENDITURE BUDGET AND THE SPENDING CEILING

In terms of expenditures rather than appropriations or budget authority, the April 15 budget of the administration projected fiscal year 1970 expenditures at \$192.9 billion. This includes estimated expenditures in fiscal year 1970 from fiscal year 1970 appropriations and also expenditures in fiscal year 1970 from carryover balances of previous appropriations.

This \$192.9 billion for fiscal year 1970 is \$8 billion over actual fiscal year 1969 expenditures. And the \$192.9 billion for fiscal year 1970 is the total that the President has repeatedly expressed a determination not to exceed. But to hold to this total, the President, some months ago, ordered cutbacks of \$3.5 billion—\$3 billion in defense and \$500 million otherwise—to offset then estimated unbudgeted overruns in the so-called uncontrollable areas of interest on the debt, retirement funds, higher outlays from loss of anticipated offshore oil receipts, failures of certain legislative revenue proposals, and the like.

Congress, in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1969, placed a ceiling on overall government expenditures for fiscal year 1970. The initial total was set at \$191,900,000,000, a flat \$1,000,000,000 reduction from the President's April 15 projection of \$192,900,000,000. The ceiling law provided that net reduction actions by Congress in the individual spending bills would count toward the \$1 billion initial cut, and would lower the ceiling further if they went deeper than \$1 billion. Conversely, the \$191.9 billion ceiling would escalate if through actions, or inactions, in the individual spending bills Congress exceeded the estimates on which the \$192.9 billion April 15 spending budget was based.

In other words, the \$191,900,000,000 ceiling was made to be continuously adjustable, depending on the net outlay effect of congressional actions or inactions on budgetary proposals whether initiated by the President or by Congress and

whether inside or outside the April 15 budget review totals. The limitation required the President to make the reductions necessary to achieve the \$1,000,000,000 cut to the extent that Congress failed to do so through its budgetary actions during the session. Net congressional reductions up to \$1 billion counted toward the initial \$1,000,000,000 ceiling reduction, not in addition to it.

The limitation also provided the President with the authority, if he finds it necessary and so notifies the Congress, to adjust the ceiling upward in the amount of not to exceed \$2,000,000,000 to cover increases in certain of those programs and items on which Congress does not act annually to supply the appropriation or other outlay authority. These are mainly the so-called permanent authorizations. They involve large sums for which it is often difficult to make accurate projections. Typical and familiar examples would be social security, medicare, interest on the debt, farm price supports, and others.

I would add, based on recent indications, that the \$2 billion leeway is somewhat short of requirements, especially because of mounting costs of interest on the debt.

The limitation on outlays for fiscal year 1970 was the first ceiling ever to place directly in the hands of Congress the specific decision as to the maximum amount to be taken out of the Treasury for payment of the Government's bills in a given 12-month period. The ceiling was comprehensive, it involved a reduction in the Executive's projections, and it featured a unique, flexible feature that was designed to preserve congressional control of fiscal affairs.

The President, in his December 17 letter to congressional leaders on "Budget and Fiscal Policy," strongly criticized the flexible feature of the spending limitation. He criticized the concept because, in his words, it "... quite wrongly—removed the incentive for the Congress to exercise continued restraint by providing that increased spending later enacted by the Congress would be added to the ceiling and decreases taken away." His concern seemed to be that the major congressional changes in the budget this year, with the single exception of the \$3 billion defense reduction, were increases, and that those increases would make anti-inflationary efforts more difficult.

I would point out that as an individual Member of Congress and as chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, I share this concern. The record is perfectly clear that actions by the House Appropriations Committee, by the House, and by Congress this year on appropriations bills did contribute significantly to the battle against inflation by reducing, in net figures, expenditures budgeted for fiscal year 1970.

Other actions, and inactions, by Congress in legislative bills rather than appropriation bills to some considerable extent offset these reductions. But that, in my judgment, is not a conclusive argument. The object of Congress in enacting the ceiling was to secure greater focus on total spending and to retain control of total spending. It was intended to assist the Congress in addressing itself to the

problem of priorities. Recourse to a flat, across-the-board, fixed spending ceiling on a continuing basis has fundamental implications for Congress' most basic source of influence—the power of the purse. My point here is that while the net effect of Congress' exercise of this power is certainly a legitimate area for criticism and debate by its own Members as well as the Executive, it is not the ground for altering fundamentally this most basic of all legislative functions.

I believe that overall the expenditure ceiling provision has had a salutary effect on the finances of the Government.

#### INITIAL HOUSE ACTIONS ON APPROPRIATIONS—AT A GLANCE

Mr. Speaker, it may be of some interest to Members of the House to have handy, in capsule form, a summary of initial House actions on the appropriation bills. These are initial House actions alone, not final congressional actions.

As the following table shows, the Committee on Appropriations, in the 14 appropriation bills for fiscal year 1970, recommended a total of \$125,823,000,000, a reduction of \$7,209,000,000.

The House, in various floor actions but principally on the Labor-HEW bill, made a net increase of \$785,000,000 to the committee recommendations, approving \$126,608,000,000 in new budget obligating authority, a sum \$6,424,000,000 below related budget requests of \$133,032,000,000.

The table follows:

#### HOUSE ACTIONS IN THE APPROPRIATION BILLS FOR 1970 (AT A GLANCE)

(In Millions of Dollars)

Bills	Appropriations (new budget authority)	Approximate expenditure reduction effect
<b>A. 11 bills (i.e., other than 2 defense bills and foreign aid):</b>		
Budget.....	52,157	
Committee recommendations.....	51,854	
Committee reduction (net).....	-303	
House floor additions (net).....	+735	
House totals (on 11 bills).....	52,589	
House change from budget (on 11 bills).....	+432	+200
<b>B. 2 Defense bills:</b>		
Budget.....	77,195	
Committee and House.....	71,411	
House change from budget (on 2 bills).....	-5,784	-3,037
<b>C. Foreign assistance bill:</b>		
Budget.....	3,680	
Committee recommendation.....	2,558	
Committee reduction.....	-1,122	
House addition.....	+50	
House total.....	2,608	
House change from budget (on foreign assistance).....	-1,072	-167
<b>D. All 14 bills:</b>		
Budget.....	133,032	
Committee recommendations.....	125,823	
Committee reductions (net).....	-7,209	
House additions (net).....	+785	
House totals (on 14 bills).....	126,608	
House change from budget (on 14 bills).....	-6,424	-3,004

<sup>1</sup> Defense bill, \$5,318,000,000 in appropriations; \$3,000,000,000 in expenditures. Military construction, \$467,000,000 in appropriations; \$37,000,000 in expenditures.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$40,000,000 reduction in items from fiscal year 1971; balance of \$6,384,000,000 relates to fiscal year 1970.

CHANGING FEDERAL PRIORITIES

Mr. Speaker, we hear much about spending priorities. Budgeting and appropriating is essentially a priorities-setting business for the simple reason that with never enough public funds to cover all our national wants and often not enough to cover all our national needs, choices have to be made.

Any budget is basically a set of plans for future action, which is to say a statement of priorities. The Federal budget document is the single most inclusive statement of the Federal Government's proposed policies and plans for the budgetary period. Congressional action

on that budget with final approval by the President represents the statement of Federal priorities.

Overall Federal Government budget outlays have continued to increase in recent years at a rate substantially greater than the rate of increase in the population of the United States. Identification of the functions for which those increased outlays are being spent should contribute an often neglected element to this year's extensive congressional debate over priorities. For that purpose, I include a table that indicates which major functions are increasing or decreasing in relation to the increase in

total Federal Government outlays. I would call attention to the fact that particularly over the 10-year period, the areas of relative decrease are national defense, veterans' benefits and services, and international affairs and finance, and that among the areas of greatest increase are education and manpower, health and welfare, and community development and housing. I mention only these areas specifically because of their significance in current debates over Federal priorities. The complete picture is reflected, in percentages, in the table which I include at this point:

USES OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS, BUDGET OUTLAYS (EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING) BY MAJOR FUNCTIONS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL OUTLAYS, FISCAL YEARS 1961-70

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969, estimated	1970, estimated
Total outlays (millions of dollars).....	\$97,802	\$106,830	\$111,314	\$118,585	\$118,431	\$134,654	\$158,352	\$178,862	\$183,701	\$195,272
Outlays by major functions (as a percent of total outlays):										
National defense.....	48.45	47.83	46.95	45.19	41.86	42.17	44.26	45.02	44.09	41.76
International affairs and finance.....	3.43	4.20	3.70	3.47	3.66	3.33	2.87	2.58	2.14	1.92
Space research and technology.....	.76	1.18	2.29	3.52	4.30	4.41	3.42	2.64	2.31	2.02
Agriculture and agricultural resources.....	3.42	3.87	4.62	4.37	4.06	2.73	2.76	3.32	2.97	2.65
Natural resources.....	1.60	1.58	1.35	1.66	1.74	1.51	1.17	.95	1.03	.97
Commerce and transportation.....	5.16	5.06	5.16	5.47	6.22	5.30	4.83	4.52	4.38	4.59
Community development and housing.....	.20	.55	1.79	1.16	.24	1.96	1.65	2.28	1.26	1.42
Education and manpower.....	1.51	1.59	1.53	1.68	2.12	3.34	3.87	3.92	3.90	4.04
Health and welfare.....	22.34	21.88	22.71	22.43	22.97	23.26	23.75	24.32	26.59	28.15
Veterans benefits and services.....	5.82	5.27	4.96	4.79	4.83	4.40	4.36	3.85	4.19	3.96
Interest.....	8.29	7.79	8.28	8.27	8.75	8.38	7.95	7.68	8.26	8.17
General Government.....	1.58	1.59	1.65	1.77	1.92	1.75	1.63	1.47	1.60	1.68
Allowances for contingencies and civilian and military pay increase.....									.05	1.61
Undistributed intergovernmental transactions:										
Government contribution for employee retirement.....	-1.11	-1.04	-1.07	-1.11	-1.18	-1.12	-1.10	-1.06	-1.15	-1.12
Interest received by trust funds.....	-1.44	-1.35	-1.33	-1.37	-1.50	-1.42	-1.44	-1.50	-1.63	-1.82

1 Total outlays represent total expenditures plus total loans granted minus loans repaid. Many of the outlays related to the community development and housing function are made as loans. In some years the amount of loans repaid exceeds the amount of loans granted plus expenditures. Whenever this occurs, the total outlay amount is expressed as a negative figure.

Note:—The amount of outlays by functions on which these percentages are calculated are contained in table 17, pp. 527-530, of the budget document.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Budget. Budget document for fiscal year ending June 30, 1970 (the January budget, not revised to conform to the April 15 revision).

DEFENSE VERSUS NONDEFENSE SPENDING

Speaking specifically on the issue of defense versus nondefense spending, and using dollar amounts rather than percentages, I believe it is important to note that, from 1964 to 1970, defense expenditures have increased by \$27 billion and this is mostly explained by the war. During this same time period, however, other agencies of the Federal Government have increased their expenditures by over \$47 billion.

Let me try to bring this expenditure picture into better focus by looking at the last couple of years. From fiscal year 1968 to fiscal year 1970, defense expenditures actually declined slightly, while the other agencies of the Government increased their expenditures by \$12.4 billion.

It is also interesting to note that military outlays, as a percentage of the gross national product, are estimated to be 8.1 percent in fiscal year 1970 as compared with 9.5 percent in fiscal year 1968. The 8.1 percent estimate is below the pre-Vietnam year of 1964, and well below the levels of the 1950's and early 1960's.

My purpose in citing these statistics is to make it clear that the Defense budget alone has not been responsible for the inflationary trend in recent years. We need to look at both sides of the coin. It has been alleged that the needs of the domestic front are being neglected in our effort to maintain a strong military posture. The facts do not support this premise.

DELAYS IN ENACTMENT OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. Speaker, next year, Congress must do a better job in processing the authorization bills and the appropriation bills. It must do a far better job procedurally. We must undertake to get the authorization and appropriation bills enacted in a more timely manner.

Delays in enactment of several of the annual authorization bills were major stumbling blocks this year. The bulk of the budget revisions of the new administration did not come to us until April 15. Some were received on May 5. The foreign assistance budget amendments were received on June 19 and July 22. The request for the supersonic transport plane—SST—was received October 8.

The record speaks for itself, and while neither the administration nor the House or Senate has done acceptably well on processing the bills, I am constrained to say that the Committee on Appropriations of the House was not the major stumbling block. We are not perfect by any means. We are not always as prompt as we might be, but under all the circumstances, I believe the committee did reasonably well.

But in any event, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, working in cooperation with the leadership on both sides of the aisle, we have definite plans for doing a much more expeditious job next year. Additionally, delays inherent in setting up a new administra-

tion will not beset the executive team next year.

Mr. Speaker, let me give a brief rundown on the timing on several of the major recurring annual or other authorization bills that caused considerable delay in processing the appropriation bills, especially the six bills that have been pending in Congress in recent weeks.

Taking these bills one by one:

First, Defense appropriation bill: The underlying authorization bill passed the Senate September 18; the House October 3. It cleared Congress November 6, and was signed into law November 19. The Committee on Appropriations reported the appropriation bill December 3. The House passed it December 8. The Senate passed it on December 15. The conference report cleared Congress on December 18.

Second, military construction appropriation bill: The authorization bill passed the House August 5. The Senate passed it November 11. It cleared Congress November 21, and was signed into law December 5.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the appropriation bill on November 12, ahead of final clearance of the authorization. The House passed it on November 13. It passed the Senate on December 8. The conference report cleared Congress on December 19.

Third, foreign assistance appropriation bill: The authorization bill passed the House November 20. It passed the Senate December 12. The conference re-

port cleared Congress December 19. The requests from the administration were not received until June 19 and July 22.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the appropriation bill on December 8. The House passed it December 9. The Senate passed it December 18. The conference report cleared the House on December 20, but the Senate rejected it on December 20. It remains unacted; activities will continue in the interim under the continuing resolution.

Fourth, District of Columbia appropriation bill: The District of Columbia revenue authorization bill on which the District budget program so heavily depended passed the House August 11. The Senate passed it on October 13. The conference report cleared Congress October 30 and it was signed into law October 31.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the appropriations bill November 20. The House passed it on November 24. The Senate passed it on December 11. The Conference report cleared Congress on December 16.

Fifth, Transportation appropriation bill: When this bill was reported on November 13 and passed in the House on November 18, it was necessary to adopt a rule making it in order because of the lack of enacted authorization bills for the urban mass transportation and traffic and highway safety program. The budget request for the supersonic transport program—considered in connection with this bill—was not received from the administration until October 8. The Senate passed this bill on December 17. The conference report cleared Congress on December 19.

Sixth, Labor-HEW appropriation bill: Despite absence of enacted authorization bills for the antipoverty program and several other programs normally funded in this bill, the Committee on Appropriations reported this bill on July 24. The House passed it July 31. The Senate passed it on December 17. The conference report cleared the House on December 22, but was not acted on by the Senate. Activities will continue in the interim under the continuing resolution.

Mr. Speaker, there are a number of other authorization bills that were more timely. I include a tabular statement listing the major bills, the dates they were acted upon at the several stages, the dates the related appropriation bills were reported in the House, and some historical data on similar authorization bills for several years back:

MAJOR RECURRING LEGISLATIVE AUTHORIZATION BILLS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970 (WHICH, UNDER THE RULES, MUST PRECEDE THE RELATED APPROPRIATION BILLS)

Current bills	Current authorization bills					Corresponding appropriation bill reported to House, 91st 1st sess.	Dates similar authorizations were signed into law in previous Congresses									
	Passed House		Passed Senate		Conference report finally adopted		90th Cong.		89th Cong.		88th Cong.		87th Cong.		86th Cong.	
	1969	1969	1969	1969	1969		2d sess.	1st sess.	2d sess.	1st sess.	2d sess.	1st sess.	2d sess.	1st sess.	2d sess.	1st sess.
Defense: Armed Forces, procurement, R.D.T. & E. (S. 2546)	Oct. 3	Sept. 18	Nov. 6	Nov. 19	Dec. 3	Sept. 20	June 5	July 13	June 11	Mar. 20	May 23	Apr. 27	June 21			
Military construction: Armed Forces, military construction (H.R. 13018)	Aug. 5	Nov. 11	Nov. 21	Dec. 5	Nov. 12	July 21	Oct. 21	Sept. 12	Sept. 16	Aug. 1	Nov. 7	July 27	June 27	June 8	Aug. 10	
District of Columbia: District of Columbia Revenue Act (H.R. 12982)	Aug. 11	Oct. 3	Oct. 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 20	Aug. 2	Nov. 3	Sept. 30								
Foreign Operations:																
Foreign assistance (H.R. 14580)	Nov. 20	Dec. 12	Dec. 19	Oct. 29	Dec. 8	Oct. 8	Nov. 14	Sept. 19	Sept. 6	Oct. 7	Dec. 16	Aug. 1	Sept. 4	May 14	July 24	
Peace Corps (H.R. 11039)	Sept. 8	Oct. 3	Oct. 16	Oct. 29	do	June 27	Dec. 5	Sept. 13	Aug. 24	Mar. 17	Dec. 13					
Foreign military credit sales (H.R. 12853)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	do	Oct. 22										
Independent Offices—Housing & Urban Development:																
Appalachian regional development program (S. 1072)	July 15	July 8	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	June 19		Oct. 11		Mar. 9							
NASA (H.R. 11271)	June 10	Sept. 19	Nov. 7	Nov. 18	do	July 3	Aug. 21	Aug. 5	June 28	July 11	Sept. 6	Aug. 14	July 21	June 1	June 15	
National Science Foundation (S. 1857)	Oct. 7	Sept. 18	Nov. 5	do	do											
Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare: Office of Economic Opportunity (S. 3016)	Dec. 12	Oct. 14	Dec. 20	(1)	July 24		Dec. 23	Nov. 8	Oct. 9	Aug. 20						
Public Works: Atomic Energy Commission (H.R. 12167)	June 24	June 26			July 11	Oct. 2	Apr. 19	July 26	May 21	June 2	June 30	July 22	Sept. 26	Sept. 26	May 13	June 11
State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary: Maritime Administration (H.R. 4152)	May 15	Sept. 22			Oct. 10	July 21	Aug. 9									
Transportation:																
Coast Guard (H.R. 4153)	Apr. 29	June 30			July 22	Nov. 13	June 8	June 30	Mar. 30	Apr. 20	Mar. 11					
Traffic and highway safety (H.R. 10105)	Sept. 3	Dec. 2	(*)		do				Sept. 9							
Urban mass transportation (1971 advance, S. 2864)	Oct. 23	Sept. 23	Dec. 12	(1)	do	Aug. 1			Sept. 8		July 9					

<sup>1</sup> Pending signature of the President.

<sup>2</sup> Not reported out from conference.

TABLE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS  
Mr. Speaker, in elaboration of this statement on the appropriation business

of the session, I submit at this point a comprehensive table covering major actions on the appropriations bills:

ACTIONS ON BUDGET ESTIMATES OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY IN APPROPRIATION BILLS, 91ST CONG., 1ST SESS., AS OF DEC. 23, 1969

[Does not include any "back-door" type budget authority; or any permanent (Federal or trust) authority, under earlier or "permanent" law, without further or annual action by the Congress]

Bill and fiscal year	House actions			Senate actions		Enacted	(+/-) or (-), latest action compared with budget requests
	Budget requests considered	Reported by committee	Approved by House	Budget requests considered	Approved by Senate		
A. Bills for fiscal 1970:							
1. Treasury-Post Office (H.R. 11582) (net of estimated postal revenues appropriated). (Memoranda: Total, including authorizations out of postal funds)	\$2,314,714,000	\$2,272,332,000	\$2,272,332,000	\$2,314,714,000	\$2,280,195,000	\$2,276,232,000	-\$38,482,000
2. Agriculture (H.R. 11612)	(8,821,727,000)	(8,779,345,000)	(8,779,345,000)	(8,821,727,000)	(8,787,208,000)	(8,783,245,000)	(-38,482,000)
3. Independent offices-HUD (H.R. 12307) (including 1971 advance)	6,967,562,050	6,806,655,000	6,806,655,000	7,237,562,050	7,642,797,650	7,488,903,150	+251,341,100
4. Interior (H.R. 12781)	15,380,413,600	14,907,089,000	14,909,089,000	15,512,969,600	14,985,449,000	15,111,870,500	-401,099,100
5. State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary (H.R. 12964)	(15,205,413,600)	(14,732,089,000)	(14,734,089,000)	(15,337,969,600)	(14,985,449,000)	(15,111,870,500)	(-226,099,100)
6. Labor-HEW (H.R. 13111)	1,390,096,500	1,374,434,000	1,374,286,700	1,390,856,500	1,382,766,900	1,380,375,300	-10,481,200
7. Legislative (H.R. 13763)	2,475,704,600	2,534,134,200	2,335,634,200	2,475,704,600	2,382,354,700	2,354,432,700	-121,271,900
8. Public works (and AEC) (H.R. 14159)	16,495,237,700	16,651,039,700	17,573,602,700	19,834,125,700	21,383,391,700	19,747,153,200	+86,972,500
9. Military construction (H.R. 14751)	(16,495,237,700)	(16,651,039,700)	(17,573,602,700)	(18,608,125,700)	(20,245,811,700)	(19,747,153,200)	(+1,139,027,500)
10. Transportation (H.R. 14794) (including 1971 advances)	311,374,273	284,524,057	284,524,057	372,152,949	342,310,817	344,326,817	-27,826,132
11. District of Columbia (H.R. 14916) (Federal funds)	4,203,978,000	4,505,446,500	4,505,446,500	4,203,978,000	4,993,428,500	4,756,007,500	+552,029,500
12. District of Columbia (H.R. 14916) (District of Columbia funds)	1,917,300,000	1,450,559,000	1,450,559,000	1,917,300,000	1,603,446,000	1,560,456,000	-356,844,000
13. Transportation (H.R. 14794) (including 1971 advances)	2,090,473,630	2,095,019,630	2,095,019,630	2,090,473,630	2,147,152,630	2,143,738,630	+53,265,000
14. District of Columbia (H.R. 14916) (Federal funds)	(1,840,473,630)	(1,875,019,630)	(1,875,019,630)	(1,840,473,630)	(1,947,152,630)	(1,929,738,630)	(+89,265,000)
15. District of Columbia (H.R. 14916) (District of Columbia funds)	228,842,000	188,691,000	188,691,000	228,842,000	173,547,000	168,510,000	-60,332,000
16. District of Columbia (H.R. 14916) (District of Columbia funds)	(751,575,300)	(683,106,300)	(683,106,300)	(752,944,300)	(657,064,600)	(650,249,600)	(-102,694,700)

Footnotes at end of table.

ACTIONS ON BUDGET ESTIMATES OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY IN APPROPRIATION BILLS, 91ST CONG., 1ST SESS., AS OF DEC. 23, 1969—Continued

[Does not include any "back-door" type budget authority; or any permanent (Federal or trust) authority, under earlier or "permanent" law,<sup>1</sup> without further or annual action by the Congress]

Bill and fiscal year	House actions			Senate actions		Enacted	(+ ) or (- ), latest action compared with budget requests
	Budget requests considered	Reported by committee	Approved by House	Budget requests considered	Approved by Senate		
<b>A. Bills for fiscal 1970—Continued</b>							
12. Defense (H.R. 15090).....	75,278,200,000	69,960,048,000	69,960,048,000	75,278,200,000	69,322,656,000	69,640,568,000	-5,637,632,000
13. Foreign assistance (H.R. 15149).....	3,679,564,000	2,558,020,000	2,608,020,000	3,679,564,000	2,718,785,000	<sup>a</sup> 2,558,910,000	-1,120,654,000
14. Supplemental (H.R. 15209).....	298,547,261	235,057,761	244,225,933	314,597,852	296,877,318	278,281,318	-36,316,534
Total, these bills—							
As to fiscal 1970 (including Labor-HEW and foreign assistance).....	132,607,007,614	125,428,049,858	126,213,133,720	135,200,040,881	130,317,578,215	129,595,765,115	-5,604,275,766
Excluding Labor-HEW and foreign assistance.....	(112,432,205,914)	(106,218,990,148)	(106,031,511,020)	(112,912,351,181)	(107,352,981,515)	(107,289,701,915)	(-5,622,649,266)
As to fiscal 1971 (including Labor-HEW).....	425,000,000	395,000,000	395,000,000	1,651,000,000	1,317,580,000	214,000,000	-1,437,000,000
Excluding Labor-HEW.....	(425,000,000)	(395,000,000)	(395,000,000)	(425,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(214,000,000)	(-211,000,000)
Total, 1970 bills (including Labor-HEW and foreign assistance).....	133,032,007,614	125,823,049,848	126,608,133,720	136,851,040,881	131,635,158,215	129,809,765,115	-7,041,275,766
(Excluding Labor-HEW and foreign assistance).....	(112,857,205,914)	(106,613,990,148)	(106,426,511,020)	(113,337,351,181)	(107,552,981,515)	(107,503,701,915)	(-5,833,649,226)
<b>B. Bills for fiscal 1969:</b>							
1. Unemployment compensation (H.J. Res. 414).....	\$36,000,000	\$36,000,000	\$36,000,000	\$36,000,000	\$36,000,000	\$36,000,000	-----
2. Commodity Credit Corporation (H.J. Res. 584).....	<sup>b</sup> 1,000,000,000	-----					
3. 2d supplemental (H.R. 11400).....	4,364,006,956	3,783,212,766	3,783,212,766	4,814,305,334	4,459,669,644	4,352,357,644	-\$461,947,690
Release of reserves (under Public Law 90-364).....	(82,463,000)	(82,766,000)	(82,766,000)	(79,999,000)	(80,230,000)	(80,230,000)	(+231,000)
Total, 1969 bills.....	5,400,006,956	4,819,212,766	4,819,212,766	5,850,305,334	5,495,669,644	5,388,357,644	-461,947,690
<b>C. Cumulative totals for the session:</b>							
House.....	138,432,014,570	130,642,262,614	131,427,346,486	-----	-----	-----	-7,004,668,084
Senate.....	-----	-----	-----	142,701,346,215	137,130,827,859	-----	-5,570,518,356
Enacted (including Labor-HEW and foreign assistance).....	-----	-----	-----	142,701,346,215	-----	135,198,122,759	-7,503,223,456
(Excluding Labor-HEW and foreign assistance).....	-----	-----	-----	(119,187,656,515)	-----	(112,892,059,559)	(-6,295,596,956)

<sup>1</sup> In round amounts, the revised (April) budget for fiscal 1970 tentatively estimated total new budget (obligational) authority for 1970 at \$219,600,000,000 gross (\$205,900,000,000 net of certain offsets made for budget summary purposes only), of which about \$80,700,000,000 would become available, through so-called permanent authorizations, without further action by Congress, and about \$138,900,000,000 would require "current" action by Congress (mostly in the appropriation bills). Also, the April Review of the Budget contemplates budget requests for advance fiscal 1971 funding in 4 items totaling \$1,661,000,000.

<sup>2</sup> These figures do not reflect the budget proposal for postal rate increases, valued in the summer review of the 1970 budget at \$315,800,000. Also, they do not reflect a revision downward of some \$137,800,000 in postal revenues as estimated in the summer review.

<sup>3</sup> Reflects reduction of \$175,000,000 for Appalachian highway program for 1970 and \$175,000,000 for advance funding for 1971. Authorization Act provided for contract authority in lieu of new obligational authority, with payments for liquidation to be appropriated later.

<sup>4</sup> Amounts agreed to in conference. House agreed to conference report Dec. 22, 1969; not considered in Senate.

<sup>a</sup> Amount agreed to in conference. House agreed to conference report Dec. 20, 1969; Senate rejected conference report. Bill pending in conference.

<sup>b</sup> Shifted from fiscal 1970 budget, a portion of which is technically classified in the budget as "liquidation of contract authorization" rather than as new budget (obligational) authority.

Note: House actions on appropriation bills for 1970 including Labor-HEW and Foreign assistance are tentatively estimated to decrease outlays (expenditures and net lending) budgeted for 1970 by approximately \$3,003,370,000. Based on the enacted amounts of appropriation bills, including Labor-HEW and foreign assistance and the effect of the 2d supplemental, 1969 on 1970 spending, it is estimated that outlays budgeted for 1970 will be reduced by roughly \$3,000,000,000.

Source: Prepared Dec. 23, 1969, in the House Committee on Appropriations.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair. Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 32 minutes a. m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

The SPEAKER. The Chair will receive a report.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to join a committee of the Senate to inform the President that the Congress is ready to adjourn, and to ask him if he has any further communications to make to the Congress, has performed that duty. The President has directed us to say that he has no further communication to make to the Congress.

And, Mr. Speaker, may I add that the President asked the committee to wish every Member of the House a very merry Christmas.

PROVIDING FOR SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a Concurrent Resolution (H. Con. Res. 475) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

H. CON. RES. 475

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall adjourn on Tuesday, December 23, 1969, and that when they adjourn on said day, they stand adjourned sine die.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE OR ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE AND SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res.

476) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

H. CON. RES. 476

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, or the President pro tempore of the Senate, or the acting President pro tempore of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL AS HOUSE DOCUMENTS OF FIRST SESSION OF THE 91ST CONGRESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 769) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 769

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, reports of the Comptroller General of the United States made to the Congress pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 841 et seq.) shall be printed during such adjournment as House documents of the second session of the Ninety-first Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FIXING THE TIME OF ASSEMBLY OF THE SECOND SESSION, OF THE 91ST CONGRESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 1041) establishing that the second regular session of the 91st Congress convene at noon on Monday, January 19, 1970, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

## H.J. RES. 1041

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second regular session of the Ninety-first Congress shall begin at noon on Monday, January 19, 1970.

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

#### AUTHORIZING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS, APPOINT COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the first session of the 91st Congress, the Speaker be authorized to accept resignations, and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### REPORTS OF THE 91ST CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, FOLLOWING SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that reports filed with the Clerk following the sine die adjournment by committees authorized by

the House to conduct investigations may be printed by the Clerk as reports of the 91st Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of the House shall have the privilege, until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published, to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and may also include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extension of remarks; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred, or to any speech delivered subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION FOR CHAIRMEN AND RANKING MINORITY MEMBERS OF STANDING COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES TO EXTEND REMARKS AND INCLUDE SUMMARIES OF COMMITTEE WORK

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the chairman and ranking minority member of each standing committee and each subcommittee thereof be permitted to extend their remarks in the Record, up to and including the last publication thereof, and to include therewith a summary of the work of that committee or subcommittee.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4293, PROVIDING FOR CONTINUATION OF AUTHORITY FOR REGULATION OF EXPORTS

Mr. ASHLEY submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 4293) to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports:

##### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 91-786)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4293) to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

##### SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Export Administration Act of 1969".

##### FINDINGS

SEC. 2. The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The availability of certain materials at home and abroad varies so that the quantity and composition of United States exports and their distribution among importing countries may affect the welfare of the domestic economy and may have an important bearing upon fulfillment of the foreign policy of the United States.

(2) The unrestricted export of materials, information, and technology without regard to whether they make a significant contribution to the military potential of any other nation or nations may adversely affect the national security of the United States.

(3) The unwarranted restriction of exports from the United States has a serious adverse effect on our balance of payments.

(4) The uncertainty of policy toward certain categories of exports has curtailed the efforts of American business in those categories to the detriment of the overall attempt to improve the trade balance of the United States.

##### DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 3. The Congress makes the following declarations:

(1) It is the policy of the United States both (A) to encourage trade with all countries with which we have diplomatic or trading relations, except those countries with which such trade has been determined by the President to be against the national interest, and (B) to restrict the export of goods and technology which would make a significant contribution to the military potential of any other nation or nations which would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States.

(2) It is the policy of the United States to use export controls (A) to the extent necessary to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials and to reduce the serious inflationary impact of abnormal foreign demand, (B) to the extent necessary to further significantly the foreign policy of the United States and to fulfill its international responsibilities, and (C) to the extent necessary to exercise the necessary vigilance over exports from the standpoint of their significance to the national security of the United States.

(3) It is the policy of the United States (A) to formulate, reformulate, and apply any necessary controls to the maximum extent possible in cooperation with all nations with which the United States has defense treaty commitments, and (B) to formulate a unified trade control policy to be observed by all such nations.

(4) It is the policy of the United States to use its economic resources and trade potential to further the sound growth and stability of its economy as well as to further its national security and foreign policy objectives.

(5) It is the policy of the United States (A) to oppose restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by foreign countries against other countries friendly to the United States, and (B) to encourage and request domestic concerns engaged in the export of articles, materials, supplies, or information, to refuse to take any action, including the furnishing of information or the signing of agreements, which has the effect of furthering or supporting the restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by any foreign country against another country friendly to the United States.

##### AUTHORITY

SEC. 4. (a) (1) The Secretary of Commerce shall institute such organizational and procedural changes in any office or division of the Department of Commerce which has heretofore exercised functions relating to the control of exports and continues to exercise such controls under this Act as he determines are necessary to facilitate and effectuate the fullest implementation of the policy set forth in this Act with a view to promoting trade with all nations with which the United

States is engaged in trade, including trade with (A) those countries or groups of countries with which other countries or groups of countries having defense treaty commitments with the United States have a significantly larger percentage of volume of trade than does the United States, and (B) other countries eligible for trade with the United States but not significantly engaged in trade with the United States. In addition, the Secretary shall review any list of articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data or other information, the exportation of which from the United States, its territories and possessions, was heretofore prohibited or curtailed with a view to making promptly such changes and revisions in such list as may be necessary or desirable in furtherance of the policy, purposes, and provisions of this Act. The Secretary shall include a detailed statement with respect to actions taken in compliance with the provisions of this paragraph in the second quarterly report (and in any subsequent report with respect to actions taken during the preceding quarter) made by him to the Congress after the date of enactment of this Act pursuant to section 10.

(2) The Secretary of Commerce shall use all practicable means available to him to keep the business sector of the Nation fully apprised of changes in export control policy and procedures instituted in conformity with this Act with a view to encouraging the widest possible trade.

(b) To effectuate the policies set forth in section 3 of this Act, the President may prohibit or curtail the exportation from the United States, its territories and possessions, of any articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data or any other information, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. To the extent necessary to achieve effective enforcement of this Act, these rules and regulations may apply to the financing, transporting, and other servicing of exports and the participation therein by any person. Rules and regulations may provide for denial of any request or application for authority to export articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data, or any other information, from the United States, its territories and possessions, to any nation or combination of nations threatening the national security of the United States if the President determines that their export would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States, regardless of their availability from nations other than any nation or combination of nations threatening the national security of the United States, but whenever export licenses are required on the ground that considerations of national security override considerations of foreign availability, the reasons for so doing shall be reported to the Congress in the quarterly report following the decision to require such licenses on that ground to the extent considerations of national security and foreign policy permit. The rules and regulations shall implement the provisions of section 3(5) of this Act and shall require that all domestic concerns receiving requests for the furnishing of information or the signing of agreements as specified in that section must report this fact to the Secretary of Commerce for such action as he may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of that section.

(c) Nothing in this Act, or in the rules and regulations authorized by it, shall in any way be construed to require authority and permission to export articles, materials, supplies, data, or information except where the national security, the foreign policy of the United States, or the need to protect the domestic economy from the excessive drain of scarce materials makes such requirement necessary.

(d) The President may delegate the power, authority, and discretion conferred upon him by this Act to such departments, agencies, or

officials of the Government as he may deem appropriate.

(e) The authority conferred by this section shall not be exercised with respect to any agricultural commodity, including fats and oils, during any period for which the supply of such commodity is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture to be in excess of the requirements of the domestic economy, except to the extent required to effectuate the policies set forth in clause (B) or (C) of paragraph (2) of section 3 of this Act.

#### CONSULTATION AND STANDARDS

SEC. 5. (a) In determining what shall be controlled hereunder, and in determining the extent to which exports shall be limited, any department, agency, or official making these determinations shall seek information and advice from the several executive departments and independent agencies concerned with aspects of our domestic and foreign policies and operations having an important bearing on exports. Consistent with considerations of national security, the President shall from time to time seek information and advice from various segments of private industry in connection with the making of these determinations.

(b) In authorizing exports, full utilization of private competitive trade channels shall be encouraged insofar as practicable, giving consideration to the interests of small business, merchant exporters as well as producers, and established and new exporters, and provision shall be made for representative trade consultation to that end. In addition, there may be applied such other standards or criteria as may be deemed necessary by the head of such department, or agency, or official to carry out the policies of this Act.

#### VIOLATIONS

SEC. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, whoever knowingly violates any provision of this Act or any regulation, order, or license issued thereunder shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. For a second or subsequent offenses, the offender shall be fined not more than three times the value of the exports involved or \$20,000, whichever is greater, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(b) Whoever willfully exports anything contrary to any provision of this Act or any regulation, order, or license issued thereunder, with knowledge that such exports will be used for the benefit of any Communist-dominated nation, shall be fined not more than five times the value of the exports involved or \$20,000, whichever is greater, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

(c) The head of any department or agency exercising any functions under this Act, or any officer or employee of such department or agency specifically designated by the head thereof, may impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000 for each violation of this Act or any regulation, order, or license issued under this Act, either in addition to or in lieu of any other liability or penalty which may be imposed.

(d) The payment of any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (c) may be made a condition, for a period not exceeding one year after the imposition of such penalty, to the granting, restoration, or continuing validity of any export license, permission, or privilege granted or to be granted to the person upon whom such penalty is imposed.

(e) Any amount paid in satisfaction of any penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (c) shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt. The head of the department or agency concerned may, in his discretion, refund any such penalty, within two years after payment, on the ground of a material error of fact or law in the imposition. Notwithstanding section 1346(a) of title 28 of the United States Code, no action

for the refund of any such penalty may be maintained in any court.

(f) In the event of the failure of any person to pay a penalty imposed pursuant to subsection (c), a civil action for the recovery thereof may, in the discretion of the head of the department or agency concerned, be brought in the name of the United States. In any such action, the court shall determine de novo all issues necessary to the establishment of liability. Except as provided in this subsection and in subsection (d), no such liability shall be asserted, claimed, or recovered upon by the United States in any way unless it has previously been reduced to judgment.

(g) Nothing in subsection (c), (d), or (f) limits

(1) the availability of other administrative or judicial remedies with respect to violations of this Act, or any regulation, order, or license issued under this Act;

(2) the authority to compromise and settle administrative proceedings brought with respect to violations of this Act, or any regulation, order, or license issued under this Act; or

(3) the authority to compromise, remit, or mitigate seizures and forfeitures pursuant to section 1(b) of title VI of the Act of June 15, 1917 (22 U.S.C. 401(b)).

#### ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 7. (a) To the extent necessary or appropriate to the enforcement of this Act or to the imposition of any penalty, forfeiture, or liability arising under the Export Control Act of 1949, the head of any department or agency exercising any function thereunder (and officers or employees of such department or agency specifically designated by the head thereof) may make such investigations and obtain such information from, require such reports or the keeping of such records by, make such inspection of the books, records, and other writings, premises, or property of, and take the sworn testimony of, any person. In addition, such officers or employees may administer oaths or affirmations, and may by subpoena require any person to appear and testify or to appear and produce books, records, and other writings, or both, and in the case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to, any such person, the district court of the United States for any district in which such person is found or resides or transacts business, upon application, and after notice to any such person and hearing, shall have jurisdiction to issue an order requiring such person to appear and give testimony or to appear and produce books, records, and other writings, or both, and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

(b) No person shall be excused from complying with any requirements under this section because of his privilege against self-incrimination, but the immunity provisions of the Compulsory Testimony Act of February 11, 1953 (27 Stat. 443; 49 U.S.C. 46) shall apply with respect to any individual who specifically claims such privilege.

(c) No department, agency, or official exercising any functions under this Act shall publish or disclose information obtained hereunder which is deemed confidential or with reference to which a request for confidential treatment is made by the person furnishing such information, unless the head of such department or agency determines that the withholding thereof is contrary to the national interest.

(d) In the administration of this Act, reporting requirements shall be so designed as to reduce the cost of reporting, recordkeeping, and export documentation required under this Act to the extent feasible consistent with effective enforcement and compilation of useful trade statistics. Reporting, recordkeeping, and export documentation requirements shall be periodically reviewed

and revised in the light of developments in the field of information technology. A detailed statement with respect to any action taken in compliance with this subsection shall be included in the first quarterly report made pursuant to section 10 after such action is taken.

**EXEMPTION FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS RELATING TO ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE AND JUDICIAL REVIEW**

SEC. 8. The functions exercised under this Act are excluded from the operation of sections 551, 553-559, and 701-706, of title 5 United States Code.

**INFORMATION TO EXPORTERS**

SEC. 9. In order to enable United States exporters to coordinate their business activities with the export control policies of the United States Government, the agencies, departments, and officials responsible for implementing the rules and regulations authorized under this Act shall, if requested, and insofar as it is consistent with the national security, the foreign policy of the United States, the effective administration of this Act, and requirements of confidentiality contained in this Act—

(1) inform each exporter of the considerations which may cause his export license request to be denied or to be the subject of lengthy examination;

(2) in the event of undue delay, inform each exporter of the circumstances arising during the Government's consideration of his export license application which are cause for denial or for further examination;

(3) give each exporter the opportunity to present evidence and information which he believes will help the agencies, departments, and officials concerned to resolve any problems or questions which are, or may be, connected with his request for a license; and

(4) inform each exporter of the reasons for a denial of an export license request.

**QUARTERLY REPORT**

SEC. 10. The head of any department or agency, or other official exercising any functions under this Act, shall make a quarterly report, within 45 days after each quarter, to the President and to the Congress of his operations hereunder.

**DEFINITION**

SEC. 11. The term "person" as used in this Act includes the singular and the plural and any individual, partnership, corporation, or other form of association, including any government or agency thereof.

**EFFECTS ON OTHER ACTS**

SEC. 12. (a) The Act of February 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1140), relating to the licensing of exports of tinplate scrap, is hereby superseded; but nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to modify, repeal, supersede, or otherwise affect the provisions of any other laws authorizing control over exports of any commodity.

(b) The authority granted to the President under this Act shall be exercised in such manner as to achieve effective coordination with the authority exercised under section 414 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U.S.C. 1934).

**EFFECTIVE DATE**

SEC. 13. (a) This Act takes effect upon the expiration of the Export Control Act of 1949.

(b) All outstanding delegations, rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action under the Export Control Act of 1949 or section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), shall, until amended or revoked, remain in full force and effect, the same as if promulgated under this Act.

**TERMINATION DATE**

SEC. 14. The authority granted by this Act terminates on June 30, 1971, or upon any

prior date which the Congress by concurrent resolution or the President by proclamation may designate.

And the House agree to the same.

WRIGHT PATMAN,  
LEONOR SULLIVAN,  
HENRY REUSS,  
THOMAS ASHLEY,  
WILLIAM B. WIDNALL,  
CHESTER L. MIZE,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

EDMUND S. MUSKIE,  
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS,  
WALTER F. MONDALE,  
HAROLD E. HUGHES,  
WALLACE F. BENNETT,  
EDWARD W. BROOKE,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

**STATEMENT**

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4293) to provide for continuation of authority for the regulation of exports, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The Senate agreed to the amendment of the House in its entirety with the exception of the text of section 4(b). As passed the House, the third sentence of section 4(b) read as follows:

"The rules and regulations shall provide for denial of any request or application for authority to export articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data, or other information, from the United States, its territories and possessions, to any nation or combination of nations threatening the national security of the United States if the President determines, taking into consideration its availability from other nations with which the United States has defense treaty commitments, that the export would prove detrimental to the national security and welfare of the United States."

In lieu of the foregoing language, the conferees agreed to substitute the following:

"Rules and regulations may provide for denial of any request or application for authority to export articles, materials, or supplies, including technical data, or any other information, from the United States, its territories and possessions, to any nation or combination of nations threatening the national security of the United States if the President determines that their export would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States, regardless of their availability from nations other than any nation or combination of nations threatening the national security of the United States, but whenever export licenses are required on the ground that considerations of national security override considerations of foreign availability, the reasons for so doing shall be reported to the Congress in the quarterly report following the decision to require such licenses on that ground to the extent considerations of national security and foreign policy permit."

WRIGHT PATMAN,  
LEONOR SULLIVAN,  
HENRY REUSS,  
THOMAS ASHLEY,  
WILLIAM B. WIDNALL,  
CHESTER L. MIZE,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report on the bill (H.R. 4293) to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa reserves the right to object.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, this is a highly important matter for some of the Members of the House, including the gentleman from Iowa. I presume, in view of the fact that we have nothing at hand in printed form upon which we can rely for information as to the action of the conferees, that the gentleman will take ample time and yield for questions if questions may be asked, to explain what happened?

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from Iowa, I will state that there is no question but, of course, I will yield for that purpose.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, with that understanding, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHLEY) for 1 hour.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, the atmosphere which prevailed during this conference on H.R. 4293 can simply be stated in the following manner.

It was the desire of the conferees that we move as rapidly as possible into a new policy position for our Nation; namely, that the spirit of this legislation is one of seeking to rapidly expand our exports without in any way jeopardizing our national security.

In all instances, again without in any way jeopardizing our national security, the conference report reflects on the part of the two bodies a position of viewing our export policy in the light of current worldwide economic activity and trade.

The disagreement on the part of the House to the first conference report was based entirely on a single subsection. The questions and objections raised by the House were concerned with:

First, whether the language provided to the President the authority to control the export of new technology which would make a significant contribution to the military potential of a nation threatening the national security of the United States and which might not be known to the Government at the time when its export might be attempted. Special concern was registered with respect to whether authority was provided to maintain commodity control list categories of a "basket" type, in order to control new products and technology for which specific descriptions other than those of the "not elsewhere classified" type would not yet exist.

From the House debate the managers on the part of the House concluded that

with respect to such new products and technology it was imperative that there be a presumption of denial to the exporter rather than a burden of discovery on the part of the Government. Thus, the managers on the part of the House insisted and prevailed in their position that the conference substitute contain language authorizing the rules and regulations which may provide for the right of denial in the first instance, in order to afford the Government an opportunity for review of the product, under such circumstances.

Second, whether the language provided the President with the authority to control, without specific justification, the export of articles, materials, and supplies which would contribute significantly to the military potential of any nation or combination of nations threatening the national security of the United States when comparable articles, materials, or supplies are available from within such combination of nations. The managers on the part of the House insisted and prevailed in their position that the President not be required to report the reasons for requiring export licenses in such cases.

Third, whether the language required the President, in reporting the reasons for requiring application for authority to export, to divulge intelligence reports or other information of a classified nature. The managers on the part of the House insisted and prevailed in their position that such reporting shall set forth the pertinent articles, materials, supplies, data, or information, the nation or nations affected thereby, and the reasons therefore, only in such detail as considerations of national security and foreign policy permit.

The conferees wish to make clear the intent of Congress that an item which is available from free world nations other than the United States shall be freely exportable from the United States without licensing requirements unless overriding national security considerations still require that the item be controlled. Such decision to control should be made only after full consideration has been given to the availability of this item from other sources. In such cases, a report must be made to the Congress, in the quarterly report following that decision, indicating the reasons for requiring an export license in such detail as national security and foreign policy permit.

The conference substitute reflects the view of the members of conference that, over the past several years and even until now, many categories of goods nominally controlled on national security grounds have been, in fact, controlled for reasons of domestic and foreign policy unreported to the Congress and apart from any indication of legislative intent. It was the intent of the managers, in agreeing to the conference substitute, to indicate that such practices be terminated.

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

Mr. ASHLEY. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding. Do I correctly understand that

the main change was made in section 4(b), the so-called Brown amendment?

Mr. ASHLEY. Yes, that was the only matter in dispute, so far as the conference was concerned.

Mr. GROSS. Would the gentleman direct himself briefly to just what change was made in the language which appears in the December 10, 1969, RECORD, page 38105? Would the gentleman again state briefly what change was made in that particular section?

Mr. ASHLEY. I thank the gentleman for his question. The Senate agreed to the amendment of the House in its entirety with the exception of the text of section 4(b), as the gentleman points out. As passed by the House, the third sentence, which is the operative sentence, of section 4(b) reads as follows:

The rules and regulations shall provide for denial of any request or application for authority to export articles and materials or supplies, including technical data or other information from the United States, its Territories and Possessions to any nation or combination of nations threatening the national security—

Mr. GROSS. That must be the way it reads now, if I may interrupt.

Mr. ASHLEY. No.

Mr. GROSS. I do not find "United States" mentioned in that line of the Brown amendment.

Mr. ASHLEY. I am suggesting to the gentleman the language I am reading is the language that was passed by the House. It is very short. When I am finished, I will read the language that was adopted by the conference, and the gentleman will see the points of difference.

Mr. GROSS. All right.

Mr. ASHLEY (continuing to read)—  
threatening the national security of the United States if the President determines, taking into consideration its availability from other nations with which the United States has defense treaty commitments, that the export would prove detrimental to the national security and welfare of the United States.

Now, in lieu of the foregoing language, the conference agreed to substitute the following:

The rules and regulations may provide for denial of any request or application for authority to export articles and materials or supplies, including technical data or any other information from the United States, its Territories and Possessions, to any nation or combination of nations threatening the national security of the United States if the President determines that their export would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States, regardless of their availability from nations other than any nation or combination of nations threatening the national security of the United States, but whenever export licenses are required on the grounds that considerations of national security override considerations of foreign availability, the reasons for so doing shall be reported to the Congress in the Quarterly Report following the decision to require such licenses on that ground to the extent that considerations of national security and foreign policy permit.

Mr. GROSS. That is a substantial change in the language of the so-called Brown amendment, section 4(b).

Mr. ASHLEY. The conferees did not feel that this was a difference of a sub-

stantial nature. I might point out that the language in question has been reviewed by the Commerce Department. It would have preferred, possibly, other language. This language, however, is satisfactory to the Commerce Department.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman feel there is a further easing, as a result of the conference, of restrictions upon trade with Communist countries?

Mr. ASHLEY. No, I do not think so. The intent of the Managers on the part of the House was to answer the points that arose during the debate on the floor on the bill in question.

As I pointed out in my opening remarks, I feel the House has prevailed and that the intent of the House is substantially reflected in the conference report.

Mr. GROSS. That may well be, but some of us are more concerned than ever over what is taking place, by virtue of the President's statement of, I believe, last Sunday or last week, in which he espoused trade with Communist China.

I am fearful in the light of this and the wide open discretionary authority that has been given to the President that this action may well be used to open up trade with Communist China. I, for one, am opposed to it.

Mr. ASHLEY. I am aware of the gentleman's views. I can only repeat that the conferees did feel that this reflects the sentiments of the House. Not all the conferees signed. One gentleman, to whom I will yield shortly, did not sign. The other two managers from the minority signed. All members from the other body signed.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding because I think what I have to say may add to the discussion. The question has been asked whether or not the conference report constitutes an easing or a toughening of the controls.

Frankly, as the author of the so-called Brown amendment, I think the language of the conference report probably toughens control. Members will recall in the so-called Brown amendment I made it mandatory that the President consider availability elsewhere, from nations with which we have defense treaty commitments, in determining whether or not this export should be denied a license. Under the language in the report, the President is not mandated to look at this availability elsewhere, and as a consequence I do not think the tests that the President must satisfy are as tough in the conference report as they were in the so-called Brown amendment.

So to the gentleman from Iowa I would merely say I think his fears in that regard are certainly not unfounded but I think they need not be too great in view of what we have done in the conference report.

That aspect of it, if I may further respond to the gentleman from Iowa and the gentleman from Ohio, from a liberal-conservative standpoint causes me no problem, because as I have said, I think

it is probably more conservative than my language.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I want to read one statement into the RECORD, one sentence by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BROWN) when the bill was before the House on December 10:

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. There is one basic factor involved that did not exist before; that is, the President would be required to take into consideration the availability of exports from nations of the free world with which we have defense treaty commitments in making a determination as to whether or not exports from this Nation shall be controlled or restricted.

The gentleman has already made this point, and I simply wanted to put the verbatim statement in the RECORD. At that time, it seemed very important to me. I regret that the mandatory feature of this bill has been eliminated and I think the bill suffers badly from the action of the conference.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio if there is anything in this report which will accelerate imports of footwear or textile products from the Communist countries?

Mr. ASHLEY. No. I will say to the gentleman this bill has as its purpose the expansion of exports from the United States consistent with the national security of our country.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. It also deals with exports and imports.

Mr. ASHLEY. No. It does not deal with imports into the United States. It deals only with exports.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Because legislative history is especially important with respect to this legislation, I think it is essential that I make these few remarks.

At the outset, I should like to address a question to the gentleman from Ohio. I believe there is a complete understanding on this. When he mentioned military potential, does not the gentleman agree that the ability to control exports under the law is not tied in any way to the military significance or potential of such export; that the test to be applied is the test of detrimental effect on national security, regardless of any military potential or significance it may or may not have?

Mr. ASHLEY. The language of the report speaks for itself. There is no reference, if this is the point of the gentleman, to military potential. There is considerable reference to national security. Obviously, our national security is con-

ceived with the military potential of nations unfriendly to the United States.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. But the gentleman will agree that the "military significance or potential" words were in the Senate language and were specifically and purposefully taken out so as not to make that a specific factor or particular test; isn't that right?

Mr. ASHLEY. National security remains the test. I can only repeat that military potential elsewhere obviously affects our national security but it is not the only test or factor involved.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. I would again ask the gentleman, under the law as passed, isn't it true that there is no direction, in determining the effect of an export on the national security, to limit consideration, military significance, or potential?

Mr. ASHLEY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. That has been eliminated.

Mr. ASHLEY. It was felt that national security was the umbrella for military potential and other factors relating to national security.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Then I would ask the gentleman another question. In other words, the President for any reason may control and deny a license for any export which he determines would be detrimental to the national security of the United States?

Mr. ASHLEY. The gentleman is eminently correct; absolutely so.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. The agreement between the House and the Senate incorporated in the report can be summarized in two paragraphs.

First, it provides that the availability test shall not apply to those nations of the world which pose a threat to our national security.

Second, it limits the reporting requirements of the President to those instances where export licenses are required in the future and where such requirement is based on national security or foreign policy grounds notwithstanding the foreign availability referred to in the immediately preceding paragraph.

The provision requiring the President to report his reasons whenever export licenses are required is intended to apply prospectively, not retroactively. In other words, the rules, regulations, and requirements with respect to existing controls are continued in full force and effect under section 13 of the act, and the President need not report thereon or explain his reasons for such control and license requirements.

Section 13(b) of the act provides:

All outstanding delegations, rules, regulations, orders, licenses, or other forms of administrative action under the Export Control Act of 1949 or section 6 of the Act of July 2, 1940 (54 Stat. 714), shall, until amended or revoked, remain in full force and effect, the same as if promulgated under this Act.

Now, in conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I regret that my further remarks hardly reflect the holiday season.

Frankly, I am dissatisfied with the conference report but feel that the need for continuation of export controls un-

der export control legislation rather than the Trading With the Enemy Act outweighs my dissatisfaction with the report.

But let me say—and let it be known to all those interested in an updating of our export control policy—no great debt of gratitude is owed to the Senator from Minnesota nor the Senator from Maine. They would have let this legislation go down the drain and have exports controlled under the Trading With the Enemy Act rather than concede to reasonable criticism of their rather shoddily drafted product.

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, in all truth I did not yield to the gentleman for anything other than comments on the conference report.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Those comments are being made.

Mr. ASHLEY. But the comments that the gentleman is making with respect to Members of the other body are out of order, and I will not yield to the gentleman further for that purpose.

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. I do not intend to refer to the gentlemen from the other body again.

If I may continue, the awkwardness of some of the language in this report and the vagueness of all the new language is distressing to me. I care not to be associated with the drafting of the changes for the reasons stated. I think it is atrocious.

Mr. Speaker, I am further disturbed over the fact that the rather significant foreign trade policy consideration which was incorporated in the House language has been eroded by the language of the conference report.

Under the House language, we required the President to make a determination of its availability from all nations with which we have defense treaty commitments as a condition to the control of such export. The requirement that the President look at such foreign availability in every case has significance beyond the one factor of a two-factor test suggested in the Senate language. Under the Senate language, the President was required to first make a determination of the national security significance of an export and then determine that it was not readily available elsewhere; therefore, since the availability elsewhere was a separate test, it did not have impact upon the first factor of the Senate test, that is, the significance of the detrimental effect of the export on the national security. Since the ready availability elsewhere in the free world is a very real and important consideration in determining the strategic importance or significance of an export to an unfriendly nation, the House language provided a much better and more encompassing availability test.

Mr. Speaker, in offering the amendment relative to availability in the House and throughout our deliberations in subcommittee and committee regarding this facet of export control legislation, it was constantly emphasized by me and others that the thrust of the availability test was, to a great extent, an attempt to establish greater mutuality and uniformity

between the export control policy of this Nation and the export control policy of the rest of the free world, especially those nations of the free world with which we have defense treaty commitments and are joined together with us in the COCOM association.

By deleting the reference to examination of the availability from nations with which we have defense treaty commitments and inserting in lieu thereof a consideration of the availability under language which states "regardless of their—proposed exports—availability from nations other than any nation or combination of nations threatening the national security of the United States," we have done serious damage to the thrust of the House language which is aimed at greater mutuality and uniformity of export control policy with the whole free world.

I regret that adoption of the new conference language constitutes such a setback to the cause of multilateralism in this Nation's foreign trade policy. Admittedly, what we have now written is a slight step in that direction, but we have made that slight step by rejecting the potentially great strides which we could have made. I would hope that reconciliation of differences hereafter be accomplished with greater consideration of the larger context of policymaking rather than the limited scope of correction of administrative procedures and policies which is the primary goal, it seems, of the conference report we adopted today.

But, as previously stated, the substance of the changes, as clarified and explained in these remarks, does incorporate some of the thrust and meaning of the House amendment to section 4(b) adopted several days ago after the House defeated the first conference report. It also corrects some of its defects.

Therefore I intend to support and would urge support of the conference report even though I did not sign that conference report.

I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, let the Record show that I am absolutely, unequivocally, and diametrically opposed to this bill.

I withdraw my point of order.

So the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBER TO COMMITTEE

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res.

770) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 770

*Resolved*, That Philip M. Crane, of Illinois, be, and he is hereby, elected a member of the standing committees of the House on Banking and Currency and House Administration.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ADMINISTRATION'S MARITIME PROGRAM

(Mr. GARMATZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill which is designed to implement President Nixon's proposed 10-year program to revitalize the American merchant marine.

I want to emphasize that this legislation is cosponsored by 35 members of my House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as well as myself. It is also cosponsored by a number of Congressmen who are not members of my committee but are concerned about the future of the American merchant marine. This includes the majority whip, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOGGS), and the minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD).

The fact that many Democrats and Republicans have joined together to support this legislation is significant: It is indicative—especially of my committee—of the bipartisan, cooperative spirit with which we are attempting to reverse the alarming decline of our maritime industry.

I hope the same spirit of cooperation will now be displayed by all segments of the industry—including labor and management—so that this program can be made to work. I think the industry realizes that—as far as a maritime program is concerned—it is "now, or never." Everyone is going to have to hitch in his belt a few notches, and be willing to make a few sacrifices.

When President Nixon first presented his proposal for a long-range maritime program to our committee, I said at the time that it was a good program, and that I would support it.

The President first presented that program to Congress October 23, 1969. When the implementing legislation did not soon follow, I became naturally concerned about the time lag. I, therefore, announced on December 11, that my committee would begin a series of comprehensive hearings in January 1970 on a total maritime program. In that hearing schedule, I included a number of subjects which are not considered in the President's program. Among these are the Jones Act, passenger ships, inducement for ship construction in the domestic trades, an independent maritime agency bill, nuclear potential, and so forth. These matters are important and, I think should be included in a comprehensive maritime program.

The schedule of hearings already an-

nounced were based on the assumption that we would have in hand by the time the hearings commenced the legislative recommendations of the administration to implement the President's long-range maritime program. Accordingly, I do not think it will be necessary to reprogram our hearings to take account of the administration's legislative recommendations. I am confident that with the cooperation of spokesmen for the Government agencies, industry, and labor we can complete the hearings in all the subject areas I have proposed within the time frame I suggested.

I want to congratulate President Nixon; Maurice H. Stans, Secretary of Commerce; and Andrew E. Gibson, Maritime Administrator. They have kept their word and presented America with a new hope for its ailing maritime industry. I hope Congress will give it the support it deserves.

#### MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT

(Mr. McKNEALLY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McKNEALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise seriously to question a policy being pursued by the State Department and the administration. It is incredible that the long, drawn out period leading to negotiations following the 6-day war in 1967 between the Arabs and the State of Israel should be culminating in the way they are. It is understood that the Soviet Union and the other two parties were informed by our country that Israel should withdraw to the Egyptian border of 1967. Now we are informed that Israel is to withdraw to the Jordanian border with minimal changes. It occurs to me that this policy is based upon a calculation which works to the detriment of our friends and will lead, if it has not already done so, to a further unsettling of the situation bedeviling the Middle East.

Israel won the 1967 war. It threw its own soldiers into the fight. In a period of 6 heroic days, they redeemed again their right to exist as a nation. The issue was simple enough—whether Israel was to remain a sovereign state or was to be obliterated. In 1948, within 11 hours of the Declaration of Independence of the State of Israel, the United States recognized Israel's sovereignty. From that day on, it has been understood by all people that the policy of the United States would be in pursuance of its original show of friendship and support.

Over the years the American people of all faiths and nationalities have visited Israel and acclaimed the strength of its spirit and its stability. Time after time that spirit has been tested by the Arabs and time after time that spirit has not once been broken. It can, however, be broken by such behavior as we are witnessing in the present attempts at negotiations.

I might say to you, in addition, that all of this is leading to the Americanization of the negotiations in the Middle East, and I warn you, Mr. Speaker, it will lead to another Americanized conflict. As the political settlement of 1957

led to another war, so will this settlement as proposed lead to a conflict of immense proportions. There is only one way to serve the interest of all and that is to bring the parties to the conflict in 1967 and the conflicts before that to the negotiating table. Israel ran its war—it can run its diplomacy.

I spoke above of a calculation. That calculation is simply this. By concessions to the Soviet Union, it is expected that we shall appease them, and perhaps neutralize the Arabs in the Middle East. I am not unaware of the extent to which Russia has armed the Arab nations following their disastrous defeat in 1967. I am not unaware of their rising power in the Middle East, but I submit to you, Mr. Speaker, and to this House that the interest of the Soviet Union in the Middle East transcends their present involvement with the Arabs and even supersedes their hostility to the State of Israel.

The Soviets are working on a global scheme. If they can subvert the Arab nations and subdue and destroy Israel, they will have reached the Indian Ocean and the control of everything that touches it. One arm of the pincers movement will be secure. The other arm at this moment is strengthening rather successfully, it appears to me, through the Southeast of Asia and the heart of South Vietnam. If we pursue the policy in the Middle East that seems to be developing, we will have played into the hands of the Soviets.

Forget if you will, Mr. Speaker, the strong sentiments of sympathy, of solidarity, of confidence and of faith that many of us have for Israel. Forget its capacity to be born, its strength to live, its strength to dream, its struggle to teach its children the traditions, the aspirations, and the realities of an ancient faith. Forget if you will the thrust which resulted in Israel's birth. Israel came about after World War II largely because an ancient people were nearly destroyed in Europe. They were disappointed when other people who might have helped turned and looked the other way.

The Jews were lonely during those years because of the faults of other men. For Heaven's sake, do not make the Jews of Israel lonely again. The very basis of our policy should be to keep this one democratic state in the Middle East alive. If we cannot keep it alive out of compassion and friendship, let us keep it alive because of our own selfish self-interest. No matter what we forget, let us not forget that Israel is the bastion, on a far away shore, of Western values, Western culture, and free men. If this Nation forgets that, it will have abandoned a primary of its own existence.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, the policy as we understand it needs immediate re-vamping. Any policy concerning the Middle East must be based upon the central fact of upholding the State of Israel as the only bastion of freedom in that area and the only light in a darkening world.

#### PEACE IN ISRAEL

(Mr. KING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. McKNEALLY). I, too, am greatly disturbed by the attitude of the Secretary of State, Mr. Rogers, in attempting to dictate peace terms to the sovereign State of Israel. The result of his latest press releases has been to send a shiver of fear down the backs of all of us who have long supported Israel. We must not yield to Soviet influence. We must not become entrapped by Soviet schemes. Russia is not our friend; Israel is.

Earlier this session, I introduced House Resolution 234, which calls upon and urges the President among other things to bring about direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab States. This must be done. Israel won the war; it can and must be allowed to negotiate its own peace.

House Resolution 234 reads as follows:

#### H. RES. 234

Whereas an internal Middle East conflict inherently endangers the peace and well-being of the world community of nations; Whereas an open door in the Middle East is vital to the protection of NATO's southern flank and to the flow of world commerce;

Whereas by United Nations declaration Israel legally deserves the status and rights of a sovereign nation and the territorial integrity which such status entails;

Whereas many thousands lost their lives in the recent Middle East conflict; and

Whereas it is essential to avoid repeating the mistakes of 1956 which led to the resumption of hostilities in 1967: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that permanent peace in the Middle East can be achieved only if—

(1) the existence and sovereignty of Israel is acknowledged by the Arab nations;

(2) freedom of passage in the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba is guaranteed not only to Israel but to all nations;

(3) final settlement of the boundaries of the State of Israel is made and such boundaries are acknowledged by the Arab nations;

(4) effective restrictions are imposed upon the flow of arms into the Middle East from other members of the world community;

(5) all nations address themselves to a final and equitable solution of the refugee problem in the Middle East; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives, in order that lasting peace may be established in the Middle East, urges the President of the United States—

(1) to use all diplomatic resources at his command, including our membership in the United Nations, to work for the accomplishment of the five aforementioned objectives, and

(2) to oppose, as a precondition to the discussion and negotiation of the aforementioned five objectives, the relinquishment by Israel of territories possessed at the time the cease-fire was effectuated, and

(3) to oppose an imposed settlement either upon Israel or the Arab States, and

(4) to use every available means to bring about, through direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab States, the consummation of permanent peace treaties.

#### AMERICAN POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST

(Mr. LOWENSTEIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LOWENSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I

wish to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. McKNEALLY) this morning.

#### MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution voted at its meeting on November 5, 1969, to request that the Congressional Regents introduce legislation to authorize the construction of pavilions as additions to the National Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications and all other work incidental thereto.

As a member of the Board of Regents, I am complying with that request today.

The Board of Regents has prepared the following statement of justification for the legislation:

#### JUSTIFICATION

The National Museum of History and Technology (NMHT) is the center of historic research and education at the Smithsonian. It is fitting, therefore, that the Institution's observance of the Nation's Bicentennial in 1976 should be focused principally upon this Museum.

Yet this Museum, which has far surpassed all expectations in its popularity and in demands upon its resources, is already inadequate to accommodate the increased numbers of visitors and to display to best advantage its historical resources. Unless action is taken immediately to fit the Museum for its role in the Bicentennial, the Museum may prove unable to make the contribution the occasion demands.

#### INCREASED VISITORS, LIMITED SPACE

The number of visitors to NMHT is increasing steadily, even without the Bicentennial. In 1967, for example, the number of visitors to NMHT was nearly six million. The year 1976 will bring much larger numbers to the Mall and to the Museum.

Exhibit space in NMHT is already scarce. The historical collections are growing and special acquisitions of historical artifacts will be a part of the Museum's Bicentennial preparations. If the Museum is to fulfill its education role, to make a coherent and comprehensive statement about the growth of the United States it must now construct appropriate exhibit space.

To accommodate new permanent exhibits and to handle an unprecedented influx of Bicentennial visitors, the Smithsonian Institution proposes that two Bicentennial pavilions be added to the Museum of History and Technology.

#### THE BICENTENNIAL PAVILIONS

The Bicentennial Pavilions will become the focus of a great effort of research to interpret the first 200 years of the United States. Long after 1976, they will be the scene of important educational presentations revealing the special international nature of America's history.

As proposed, the two Pavilions will, with the present museum, provide a three-part complex in the National Museum of History and Technology.

#### THE FIRST PAVILION

The first pavilion, "A Nation From the Nations," will present the people who have settled America: their contributions, their trials, and their character. The theme would be the distinctive immigrant experience of

each period of American history and of each part of the country.

Topical exhibits would illuminate the rise of American civilization, emphasizing the contributions of all the different ethnic groups: political institutions and law influenced by other nations; technology, from English factory organizations to Dutch diamond cutting; the scientific, agricultural and mathematical contributions of the Germans, Danish, Swiss and Italians, and the many contributions of various peoples to American religion, art, architecture, education, science, sports and other fields.

#### THE SECOND PAVILION

The present Museum will continue to show the achievements of America: what the American people have accomplished together, from folk art to physics to human rights.

The second pavilion will provide the final phase of the Museum's Bicentennial presentation: "A Nation to the Nations." Its goal: to trace the influence of America on the world; the shaping power of our thought, industry and politics upon the world.

A final segment of this pavilion, entitled "Toward World Community," will show how Americans and their ideas of cooperation have helped shape and cement a world community.

#### A SCHOLARLY EFFORT

It should be noted that the Bicentennial Pavilions promise not only an effort in bricks and mortar, but a focal point for new and important scholarly activity.

As Secretary Ripley has said:

"We have failed to give the true historical picture, to describe the whole panorama of our cultures. Young people representing Negroes, Indians, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese and other subcultures are not given the evidence that they are part of the stream of history of the United States with a noble past, a vital present, and an unlimited future. If our Institution is to play a valid role in the Bicentennial of the American Revolution in 1976, we should be prepared to correct what is in effect a series of oversights in history, the history of our country and of the multiplicity of our people."

To this end, the Pavilion project will call upon many of the nation's greatest scholars as consultants. The Smithsonian hopes that such eminent social historians as Oscar Handlin, Samuel Eliot Morison, John Hope Franklin, Oscar Lewis, Richard Hofstadter, and others, will contribute to the Bicentennial Pavilion effort.

The paucity of scholarship both in immigration-history and in the history of American influence abroad gives us the opportunity to promote a deeper and wider discovery and understanding of our role in the world.

At a time when our nation is preoccupied with its internal divisions, when we are tempted to identify "minority" status with poverty and inequality, the Pavilions will channel our concern into a broad humanistic pride. They will remind all Americans that our "minorities" are the symbol of our peculiar strength and of our ties to all mankind.

#### COST

Each pavilion will provide approximately 25,000 square feet of additional floor space. Design, construction, site improvements and completion of interior furnishings are estimated to cost \$6,000,000.

The text of the bill is as follows:

#### H.R. 15420

A bill to authorize the construction of pavilions as additions to the National Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications and all other work incidental thereto

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the

Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are hereby authorized and directed to have prepared drawings and specifications for and to construct suitable pavilions as additions to the National Museum of History and Technology Building at 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. (with requisite equipment) for the use of the Smithsonian Institution, to be used for special exhibits in support of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution and thereafter for the use of the Smithsonian Institution, at a cost not to exceed \$6,000,000.

SEC. 2. That the preparation of said drawings and specifications, the design and erection of the building, and all work incidental thereto may be placed under the supervision of the Administrator of the General Services Administration in the discretion of the Board of Regents.

SEC. 3. That there are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution such sums, not to exceed \$6,000,000 as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That appropriations for this purpose, except such part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution in connection with this project, may be transferred to the General Services Administration for the performance of the work: *Provided further*, when so specified in the pertinent appropriation act, that amounts appropriated under this authorization are available without fiscal year limitation.

#### VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION'S MEDICAL PROGRAM FOR VETERANS

(Mr. TEAGUE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Speaker, although the President is making strenuous efforts to reduce expenditures in all Government departments and agencies, he has shown his concern for the medical care of our sick and disabled veterans by recently authorizing 1,500 additional full-time employees for the Veterans' Administration. Moreover, 83 percent of these employees were specifically earmarked for the hospital and medical program.

Despite this action by the President, and other significant developments, certain news items that have appeared in recent days in newspapers, and which have been highlighted in national TV news programs fail to present all of the facts regarding the Veterans' Administration's medical care program for veterans.

I am concerned that the general public, and, more importantly, our young Vietnam veterans may come to the belief that the Veterans' Administration is neither capable nor much concerned about providing proper hospital care for these younger veterans. Such a conclusion would be entirely erroneous. This Congress, the Veterans' Administration and the President of the United States are equally determined to provide—and are now providing—outstanding medical care which the Nation's veterans have most assuredly earned and deserve.

I am informed by high officials of the Veterans' Administration that these are the facts.

Some reports infer that "an avalanche" of Vietnam veterans are seeking

Veterans' Administration hospital treatment, but that Veterans' Administration facilities cannot provide the necessary beds. Nothing could be further from the truth. These reports overstate the demand, and underestimate the Veterans' Administration's capacity for meeting the demand that actually exists.

Vietnam veterans have full and equal eligibility for Veterans' Administration hospital care with veterans of all other wars. An accurate measure of the present demand is demonstrated by the fact that of some 86,000 patients in the Veterans' Administration's 166 hospitals at this very moment, fewer than 6,000 are Vietnam era veterans. In the past fiscal year, of the more than 800,000 Veterans' Administration patients treated, only 44,000—or slightly more than 5 percent—were Vietnam veterans who required hospitalization.

Based on experience to date, the total of Vietnam veterans requiring treatment probably will reach about 60,000 in this fiscal year, and the Veterans' Administration has the capacity to meet the gradually increasing hospitalization needs of our younger veterans. Thanks in large part to farsighted legislation initiated by our House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, plus constantly improving treatment methods, the Veterans' Administration is treating more than 150,000 additional patients than it could accommodate a decade ago.

The Veterans' Administration appropriations bill recently signed by the President includes \$1.5 billion for medical care—the highest sum devoted to this purpose in the history of the Veterans' Administration. The amount is about \$68 million over last year's appropriations, and more than \$180 million in excess of amounts available in the 1968 fiscal year.

Although much has been said about the inadequacy of Veterans' Administration hospital staffs, the staffing ratio between medical employees and patients is constantly improving. The ratio for all types of Veterans' Administration hospitals in this fiscal year is about 127 employees for each 100 patients. The ratio was 121 to 100 last year; 117 to 100 the year before, and only 104 to 100 in fiscal year 1966.

It has been alleged that physicians are leaving the Veterans' Administration program in disproportionate numbers. This is not borne out by the latest statistics. As of September 30, 1969, the Veterans' Administration had 4,954 full-time physicians—including 799 hard-to-get psychiatrists. This is 190 more doctors than VA had just 6 months earlier, including 26 more psychiatrists.

Many of the critics who mistakenly claim that physicians are not attracted to the Veterans' Administration medical program, infer that this has occurred principally because of a major reduction in medical research and medical education and training funds. The truth is that the Veterans' Administration now has a medical research budget of \$57.6 million, which is 20 percent higher than last year, and 26 percent higher than the year before—and is currently funding the medical education and training pro-

grams at an all-time high level of \$87 million, a sum \$11.4 million higher than the year before.

It has been claimed that the Veterans' Administration was loading its psychiatric patients with chemicals and, thus was dooming young Vietnam veterans to perpetual stays in mental hospitals.

The psychotropic drugs now used throughout the medical world, have nearly doubled the turnover of mental patients in all mental hospitals. The Veterans' Administration, through its cooperative studies, has scientifically established the proper use of these drugs. As a result, the Veterans' Administration monthly turnover of psychiatric patients in the past fiscal year was 18.4 percent. The turnover was 15.4 percent the year before, and was 12.7 percent and 10.6 percent in the 2 years before that. In fiscal year 1950—before the Veterans' Administration's pioneering work with these drugs—the turnover rate was only 5.3 percent.

I want to assure our Vietnam veterans and the American people that the Nation's veterans now have, and will continue to have the finest medical care possible in our Veterans' Administration hospitals. I also know that no one is more determined that this should be so than President Nixon and his administration.

#### AMERICAN POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST FAILS TO SERVE PEACE

(Mr. PUCINSKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I believe that Secretary of State Rogers is playing a very dangerous game in the policy he has assumed in the Middle East, particularly the policy he has proposed for the solution of the Arab-Israel problem.

I believe the Secretary is totally unmindful of the fact that there is a whole new problem in the Middle East since the Soviet Union has come into the Middle East and has moved in on that situation. I believe the policy of parity in arms in the Middle East which this country has followed for many years is no longer realistic when we consider that the Soviet Union has given Egypt 960 jet fighters and has given the Syrians 460 jet fighters and has rearmed completely the Arab armies and is now stirring up aggression in the Middle East.

In my judgment it is folly for our State Department to fail to see that, unless we give Israel the kind of arms she needs to defend herself and to have a balance of power in the Middle East, we are actually inviting a major disaster in that part of the world.

I was astounded to hear the Secretary now is suggesting an imposition of terms on Israel which neither Israel nor the Arab States have had anything to say about. We remember well the result of Yalta and we remember well the result of the other international agreements where the major powers have tried to determine the destinies of small countries, and we know what happens.

I suggest Mr. Rogers seriously reconsider his policy and that Mr. Rogers

indeed move in the direction of forcing the Arabs and the Israelis to sit down and work this problem out for themselves.

There are those who say the Israelis are the aggressors. I think we have to understand what the situation is. Here is a nation of 2.5 million people gallantly and heroically and valiantly trying to stem the tide of 100 million whose leaders have publicly stated they will not rest until Israel is driven into the sea. So Israel cannot under any circumstances permit any kind of build up of strength anywhere along her many borders. The moment she lets two or three pockets of strength build up, she is through. So the Israelis have had to take a calculated risk because they are fighting against great odds.

I think it is high time that we Americans recognize the survival of a free Israel is not a sentimental journey for the Jewish people alone but it is in the highest interest of the United States.

What happens in the Middle East may very well control and determine the future of this world. There is an old saying that he who controls Africa controls the world. The rich natural resources of that African Continent have always been the great ambition of the Soviet Union. Little Israel alone stands today in the way of the complete domination by the Soviet Union of the Middle East.

So I say, Mr. Speaker, it is a naive policy Mr. Rogers is following today. I believe the United States ought to publicly declare that the survival of Israel is in the highest interests of the United States and of all free nations, and act accordingly. If Israel needs 200 Phantom jets, give her 200 Phantom jets to maintain peace. The only way we will have peace in the Middle East is to let Israel be strong enough to defend herself. If we forget this nation we will see the Soviet Union dominating the Middle East, dominating Southeast Asia, and dominating Europe. There is no question that this is coming unless we act decisively.

That is why I say there is reason to believe that the State Department is on a collision course in the Middle East. Two objectives are the motivation which may lead to a point of no return: first, the desire to appease the Soviet Union in the hope that by such appeasement the Soviet Union will reciprocate by attempting to gain concessions for us from Hanoi and second, the desire by the United States to regain the lost amity once enjoyed in her relationship with the Arab nations. Both attempts are pregnant with danger for the United States. The lessons of Yalta should have taught our State Department that the appeasement of the Soviet Union can only bring tragedy in its wake. Because of its present involvement with Communist China the Soviet Union may give the impression that she is willing to abandon her Communist expansionism in exchange for friendly relations with the United States. This is sheer hypocrisy. There is a better way for the Soviet Union to demonstrate her peaceful intentions: By allowing the peoples of Eastern and Central Europe to hold free elections. I am sure that the United States would applaud such action

and offer many concrete acts of friendship once that is done. But not until such time ought we to rely on Soviet promises.

The desire to regain friendly relations with the Arab States is commendable. The United States should attempt to achieve friendly relations with all nations. But at what cost? How is one to measure friendly relations? And with whom do we seek friendly relations—with the people of the Arab States or with their dictators? Are we attempting to appease Nasser? If we are, then I hold that the American people ought to be appraised of that fact. In my opinion, appeasement is a mistaken policy. A man who sees war as the only solution to the problems in the Middle East is not my idea of a man in whom the American people should have trust and confidence. By contrast, how does the Prime Minister of Israel state her case?

Mrs. Golda Meir declared:

We have decided, that as far as it lies within our power, and to the extent that it depends on us this is going to be the last war that will be fought between the Arab States and us. We don't ask them for a love declaration but that they must acquiesce to our existence in the area. They will be there forever. We ask them to live with us in peace—for our part, in cooperation.

Any concessions made to Nasser will not be interpreted by anyone as a victory for us. It will, in deed and in fact, be a defeat for the United States and a victory for the Soviet Union.

The problems of the Middle East can be solved only when the principals themselves are made to sit down at the conference table. I am sure the Israelis would not object, no matter what the shape of the table may be. Instead of pressuring the Israelis, as is now being done, the United States would do well to take a more positive stand on the side of Israel, not on the side of the Soviet Union.

#### GI EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

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

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, I deplore the fact that Congress has failed to take final action on a broader veterans' education benefit bill this year. It is my fervent hope that action on an increased GI education bill will be the first order of business when the Congress reconvenes in January.

It is my belief that the increases being proposed are inadequate, because they fall far short of today's realities. The House passed a 30-percent hike, raising benefits from \$130 to \$170 monthly. However, the Senate passed the Yarrow-Cranston bill, similar to my own proposal, providing for a 50-percent boost to \$190 monthly. The difference must now be reconciled by a Senate-House conference, which I hope will swiftly be convened when Congress returns.

Another major difference in the bills passed by both houses, was that the Senate passed an amendment sponsored by Senator CRANSTON, which I sponsored

in the House, setting up a PREP program, a remedial education incentive effort to encourage more Vietnam GI's to use their educational benefits. The House failed to act on this amendment.

Indecision on this matter of GI benefits vitally affects the Nation's future. GI education costs should be considered a part of the cost of waging war. I do not hear anyone asking that we skimp in the cost of weapons to help our men defend themselves.

In June of 1944 this Nation undertook a bold new commitment in the area of veterans' benefits with the passage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Among other provisions, this act, popularly known as the GI bill, established a program to help returning war veterans obtain an education.

The response to this program was immediate and immense. More than half of the 15 million veterans returning from service in World War II took advantage of it to further their education. Under a similar program enacted for veterans of the Korean war period, another 2.4 million ex-servicemen received educational assistance, and the number of veterans who have participated in the current program for those serving in the post-Korean period has already passed the million mark.

It is not possible, of course, to measure precisely the long-range effects of these programs of educational assistance for veterans, but we can, in general terms, be confident that every dollar spent for such purposes is a dollar wisely invested.

Education is after all, as Abraham Lincoln once said, "the most important subject which we as a people can be engaged in." We do, moreover, know that on the average the more education an individual receives, the higher his lifetime earnings will be. In a very real sense, then, we may look forward to repayment with interest of whatever we spend on veterans' educational allowances in the form of the taxes to be paid on incomes which might otherwise never be earned. For this reason, failure to maintain these educational allowances at a level which will encourage our veterans to go back to school and enable them to stay in school would be false economy of the very worst kind.

#### CHANGING POLICY TOWARD MIDDLE EAST SOLUTION

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the Middle East is a powder keg fused with big power politics and lit with deep emotional issues of sovereignty and survival. How this problem—this crisis—can be resolved has troubled me for some time. Every person concerned with world peace must think about the Middle East and the possible strains, conflicts, and destruction it can create throughout the world.

Until now, my position had been in the formative stage. My first appraisal of the

conflict led me to the belief that the United Nations must play a crucial role along with the big powers to resolve the problem. In this regard, I did not cosponsor the many resolutions which advocated direct talks between the hostile nations.

I still firmly believe that through the efforts of the U.N. and major powers of the world a true peace can be obtained. It is through these bodies that I am looking for economic aid, refugee assistance, and a world leadership and guidance in obtaining a lasting peace. However, I have reevaluated the situation and now believe and would like to be associated with those who advocate that an immediate end to the continuous undeclared war can be found in direct talks between the hostile nations.

The reasons for my new position are multifold. I have watched the United Nations debate the merits of the 1967 war while one nation became the victor. This demonstrated to me the importance of a preventive role of the U.N. and the likelihood of its direct intervention in another all-out war.

The problems in Vietnam and the ineffectiveness of the present negotiations in Paris provide a good lesson. If we are to avoid another Vietnam, and more dependent relationships, we must permit hostile nations to independently negotiate their own peace—if they are to control and operate their own governments.

I am greatly distressed by the recent pro-Arab foreign policy statement by our Secretary of State. If the United States is to become a viable agent in the search for peace in the Middle East, we must demonstrate no bias in our views and vested interests. This was not shown by the Secretary's recent declaration. The huge arsenal buildup by the Soviet Union in the Arab world coupled with the neglect by the United States, Britain, and France in the survival of the only democratic nation in the Middle East produces great concern for the real prospects of an immediate peace and the role of the United States in the search for that peace.

The answer to Middle East crisis must be found not in military terms, but in solutions which emphasize peaceful coexistence, recognition of the sovereignties of the area, and their right to peaceful existence, recognition of refugee problems and their right to live, and recognition of nonmilitary expressions of hostility.

#### CONGRESSMEN CALL ON PRESIDENT TO NEGOTIATE WITH INDIAN PEOPLE ABOUT ALCATRAZ ISLAND

(Mr. BROWN of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, Alcatraz Island long stands out as a poignant symbol of our civilization.

For years it was "the Rock," an impregnable prison fortress—its image one of solitude, repression. Today, though, Alcatraz begins to assume a new, more

positive, role. To American Indian people a saga now taking place on Alcatraz is a milestone. It represents a real breakthrough to them, an escape by the Indian people from a series of private and public binds imposed by our society.

Since early November—and in the face of persistent official harassment—Indian people have "occupied" Alcatraz Island, not as a conquest, but instead as a means of pointing out the tragic place of the Indian people in this society. The occupation of Alcatraz by the Indians has been a harmless, yet effective, method of bringing to the attention of the American people the fact that we have neglected the cultural needs of today's Indians.

To date, Government Indian policies have been patronizing, treating them like children, and further alienating the Indian people and destroying their rich culture. One has only to read recent books by young Indians such as Vine Deloria and Scott Momaday, and by the Indians who wrote the moving study "Our Brothers' Keeper" under auspices of the Citizen's Advocacy Center, to understand the impact of the Government's futile attempts to assimilate Indian people into the "mainstream of American life."

Assimilation, termination, the entire list of Indian policies have failed miserably. There are more Indians in America today than ever before, we are spending more than ever on various Indian programs; yet, the Indian people consistently rank as the poorest, most illiterate, short-lived and distant members of our society.

Therefore, Alcatraz is critically important. It is a move by the Indian people themselves. Unfortunately—and tragically—the Government has failed them. Now, Indians have decided to peacefully take destiny into their own hands.

I view the Alcatraz experience as no "renegade" act. The island is barren, crumbling, isolated, seemingly unwanted by the Government which owns the property. While various proposals for the island have been made since the prison was abandoned, virtually all have been rejected as unfeasible for one reason or another.

I assume that had not the Indians moved onto the island, it would have gone unused, unnoticed for years. Over that period, it would be a continual cost for the Government; but, while it may be a debit for Government, for the Indian people it poses many immediate benefits.

On Alcatraz the Indians are doing something positive. They have created a living community on the island. And their future plans are both feasible and viable. Instead of a casino or a gold rush days exposition, two possible alternative suggestions bantered about at one time or another for Alcatraz, the Indian people envision using the facilities on the island to set up a cultural center and educational complex.

Along with a surprisingly large number of my colleagues, I support the Indian people in their plans and their vision. Three weeks ago I met with some of the Indians from Alcatraz—the group is known as the Alcatraz relief fund—

at the American Indian Center in San Francisco, and I indicated that I would do all I could to help the Indian people in their efforts to gain title to the island.

Last week, a meeting was held in my Washington office. The relief fund was represented by Mr. Browning Pipestem of the Arnold & Porter law firm, the fund's Washington counsel. Mr. Pipestem had just returned from San Francisco, and we discussed the current situation on Alcatraz.

As a result of that meeting, Representative OGDEN REID and I decided to introduce legislation to assist the Indian people in their plans to obtain title to Alcatraz. The language contained in the joint resolution we are introducing today was approved at a meeting this past weekend by the Indians on the island.

Now, Representative REID and I have been joined by nine of our colleagues to sponsor a House joint resolution. This resolution directs the President to initiate immediate negotiations with delegated representatives of the Alcatraz relief fund and any other appropriate representatives of the American Indian community with the objective of transferring unencumbered title in fee of Alcatraz Island to the relief fund or any other designated organization of the American Indian community.

Joining with Mr. REID and me in this measure are: JONATHAN B. BINGHAM, SHIRLEY CHISHOLM, DONALD M. FRASER, ALLARD K. LOWENSTEIN, ABNER J. MIKVA, OGDEN R. REID, BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, EDWARD R. ROYBAL, WILLIAM F. RYAN, and LOUIS STOKES. In addition, Representative TOM REES expressed his wish to be associated with this resolution.

This resolution is but a first step. Next session I plan to sponsor a broad legislative proposal aiming to establish Government-funded, but Indian-run, cultural centers and educational systems geared to the needs and objectives of the Indian people.

For too long, the relationship between our Government and the Indian people has been distressingly dismal. Alcatraz can be a significant turning point in that relationship, and I pray that President Nixon will begin these important negotiations as soon as possible.

#### LABOR DEPARTMENT SHOULD INVESTIGATE

(Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on December 9, 1969, members of the United Mine Workers of America voted for their international officers. In an unprecedented move, the challenger for UMWA president, Joseph A. Yablonski, had posted about 2,000 volunteer election observers at many of the polls throughout the country. Thus, he was able to document many new violations of the UMWA constitution and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act. Pursuant to LMRDA requirements, Mr. Yablonski invoked the union's internal remedies on December 18, 1969,

when he wrote to the UMWA international tellers and the union's three top officers, W. A. Boyle, George J. Titler, and John Owens, challenging the December 9 election and setting out in detail the grounds for his challenge. All of this material was submitted to the Department of Labor. Some of it had already appeared in the RECORD—July 15, 1963; July 29, 1965; and December 3, 1966. The rest of the information, including election day violations, I am including in today's RECORD. The Secretary of Labor has authority under section 601 of LMRDA to make an investigation in connection with the December 9 election. As the following documented information reveals, the Secretary of Labor should investigate these matters.

I am cognizant that there are those who would prefer to forgive and forget any election, once it is over. I submit that law and order should not be suspended, either during or after an election campaign. We have an obligation to insure that the law of the land is fully enforced. There follow the documents to which I have referred:

DECEMBER 18, 1969.

Messrs. W. A. BOYLE, president; GEORGE J. TITLER, vice president; and JOHN OWENS, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MESSRS. BOYLE, TITLER, AND OWENS: Section 402 of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 requires that I invoke the remedies available under the UMWA Constitution prior to filing a complaint with the Secretary of Labor to invalidate the election of December 9.

The UMWA Constitution is not clear on what remedies are open to me inside the Union. I submit this letter and the enclosed letter to the International Tellers and appendices thereto and request that they be treated as my effort to exhaust any and all available remedies within the UMWA to invalidate the December 9 election as violative of the UMWA Constitution and LMRDA, all as described in massive detail in the enclosed letter and appendices.

I desire to present this matter to the International Executive Board at its next meeting. Secretary Owens has informed me that the Board would be called to consider my letter concerning your financial peculations. Either at that meeting or at one specially called to consider your election violations, I will present to the International Executive Board the matters covered by the enclosed letter to the International Tellers and appendices.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH A. YABLONSKI.

DECEMBER 18, 1969.

International Tellers WILLIAM CALPIN, CLYDE W. RUNIONS, and EDWARD A. LAZUR, United Mine Workers of America, Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: For the following reasons I hereby challenge the December 9, 1969 election for International Officers:

1. All of the conduct, unlawful under the UMWA Constitution and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (LMRDA), set forth in Mr. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.'s July 9, 1969 letter to Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz, attached hereto as Appendix A.
2. All of the conduct, unlawful under the UMWA Constitution and LMRDA, set forth in Mr. Rauh's July 18, 1969 letter to Secretary Shultz, attached hereto as Appendix B.
3. All of the conduct, unlawful under the

UMWA Constitution and LMRDA, set forth in Mr. Rauh's July 25, 1969 letter to Secretary Shultz, attached hereto as Appendix C.

4. All of the conduct, unlawful under the UMWA Constitution and LMRDA, set forth in Mr. Rauh's July 30, 1969 letter to Secretary Shultz, attached hereto as Appendix D.

5. All of the conduct, unlawful under the UMWA Constitution and LMRDA, set forth in Mr. Rauh's August 13, 1969 letter to Secretary Shultz, attached hereto as Appendix E.

6. All of the conduct, unlawful under the UMWA Constitution and LMRDA, set forth in Mr. Rauh's December 1, 1969 letter to Secretary Shultz, attached hereto as Appendix F.

7. All of the conduct, unlawful under the UMWA Constitution and LMRDA and in breach of Secretary-Treasurer Owens' Letter of Instructions sent to UMWA local unions pursuant to representations made on behalf of UMWA to Judge George Hart in Civil Action No. 3061-69, set forth in the affidavit of Joseph A. ("Chip") Yablonski, who coordinated my campaign effort in the field, attached hereto as Appendix G.

8. All of the conduct, unlawful under the UMWA Constitution and LMRDA, set forth in the affidavit of Clarice R. Feldman, attached hereto as Appendix H.

There is no need to repeat here what is set forth in those eight appendices. What they show, in a word, is that Tony Boyle stole the election through massive violations of the UMWA Constitution and LMRDA unprecedented in the history of the American trade union movement. His campaign can best be described as a great treasury raid in which he converted the dues of honest mine workers and elderly pensioners to his personal campaign and used the personnel of the UMWA as though they were his private servants.

These eight appendices demonstrate that the election must be set aside because of the massive violations up to election day, including already judicially-adjudicated violations of Title IV of LMRDA; that it must be set aside because of the massive violations on election day; and that it must be set aside because of the massive violations of the UMWA Constitution in counting the votes cast in unconstitutional bogey locals. The election must be set aside for each of these reasons separately. Taken together they make an overwhelming case binding on the mind and conscience of all honest men.

Tellers, stand up before it's too late. I, too, once submitted to the discipline of Tony Boyle. But I shall die an honest man because I finally rejected that discipline. I realized at long last that there are values so great in this world that the time had come to stand up and be counted for decency in our union and a better life for the miners we represent. Your conscience will have to be your guide.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH A. YABLONSKI.

LAW OFFICES RAUH AND SILARD,  
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1969.

HON. GEORGE P. SHULTZ,  
Secretary of Labor, Department of Labor,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On July 9, 1969, Joseph A. Yablonski, candidate for President of the United Mine Workers of America, and H. Elmer Brown, candidate for Vice President thereof, requested an immediate and continuing investigation of the illegal activities of the incumbent UMWA officers who are seeking to prevent the nomination of Mr. Yablonski and Mr. Brown for those offices. I am writing on behalf of Mr. Yablonski and Mr. Brown once again to set forth additional pieces of information supporting our earlier request for an investigation. I can truthfully be said that there has never been the equal in massive violations of fed

eral law to what the officers of the UMWA are now doing.

Initially, it should be pointed out that a copy of the July 9th letter was served the same day upon W. A. ("Tony") Boyle, President, George J. Titler, Vice President, and John Owens, Secretary-Treasurer, with a request that the Union or its governing Board or officers bring suit to remedy the breaches of trust by the incumbent UMWA officers and those working with them as enumerated in the July 9th letter to you. That request was, in effect, rejected in a letter from Mr. Edward Carey, General Counsel of the UMWA, dated July 14, 1969, a copy of which was sent to you. But the significant thing about Mr. Carey's letter was not his rejection of our request; rather it was his calculated failure to deny practically every assertion in our letter to you, a denial which would have carried the penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Incidentally, in the two instances where Mr. Carey did make statements of fact, they are without foundation. The suggestion in Mr. Carey's letter that Mr. Yablonski was somehow involved in the change of the UMWA Constitution in 1964 to require 50 nominations from local unions rather than 5 has no support in any record of the UMWA and is incorrect. The statement of fact—Mr. Carey's denial that "an attorney for the UMWA deliberately sought to sabotage the mailing"—falls in the face of the actual facts. After Judge Corcoran issued his preliminary injunction on June 20, 1969, directing the UMWA to send out Mr. Yablonski's campaign literature, lawyers for the UMWA and Mr. Yablonski worked out an arrangement under which a non-profit bulk mailing permit was obtained by the UMWA from the Silver Spring, Maryland, Post Office (Permit No. 542). It was understood that this permit was acquired for the purpose of distributing Mr. Yablonski's campaign literature pursuant to Judge Corcoran's Order. While Mr. Yablonski's literature, under the label "Miners for Yablonski," was on the printing press and after the postal authorities had approved use of said permit by Mr. Yablonski, Mr. Willard Owens, a lawyer for the UMWA and son of Secretary-Treasurer John Owens, called Mr. Harold E. McKnight, the relevant official of the Post Office Department, and informed him that an organization of private individuals, i.e., "Miners for Yablonski," was attempting to use the UMWA non-profit bulk mailing permit. Mr. Owens further told Mr. McKnight that "Miners for Yablonski" was not the same entity as UMWA and that therefore he thought they should not be allowed to use the UMWA bulk mailing permit. He did not mention the fact that the UMWA were under federal injunction to mail out Mr. Yablonski's literature under their aegis nor that UMWA had obtained the non-profit bulk mailing permit for the express purpose of this very mailing. Only after this deception was uncovered by Mr. Yablonski's counsel was the matter rectified at the Post Office and the mailing consummated.

Mr. Carey's calculated failure to deal with the factual allegations in our letter of July 9, 1969, adds urgency to our request to the Labor Department for immediate action.

We desire, in addition, to submit certain further information corroborating the UMWA's course of illegal conduct, which has come to our attention since delivery of the earlier letter to you:

1. Referring to paragraph 2 of our July 9th letter, we can now report that Judge Corcoran again ruled for Mr. Yablonski on July 15, 1969 (Civil Action No. 1799-69), holding Mr. Boyle's removal of Mr. Yablonski from his office as acting director of Labor's Non-Partisan League to be an illegal reprisal against him for exercising rights under LMRDA and directing Mr. Yablonski's reinstatement. In other words, Mr. Boyle has

now been found, on the judicial record, twice to have been in flagrant violation of LMRDA.

2. With respect to paragraph 3 of our earlier letter, Mr. Yablonski has not yet fully recovered from the blow knocking him unconscious at the campaign meeting on June 28, 1969. We understand that the Department of Justice is still investigating this violence against Mr. Yablonski.

3. With respect to paragraph 5 of the earlier letter, those working for Mr. Boyle have continued to approach and to direct supporters of Mr. Yablonski to switch to Mr. Boyle and have threatened later reprisal if they do not do so. Among those so approached, in addition to others already mentioned, are Charles Shawkey, a local union president at Boomer, West Virginia.

4. With respect to paragraphs 8 and 9 dealing with the discriminatory dechartering of local unions to avoid Yablonski-Brown nominations, that process continues unabated. UMWA Local 7488, Oakwood, Virginia, and its President, Tom Owens, strongly support Mr. Yablonski. In order to avoid a nomination of Mr. Yablonski, a paid official of trustee UMWA District 28 tried to force Local 7488 into a merger with a larger nearby local and, failing in that, literally snatched the official seal of the local and escaped therewith with local union members in hot pursuit. Although the official seal was recovered on a writ of replevin, the threat of discriminatory dechartering still looms.

5. With respect to paragraphs 10, 11, and 12 of the earlier letter, the pattern of surprise meetings and surprise nominations continues. On July 5, 1969, without any prior notice and even before the nominating period had officially commenced, the same violation of law occurred as in UMWA Local 7113. This time it was Local Union 9603, Ragland, West Virginia. Only approximately a dozen of the more than two hundred local union members were present at this July 5th meeting, no notice of nominations having been given. One "Rusty" Runyon, a recently appointed paid employee of trustee UMWA District 17, successfully sprung a surprise nomination for the Boyle team upon the local union meeting.

6. Next, on July 14, 1969, the same type of surprise nomination was perpetrated upon UMWA Local 5582, Frackville, Pennsylvania. There, again, and as in all these instances in violation of the UMWA Constitution, no notices were posted or appeared in local newspapers informing the local union members that nominations were to be held at this regularly scheduled local union meeting.

7. Next, on July 16, 1969, about thirty members attended the regularly scheduled meeting of UMWA Local Union 1686, St. Clair, Pennsylvania. Again no notice had been given that nominations would be conducted at this meeting; and again a surprise nomination for the Boyle ticket was sprung, this time by one William Martin, brother-in-law of John Reddington, a UMWA trustee District 25 Executive Board member, who was also present. Despite the surprise, the opposition to Mr. Boyle became obvious. An attempt to close nominations immediately after the nomination of the Boyle ticket failed. Thereupon, James DeAngelo nominated Mr. Yablonski. In view of the threatening presence of paid District officials working for Mr. Boyle, Mr. DeAngelo demanded that the vote on nominations be by secret ballot. Reddington, in effect taking over the meeting, prevented the secret ballot; instead a voice vote was announced in favor of the Boyle ticket though no count whatever was taken.

8. An equal, if not more flagrant, violation of LMRDA occurred the same day at the regularly scheduled meeting of UMWA Local Union 807, Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. The president of that local, one John Karlavage, is also a paid official of the UMWA trustee District 25 and was the leading instigator

of the disruption of the campaign rally in Shenandoah referred to in paragraph 4 of our earlier letter. No notice was given that this regularly scheduled meeting would consider nominations. Compounding the absence of notice of nominations, Mr. Karlavage got a few people together in the meeting room and nominated the Boyle team even before the time of the regularly scheduled meeting and after a number of members, who had come in to pay their dues, left before the meeting opened because they were not informed that nominations would occur.

9. Mr. Karlavage was equally active the day before, i.e., on July 15, 1969, at UMWA Local 1516, Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. There, the only notices posted were at remote job sites long since abandoned by the mining industry. Approximately twelve members attended this meeting, which nevertheless unanimously nominated Mr. Yablonski. However, Mr. Karlavage, the paid official of UMWA District 25 referred to in the previous paragraph, and other District officials, lingered behind after the meeting of Local 1516 and attempted to prevent the nomination going forward in due course.

10. With respect to paragraph 13 of the earlier letter, UMWA funds are continuing to be expended to prevent Yablonski-Brown nominations at an ever-accelerating pace. On July 13, 1969, incumbent UMWA officers Boyle, Titler, and Owens and their associates staged a "health and safety" rally at Welch, West Virginia. This rally, run at UMWA expense, was not the usual "health and safety" meeting; it was an out-and-out Boyle team election rally. Chartered buses, providing free transportation to the meeting, displayed large signs and placards (some professionally made) urging support of the Boyle ticket. Justin McCarthy, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, utilized his office to arrange local radio and other advertising for the rally. Campaign literature urging re-election of the Boyle team was widely distributed at the rally. Eight of the rally's eleven organizers were appointed officials of trustee UMWA District 29.

11. With respect to paragraph 14 of the earlier letter, the anonymous and libelous sheet about Mr. Yablonski, prepared by Mr. McCarthy, has continued to be circulated by those working with Mr. Boyle. It is highly significant that Mr. McCarthy has not under oath or otherwise, denied the charge made to the Secretary of Labor in the earlier letter that, in direct breach of trust, he wrote this anonymous and libelous sheet.

12. With respect to paragraph 15 of the earlier letter, the United Mine Workers Journal of July 15, 1969, is a most obvious campaign document for Mr. Boyle. His name appears favorably 34 times in 24 pages; statements such as these stand out:

"It would not be too much of an exaggeration to say that Lewis and his union saved the coal industry as we know it today. Only the solid rock of the joint wage agreement kept the price structure from being totally wrecked by cut-throat operators and for years on end it was the only stable element in a strife-torn business. . . .

"In his last days, men challenging the present leadership of the union called upon him to 'save' it. There is no evidence that he ever deigned to acknowledge such a demand from crusader Ralph Nader, which will come as no surprise to those who know that Lewis groomed Tony Boyle as his eventual successor and heir" (p. 13).

Also:

"Ghizzoni [International Executive Board Member] warned his audience to beware of certain 'crackpots' who would destroy the effective leadership of the United Mine Workers of America. He drew a warm round of applause when he said the miners' slogan was 'Stick and Stay With Tony Boyle All the Way.'"

Still no single mention of Mr. Yablonski. 13. With respect to paragraph 16 of the earlier letter, it is understood that the FBI has already received statements from several UMWA employees who were forced to assist in the conversion of union funds into Mr. Boyle's election campaign chest.

14. With respect to paragraph 17 of the earlier letter, the Boyle team continues to utilize the list of officers of local unions and continues to refuse to turn over the same list to Mr. Yablonski for like utilization.

15. But even all this is not the end. Local union presidents of pensioner locals in Southern Illinois are being offered \$150-\$200 each to coerce their locals into nominating incumbent Boyle and to block nominations for the Yablonski-Brown ticket.

16. The direct purchase of votes is also a Boyle team tactic. One James Manfredi, working for Mr. Boyle, offered to pay \$5 a vote for Boyle at a nomination election of Local Union 688, Fredericktown, Pennsylvania.

17. Paid officials of trustee UMWA District 17 were present at campaign rallies of Mr. Yablonski and Mr. Brown held in Matewan and Beckley, West Virginia, on Sunday, July 13, 1969. These officials, armed with tape recorders, compiled lists of Yablonski-Brown supporters attending the rallies, informed certain of them that the fact of their presence at the Yablonski-Brown rally was known and would be taken into consideration by District and International officials, and otherwise made clear that reprisal and intimidation would be meted out to persons attending Yablonski-Brown functions.

The case made against the incumbent officers of the United Mine Workers is so overwhelming that it seems hard to believe that there can be any question about the Department of Labor making the investigation for which Mr. Yablonski and Mr. Brown are asking. Now, nine days into the 30-day nominating period, we repeat that request even more urgently than in our earlier letter.

We make one additional request about which there also should be no question. We ask you to send our letter of July 9, 1969, and this letter to Mr. Boyle and request an official response to the charges made therein. The UMWA officials have been very careful not to deny to the Department of Labor the charges made in our original letter; rather Mr. Carey has merely sent you a copy of his letter to the undersigned which avoids answering the charges. We do not believe the Boyle team will submit a direct answer to the Department either under oath or under the penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

The Department has two ways to test out our allegations—by its own investigation and by its demand for a responsive statement from the UMWA. To make the LMRDA a reality rather than a formality we ask the Secretary to do both—now.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.,

Attorney for Joseph A. Yablonski and H. Elmer Brown.

LAW OFFICES, RAUH AND SILARD,

Washington, D.C., July 30, 1969.

HON. GEORGE P. SHULTZ,

Secretary of Labor, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: With further reference to our letter of July 25, 1969, we enclose a copy of an affidavit of Wanson Ray Hutchinson, President of UMWA Local Union 1374 referred to in paragraph 15 of that letter. In the interest of precision, which was not possible in the rush on the telephone last Thursday night, we ask that you substitute this affidavit for paragraph 15 of the letter. You will note that the affidavit makes the same essential point as does paragraph 15, namely, the effort of District officials sup-

porting the Boyle candidacy to prevent nominations for Mr. Yablonski already made from going forward in due time to the international headquarters and thus to be counted.

We also enclose a copy of an affidavit of one Albert Henry Matney evidencing further misuse of union funds.

One other comment on the July 25th letter might be in order. In paragraph 3 we stated that no notice was given that nominations would be conducted at the July 19th meeting of UMWA Local Union 1577. This is an accurate statement, but further investigation has indicated that a hand-written, undated notice not even giving the time of the meeting was posted in the transom of a wholly separate building and was not generally visible to passersby. Nothing could show the deliberateness of withholding legally-required notice better than action of this type. We have also learned that the meeting was at 7 and that the clock had deliberately been set forward to read 7:10 p.m.

We are continually checking our facts and any further changes or additional information will be supplied. Indeed, we can report one additional violation (at Local 6394) right now. Please see attached copy of letter from Stanley J. Pinkas to Mr. Yablonski.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.,

Attorney for Joseph A. Yablonski and H. Elmer Brown.

SAINT MICHAEL, PA.,

July 23, 1969.

DEAR MR. YABLONSKI: I am a union member of district 2, Local 6394. The officers made a special meeting Saturday, July 9, 1969 to vote for you or Tony. The rank and file was not notified of this going on. They did not post any notices on the mine bulletin board so the men did not know what was going on. The vote came out 13 for Tony and 6 for you. The men are asking for another special meeting and notices posted for another election. The officers are denying us this request. I know you would come out better if we can get another election. Would you please send me information on how to handle this. I do not think the district will help for it seems they are all for Tony. We have many members who are for you. We wish you all the luck and success in the world.

Thank you,

STANLEY J. PINKAS.

#### AFFIDAVIT

Wanson Ray Hutchinson, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

On Tuesday, July 8, 1969, I was contacted by one Earl Brown, a District Representative of U.M.W.A. (United Mine Workers of America) District 28, and directed to report to him at the sub-district office in Grundy, Virginia, which I did. Present at the sub-district office was one Ray Thornsbury, the Acting President of U.M.W.A. District 28, who ordered me to "talk down" anyone who attempted to nominate Mr. Yablonski from the floor of my local union nomination meeting. Mr. Thornsbury and Mr. Brown then said that they would talk to me later about nominations.

On Thursday, July 17, 1969, I met Mr. Earl Brown again at Grundy, Virginia. He ordered me, in the event that Mr. Yablonski received the nomination of my local union, to direct my local recording secretary, Mr. Perry Fuller, not to mail in the Yablonski nomination blank until after the deadline so that it would not be accepted.

Then on Thursday, July 17, 1969, I met Mr. Earl Brown again, this time at Garden Creek, Buchanan County, Virginia, and he said that he and Acting President Thornsbury had decided that, instead of my recording secretary holding the Yablonski nomination blank until after the deadline, I should turn over

this nomination blank to him directly and that he would "take care of it." He said also that he had discussed the matter with District 28 President Carson Hibbits and that Hibbits had directed him (Earl Brown) to attend the nomination meeting of my local union. Suspecting that Mr. Earl Brown would attempt to prevent the fair and democratic nomination of Mr. Yablonski, on Sunday, July 23, 1969, I gave Mr. Brown permission to attend my local nomination meeting on the condition that he would not be recognized to speak at the meeting—inasmuch as Mr. Brown is not a member of UMWA Local 1374, of which I am President.

On Monday, July 28, 1969, after my local union had nominated Mr. Yablonski the previous day, Mr. Thornsbury called me and asked me to accompany three other officers of my local 1374—Hubert Leonard, Chairman, Mine Committee; Perry Fuller, Recording Secretary; and Paul Childress, Mine Committeeman—on a trip to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the officials of UMWA District 5 would "tell us the truth" about Joseph Yablonski. We were then to return and tell our local union members what the District 5 officers had said about Mr. Yablonski. Thornsbury said that "we can't afford to have Yablonski elected President of the International Union." Thornsbury further informed me that all expenses of the two-day trip, including travel, food, hotel, time lost from work, would be paid by UMWA District 28, and Mr. Thornsbury also said that the District would procure leaves of absences from our employers for the time during which we would be away from work.

WANSON ROY HUTCHINSON,  
President, United Mine Workers of  
America Local 1374.

OAKWOOD, VA.

SWORN and subscribed before me this 28th day of July, 1969, in the County of Buchanan and the State of Virginia.

THOS. R. LOOMEY,  
Notary Public.

My commission expires August 28, 1971.

LAW OFFICES RAUH AND SILARD,

Washington, D.C., August 13, 1969.

HON. GEORGE P. SHULTZ,

Secretary of Labor, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: On July 9, July 18, July 25, and July 30, I reported to you the massive violations of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act which were being perpetrated by Mr. W. A. Boyle and those working with him in an effort to keep Mr. Joseph A. Yablonski and Mr. H. Elmer Brown from receiving the 50 local union nominations required for a place on the official December 9, 1969 UMWA election ballot. The violations have continued unrelentingly and they are set forth in the Appendix to this letter. As Mr. Yablonski said in his public statement August 11, Mr. Boyle and his group have committed over 100 violations of LMRDA that we are able to document at this time. There must be many times this number unknown to us since we have no investigative resources and yours were not forthcoming.

Despite the unprecedented violence, despotism and corruption mounted against the Yablonski-Brown effort to obtain the nomination of 50 local unions, they receive approximately double the required number. The United Mine Workers announced yesterday that Mr. Yablonski had 96 nominations and Mr. Brown 86, which means they will be on the ballot in the December election.

In your letter of July 25, you stated as follows:

"I pointed out in my earlier letter the reasons why the Department chooses not to conduct investigations before an election is completed. The developing circumstances of this case may, however, lead us to consider

this matter further after the nominations are closed on August 9."

The "developing circumstances of this case", as evidenced by the wholesale violations of law by the UMWA incumbents, certainly warrant your further consideration of our request for an investigation under Section 601 of LMRDA. The successful struggle for the nomination will be rendered meaningless if these wholesale violations of law are allowed to continue.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH L. RAUH, Jr.,

Attorney for Joseph A. Yablonski and  
H. Elmer Brown.

APPENDIX TO LETTER OF AUGUST 13, 1969

1. Our letter to you of July 30, 1969, amended paragraph 15 of our letter of July 25, 1969. The sworn affidavit of W. Ray Hutchinson, President of UMWA Local Union 1374, Oakwood, Virginia, stated that officials of UMWA trustee District 28 ordered Mr. Hutchinson to take steps to insure that the nomination papers attesting the nomination of Mr. Yablonski by UMWA Local Union 1374 would not reach UMWA International Secretary-Treasurer John Owens in time to be counted as valid.

2. Also in our letter to you of July 30, 1969, the sworn affidavits of W. Ray Hutchinson and Albert Matney, the latter a member of UMWA Local Union 1256, Clintwood, Virginia, stated that they had been asked to accompany District 28 officials to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Pursuant to that request, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Matney and several of their fellow local union members and officers were taken to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on Tuesday, July 29, 1969, and returned on Friday, August 1, 1969. The District 28 treasury illegally paid all expenses of this journey, including travel, lodging, and meals. Moreover, District 28 paid Mr. Hutchinson and his companions an amount equal to lost wages for six days labor, although they were away from work for only four days. The sole and announced purpose of this trip was to engage Mr. Hutchinson and his companions in a lengthy meeting with officials of UMWA District 5 in order that the latter might urge them to support Mr. Boyle for reelection as the UMWA International President. These UMWA officials also made numerous slanderous statements and distributed libelous campaign literature concerning Mr. Yablonski. Mr. Hutchinson and his companions were shown large quantities of Boyle campaign literature stored in the UMWA District 5 office at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

3. On Saturday, August 2, 1969, Mr. W. Ray Hutchinson, *supra*, was called into the principal office of UMWA District 28 at Norton, Virginia. There, Mr. Carson Hibbits, the President of both trustee UMWA District 28 and trustee UMWA District 30, stated that District 28 would pay Mr. Hutchinson's expenses and lost wages if he would engage in part-time political campaigning for Mr. Boyle. A specific suggestion was made that Mr. Hutchinson should travel to UMWA District 30, where he would visit union members favoring the candidacy of Mr. Yablonski and relate to them the pro-Boyle campaign propaganda with which he had been inculcated at the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania meeting referred to in paragraph 2, *supra*. There is good reason to believe that this illegal practice is widespread within the UMWA (see, e.g., paragraph 7 of our letter to you of July 9, 1969).

4. When questioned about the consequences of supporting Mr. Yablonski's candidacy instead of that of Mr. Boyle, Mr. Ray Thornsby, Acting President of UMWA trustee District 28, threatened Mr. W. Ray Hutchinson, President of UMWA Local Union 1374, Oakwood, Virginia, that a local union president supporting Mr. Yablonski might be removed from office for circulating false

campaign statements—i.e. statements critical of incumbent UMWA President Boyle.

5. Our letter to you of July 30, 1969, also described the illegal nomination of Mr. Boyle by UMWA Local Union 6394, St. Michael, Pennsylvania. There, Mr. Boyle was nominated by a vote of only 13-6 at a meeting for which there was no notice to the local union members that nominations would be conducted for International officers. The pro-Boyle local and District officers have ignored a request by local union members that another special nomination meeting be held with the legally required notice given.

6. Although Mr. Boyle and other UMWA officials have been apprised of our numerous accounts of unannounced or otherwise illegal local union nomination meetings, they have neither denied these allegations nor discontinued the practice. Such tactics as the deliberate absence of notice, the denial of secret ballot, the intimidating presence of pro-Boyle UMWA District and International officials at local union nomination meetings, and the calculated engineering of secret Boyle nominations by such officials assembling small numbers (often less than a quorum) of handpicked Boyle supporters for that purpose—it is clear that all these practices constitute a pattern of illegal conduct perpetrated by Boyle supporters, most of whom are UMWA officials or employees, which conduct is actively encouraged by Mr. Boyle and the other incumbent UMWA International officers.

7. On July 19, 1969, a nomination election was held at UMWA Local Union 6045, Footdale, Pennsylvania. Mr. Walter Suba and Mr. Joseph Pesar, District Representatives of the UMWA, attempted to override the desire of the membership for a secret ballot vote by telling them that UMWA General Counsel Edward Carey had made a ruling that the UMWA Constitution prohibited a secret ballot vote in nomination elections. Any such ruling, if made, would have been palpably erroneous and could only have been calculated to deceive the membership. Moreover, even after the membership rejected the purported ruling and obtained a secret ballot vote, Mr. Pesar was observed to mark at least fifteen ballots for persons who were voting.

8. On July 11, 1969, a so-called nomination "election" was held at UMWA Local Union 8203, Yukon, Pennsylvania. Present at this meeting was a large and intimidating number of UMWA District Representatives and their friends, including Joseph Ladacic, Robert Gordon, Martin Migroc, Sam Sethman, and George Lacotta. Mr. Joseph Daniels, a candidate for International Auditor, asked that his name be placed in nomination but his request was refused. No nominations were allowed except those of Mr. Boyle and his ticket, who were declared nominated.

9. And on July 19, 1969, a similar, flagrantly illegal nomination "election" was conducted by Mr. Jess Stimmell at UMWA Local Union 5071, Cokeburg, Pennsylvania, of which he is President. Mr. Joseph Daniels, the candidate for International Auditor, informed Mr. Stimmell prior to the meeting of his intention to seek the nomination of that local union. Mr. Stimmell replied that the meeting had already been "arranged" with the officials of UMWA District 5 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and that when the meeting began, a motion would be made, seconded, and immediately voted upon for the nomination of the Boyle slate of candidates, without any opportunity for nominations of opposing candidates. This is precisely what transpired, as Mr. Daniels was again denied the right to have his or anyone else's name placed into nomination. In addition, more non-member and pro-Boyle officials of UMWA District 5 and their friends were present at this meeting than were local union members.

10. Also, on July 12, 1969, Mr. Joseph

Daniels attended the nomination meeting of UMWA Local Union 6478, Blythdale, Pennsylvania, again intending to have his name and that of Mr. Yablonski placed in nomination. The posted notice of the meeting stated that it was scheduled for 2:00 p.m. When he arrived at the meeting at approximately 2:01 p.m., however, Mr. Daniels was told that the nomination election had already been conducted.

11. On July 14, 1969, still another rigged Boyle nomination was perpetrated upon the unknowing members of UMWA Local Union 1584, Ashland, Pennsylvania. The President of that Local Union, Mr. William Freed, who was one of the Boyle "goons" referred to in paragraph 4 of our July 9 letter, recruited a bare quorum of local union members known to favor Mr. Boyle, gathered them together, and declared the Boyle slate nominated after a brief "election"—again with no notice thereof to the other local union members. Mr. Freed is reported to be lending his efforts to recruiting Boyle quorums for secret nomination meetings at other local unions in his area.

12. On July 19, 1969, nominations were held at UMWA Local Union 7553, Centralia, Pennsylvania. This is one of the several hundred predominantly inactive UMWA Locals where most of the members are disabled or unemployed miners or, which is more often the case, retired miners receiving pensions. Since the vast majority of the members of these inactive locals do not frequent the local union headquarters and do not see other members of the union regularly, extreme care should have been utilized in the giving of notice. To the contrary, notice of the Local 7553 nomination election was not even given by publication in local newspapers as had been the practice with respect to previous elections. And although Mr. Boyle was proclaimed the winner of this secret nomination election, the meeting itself was not attended by a quorum of local union members as required by the UMWA Constitution.

13. Our extremely limited investigative resources do not allow us to discover the form of notice at each UMWA local union. However, some light may be shed upon this mystery by quantitative analysis. In the Shenandoah, Pennsylvania area, in the so-called Anthracite Region, there are approximately 90 local unions, but they are composed of approximately 15,000 pensioned and retired miners and only 2,000 active and working miners. Throughout our letters to you we have referred to a few of these locals by citing specific illegalities. As these examples illustrate, Mr. Boyle and his supporters feel that by informing only a select few of nomination elections they can control the vote. Even though the large number of inactive miners in these locals eliminates mere posting on the union hall door as an effective form of notice, a significant but thus far undetermined proportion of these locals have not granted even that courtesy to their unknowing membership. Moreover, of these 90 locals, only Locals 1514, 3289, 1443, and 2346 have provided notice by publication in a local newspaper (in the classified advertisement section), and even then the latter two did not describe or designate the offices to be contested.

14. Threats and intimidations are also continuing and accelerating as part of the illegal scheme of Mr. Boyle and his supporters. Numerous instances have already been cited of the intimidating presence of pro-Boyle UMWA International and District officials and employees at local union nomination elections. On August 3, 1969, five officials of UMWA trustee District 28 attended the nomination meeting of Local 1256, Clintwood, Virginia, of which they are not members, and made speeches demanding that the members nominate Mr. Boyle. Strikingly high is the correlation between Boyle nom-

inations, the absence of secret ballot, and the presence of these persons—especially in those few cases where at least partially effective notice has been given. On July 17, 1969, UMWA Local Union 4917 had scheduled a nomination meeting at Houston, Pennsylvania. Just before the meeting was to begin, a large number of persons, including at least five UMWA District 5 pro-Boyle officers, appeared and made pro-Boyle protestations in an attempt to intimidate this local into endorsing Mr. Boyle. The President of that local, and also a UMWA District 5 Executive Board Member, Mr. Marion Pelligrini, has twice been threatened on account of his public support of Mr. Yablonski—once by Mr. John Popp, a UMWA District 5 representative, and again by Mr. Stanley Budzik, a local union officer.

15. Even worse, for this involves the obstruction of justice, Mr. Pelligrini has been threatened with removal from his elected offices by Mr. Michael Budzanski, President of UMWA District 5, because he truthfully answered certain questions asked of him by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning certain alleged criminal activities in District 5.

16. Our predictions to you are being borne out that Mr. Boyle and his supporters would even attempt to intercept illegally the valid nominations of Mr. Yablonski before they can be officially counted. On August 2, 1969, the voters of UMWA Local Union 1476, Nora, Virginia, nominated Mr. Yablonski over Mr. Boyle by a large majority in that local's nomination election. A few minutes later, however, the Acting President of UMWA Trustee District 28, Mr. Ray Thornsbury, rose, made a boisterous speech, and conducted another vote by which Mr. Boyle was declared the winner.

17. Moreover, at Fairview, West Virginia, UMWA Local Union 9909 nominated Mr. Yablonski by a vote of 49-45. Then, after some discussion and after several Yablonski supporters had departed, another vote was called for by which Mr. Boyle was declared the winner, 36-35. And at Brookwood, Alabama, after Mr. Yablonski had been duly nominated by UMWA Local Union 8878, District officials coerced a new nomination election with a different result.

18. Nor does the Boyle camp leave untried any illegal method of preventing the nomination of Mr. Yablonski and Mr. Brown. In the face of their own massive and unneeded violations of law, there is evidence that a plan is emerging to reverse many Yablonski nominations by groundless charges of imperfections in these locals' nomination elections—to be sustained by twisted "interpretations" of the UMWA Constitution. These rulings, of course, will be made by Mr. Boyle and his supporters. Officials of UMWA Trustee District 28 have this fate planned for the already duly conducted nomination of Mr. Yablonski by UMWA Local Union 1374, Oakwood, Virginia (see also paragraphs 1, 2, 3, supra).

UMWA Local Union 1496, Midvale, Ohio, which duly nominated Mr. Yablonski, has also been threatened with an unfounded challenge by three District officials.

19. Mr. Boyle and his supporters are already putting into motion illegal schemes with respect to the December 9, 1969 general election. Already the immense long run political advantages that they have acquired by their illegal activities with respect to the July 9–August 9 nominating elections are affecting the outcome of the December 9, 1969 election. Large sums of union monies have been expended in Mr. Boyle's behalf. A powerful and highly coordinated Boyle campaign organization has been formed among paid UMWA District and International officials and employees anxious to maintain their well-paying jobs. Many Yablonski-leaning union members have been appointed to newly-created District positions such as "spe-

cial organizers" and "dust committeemen" for which they are paid their regular coal mining wages plus liberal expenses. This wasting of union assets is carried out in order to induce Yablonski supporters to support Boyle, and once appointed, the dust committeemen and special organizers earn their union pay by campaigning for Mr. Boyle. This organization, illegally financed by union monies, reaches into even the most remote local unions and carries out the pattern of illegal activities already described.

20. The UMWA sends the *United Mine Workers Journal* free of charge to over 160,000 union members every two weeks. This is by far the principal means of communication between the union officials and its rank and file electorate. The *Journal* continues to operate as the exclusive mouthpiece of Mr. Boyle and the incumbent UMWA officers, spouting forth obvious campaign propaganda by Mr. Boyle thinly disguised as "policy" statements on health and safety legislation and other matters. In the August 1, 1969, issue of the *Journal* Mr. Boyle's name appears (often in conspicuous bold-face type) 29 times in the first nine pages. Not only does Mr. Yablonski's request for equal treatment meet continued refusal, but his name has purposefully been omitted from the *Journal*. While pro-Boyle union officers are given specific credit for their achievements, Mr. Yablonski's achievements are instead attributed to the UMWA as an entity. In the five issues of the *Journal* that have been circulated since Mr. Yablonski's announcement of candidacy on May 29, 1969, his name has never even been mentioned (except in the official roster of UMWA officers).

#### ELECTION DAY VIOLATIONS

1. In Local Union 6326, located in the District 4 Office, Uniontown, Pa., a pensioned member appeared, withdrew a ballot from his pocket and asked where he should put it. When the Yablonski-Brown observers, William S. Corfont and Peter Sabo, inquired where he got the ballot, the member was ordered not to answer the question and was quickly escorted from the polling area by district officials. Ballots had been either mailed or handed out to pensioned members. In 1964, illegal absentee ballots were sent to members of this local by District President John Cassidy. Whether the ballots were mailed again this year or some other method was used to distribute marked ballots prior to the election is not known to us.

2. In Local Union 9584, located in Connellsville, Pa., Yablonski observer Marty Conners was threatened by local union President Roy Lindsay less than a week before the election. Lindsay said he would kill Conners if Conners tried to come onto Lindsay's property to observe the election. After the matter was turned over to the FBI, Conners was admitted on election day to observe. But he discovered that Lindsay had numbered all the ballots. When a voter was given a ballot, the ballot number was written beside his name on the eligibility list. Consequently, members of this local were deprived of their right to a secret ballot election.

3. In Local 7915, Yablonski-Brown observers showed their credentials to Local Union President Joseph Domen and were admitted. A man, identifying himself as a Boyle observer, asked to be admitted. When he could show no credentials, he was turned away. Ten minutes afterward, Mr. Domen received a call from one Jack Rohland, a District Four official. Rohland told Domen that Yablonski and Boyle had an agreement that Yablonski observers were to have credentials while Boyle observers did not need them. Needless to say, no such agreement had ever been made.

4. In Local Union 7684, absentee ballots were sent to members by Stuart Eberly in violation of the International Constitution prohibiting absentee voting.

5. In Local Union 6310 (Warwick), James Torma was repeatedly threatened by John Hardy, Local Union President, for supporting the Yablonski candidacy. These threats continued up to and after the day of the election.

6. At Local Unions 6321, 6326 and many others where there are large pensioned miner memberships, district and local officials in hired buses and cars and equipped with membership lists denied to Yablonski sought out elderly pensioned members, drove them to the polls, gave them sample ballots pre-marked for the Boyle slate, and ordered them to vote for incumbents.

7. In Local Union 2244, following the tally of the votes, the local union president and secretary, both ardent Boyle supporters, refused to fill in the return sheet and mail it. They said that they did not have the return sheet with them, but would execute, seal and mail it at some later date.

8. At Local 2026, the ballots were opened and counted by the secretary, John Kutchman, a Boyle supporter, in his home, out of the presence of observers. He tried, later, to deceive the observers as to the number of blank ballots he had brought with him to the polls. Since the ballot package had been opened before it was brought with him to the polls, moreover, we were unable to determine how many ballots Kutchman had, in fact, received.

9. Local 2242 represents the entire election in a microcosm. The local is comprised entirely of pensioned miners—there are no elected officers. On election day, Francis McCallister, a District Five Board Member and active part of the Boyle forces, acted as local president—he appointed two tellers, one of whom undertook the task of telling most of the voters how to vote. The ballots were brought to the local by the Board member; a count revealed that nearly 50 ballots were missing from the package ("510" was marked on the package, but there were only 465 ballots in it). The ballots for Local 2242 had been mailed to August Demarco, an employee of District Five, who is neither a member of Local 2242 nor a local resident. The Board member had more than 100 UMWA 50-year pins. Previously, the District had written to all pensioned miners to come to the polling place to pick up their pins. Four Boyle campaigners stood outside the polls while another four were paid at least \$50 to haul voters to and from the polls.

10. At Local 2148 in Pricedale, another local comprised entirely of pensioned miners, the Local President, William Dews, interfered with several members while they were marking their ballots.

11. At the Muse local, Local Union 5600, which is controlled by August Demarco, the observer counted 371 blank ballots before the voting began. As the total membership of the local was only 230, the union had been sent ballots grossly in excess of its needs.

12. On the other hand, at Local 1360 in New Athens, Ohio, comprised mostly of working men, there were 418 eligible to vote, but the local was sent only 389 ballots. The International Representative, Thomas J. Starks, somewhere and somehow obtained 50 extra ballots for the local so that everyone who appeared could vote. Free and excess ballots were always available to the Boyle forces.

13. At Local 8348 in Shawnee, Ohio, a pension local, voters were greeted at the door by a big man, whose name was not revealed. No one was permitted to vote in secret as one of the local officials stood over voters. After the ballots were counted, the teller refused to seal the return sheet in the envelope because he said the local union seal was at his home. Small wonder Yablonski did not receive a single vote in this local.

14. Also in District 6, in Nelsonville, at Local 9861, two young Yablonski-Brown observers from Ohio University were denied access to the polls for more than an hour and a half. These observers, Emily Haute

and Glenn Scherriff, were ejected from the polling place when they asked to check the ballot box, to count the ballots and to observe the voting. The young man, Mr. Scherriff, was taunted and sworn at. One of the tellers "threatened to beat him up if he didn't mind his own business". After 7½ hours of abuse, the votes were counted but the observers were permitted only to observe the count of the offices for the candidates who signed their own observer credentials and not for all the offices. Finally, the observers were told to get out without witnessing the filling in of the return sheet.

15. In Local 6822, 60 votes were cast for President, 59 for Boyle, 1 for Yablonski. The UMWA membership list contains only 57 members. Under Art. XI, Sec. 21, the vote of this local should be eliminated.

16. Local Union 1611 in District 11 was sent 470 ballots. One hundred and seventy voted. But this local does not even appear in the most recent UMWA audit and thus does not even appear to exist according to UMWA records. Local 1611 was sent more ballots than Local 5584 which is the largest local in the district according to UMWA membership rolls.

17. At Local 1421, in District 12, the observer protested the six absentee ballots which were in the ballot box when he arrived at the polling site. These ballots were subsequently removed. International Board Member Shannon was seen loitering in the polling place and stationing himself so that he could see how the men were voting. The voting facilities did not permit a secret ballot.

18. In a working local in District 12, Local 1487 in Sesser, only 206 ballots were mailed, despite the fact that the Old Ben #26 Mine is one of the largest underground operations in the state. Forty ballots were later borrowed from Local 1124, but it is unknown how many working men failed to vote because of the ballot shortage. Yablonski carried the local, but the ballot shortage necessarily cost him votes.

19. At Local 79 in District 12, Peter J. Reizda possessed full credentials but was denied admission to the polls by one Joe "Fat" Orlandi, who ran the election in the basement of his home.

20. In another local, Local 5509, comprised entirely of pensioned miners, Boyle sample ballots were on the table next to the official ballots. The walls in the polling area were adorned with photos of the incumbent officers.

21. In Local Union 17, the district pension local in District 17, with nearly a thousand members, no notices of election as required by the UMWA Constitution and LMRDA, were mailed. Indeed, in the days before the election, phone calls were made to members advising that voting would be held in District 17 offices, in Chatteroy, W. Va. and Logan, W. Va. When our observers were concerned that there might be more than three polling places, we inquired at District Headquarters. Mr. R. R. Humphreys hung up the phone on Vice Presidential candidate Elmer Brown when asked about polling places. Later, Attorney Connolly, after being advised we were going back to Judge Hart, furnished us with the information that there would be three polling places.

22. The polling places in Logan and Chatteroy were the local headquarters of the Miners Committee for Boyle, Titler and Owens. Those who appeared at the polls were not afforded the right to vote in secret. They had to cast their ballots on the table right in front of the tellers and officers. Frequently, the tellers interfered with the voters. Moreover, Yablonski-Brown observers were denied the right to inspect the voter eligibility list or to watch the voting. When the polls were closed, District official R. Runyon picked up the ballots in Logan

and Chatteroy and put them in his car. The votes were not counted at the Chatteroy site.

23. In another local in District 17, Local 8840, an observer was excluded all day and secret ballot voting was denied. There was only one table provided for voting, at which the tellers were seated.

24. At Cinderella, Local 8215, though Yablonski handily carried the local, 16 unlawful absentee ballots were cast.

25. And in Local 1582, District official James Vance, Jr. ran into the polling place and took all the ballots that had been cast and not counted.

26. In Local 8843, the local president David Forms periodically stuck his hand into the ballot box and removed some ballots. He then went with some others into the kitchen behind the polling place to count the votes.

27. In Local 7604, Kopperstown, W. Va., Lloyd Bragg was observed hauling pensioned miners to the polls. Once the retired miners entered, they would uniformly ask for help and state that they "couldn't see." After voting, each pensioner would point "to an exact spot on the ballot like he was trying to prove to someone so they (sic) would get pay" for voting the right way.

28. At Local 7692, Robert Estep, the Yablonski-Brown observer was run out of the polling place by the Local President Jack Headrich, and the polls were left unobserved for an hour and one-half until Estep returned with four others.

29. Also in District 17, the President of Local 6712, James I. Brown, and other local officials were observed to have interfered with secret voting by telling retired men and others to vote for Boyle.

30. At Local 1078 in the Gilbert-Matewan area, no notices of election were mailed to members, but an observer did appear and saw, among other things, coal operators voting in the union election.

31. In the West Kentucky district, District 23, numerous violations were reported. One practice appears to have occurred in every local comprised of pensioned miners. Boyle-dominated local officers uniformly distributed pink Boyle sample ballots with every official ballot handed to each pensioner member. This practice was observed in Local 2613, Local 630 and Local 188 and is believed to have occurred in the other pension locals in the district.

32. The massive violations which occurred in UMWA District 25 in the Pennsylvania anthracite region demonstrate how many violations could be committed in an area and yet not be sufficient enough to prevent a resounding defeat. In Local 1456, for example, the observer reported that the local officers tabulated Yablonski votes for Boyle.

33. In Local 7779 a district official and two other men passed out Boyle sample ballots in the polling area and told the men to vote for Boyle and company. There was unwarranted interference with several voters by the Local President Joseph Karlo and others. These officers went into the polling booth with the voters and were overheard directing the men to vote for Boyle. When observer Charles Ofelt complained of this, Karlo inquired if he spoke Polish. When Ofelt replied "no", all other men who Karlo "assisted" were spoken to in Polish, except Francis Conner. When some of the voters tried to leave the sample outside the booth, they were told to "take the sample" with them into the booth and "think about voting the right way."

34. At Local 1682 observers were not permitted to view the eligibility list or to ask voters any questions; the ballot box was often purposely blocked from the view of observers by local or district officials; on at least 15 occasions the tellers actually filled out the ballots of voters; one teller (Curtiss) was overheard telling a voter to request help

and thereupon Curtiss filled out the member's ballot; 40 more votes were cast than the number of people who appeared at the polls; 4 voters protested the interference with secrecy and two men even left the polls in disgust.

35. In Local 807 the total number of ballots sent to the union was not ascertained before, or after, balloting; no figure was recorded on the eligibility list; observers were denied permission to look at the eligibility list, which was guarded by two men. Moreover, from 12:30 to 12:50, observer Ralph Kates was repeatedly threatened by President Al Alishuski, Recording Secretary John Grutza, and Financial Secretary Ed Kristopolski. The local President finally intervened to prevent physical harm to the observer. Throughout the day, Boyle supporters "helped" voters who never requested assistance. These helpers would mark the Boyle slate and give the ballot to the voter to deposit in the ballot box. The return sheet was not filled out in the presence of the observers.

36. At Local 1868 the return sheet was not filled in following the counting of the ballots.

37. In Local 7300 both Yablonski observers, Rich Levin and Elliott Mandel, were denied access to the polls. After numerous calls to local officials from Washington and a local lawyer and threatened court action, President Raymond Tarole finally consented, but 50 to 70 men had voted by that time. At least one voter had his vote cast for him by a teller. Anti-Yablonski literature "was all over the tables, right next to the ballot box", along with Boyle-slate sample ballots. The observers in their reports indicate that massive vote fraud was committed.

38. At Local 1174 Boyle sample ballots were all over the polling place including the voting table. Tellers gave sample ballots to voters and were observed instructing voters to vote the names appearing on the Boyle sample ballot.

39. In Local 975 the president of the local marked 25 ballots himself.

40. At Local 1691 the local president "assisted" scores of voters.

41. Locals 1672, 1691 and 975 voted at the same site. Sherry Carr and Jay MacDonald were observers in 1672 and 1691. Voters were simultaneously given official ballots and sample ballots. In 1672 and 1691 there were incidents of improper assistance to voters, where tellers simply marked the ballots for Boyle and his team. Jay MacDonald confirms what was reported above concerning Local 975. He says he personally saw a teller in Local 975 cast more than 25 ballots.

42. In Local 2587 six voters who were not members of this local and who had never transferred into this local, were permitted to vote by the local president.

43. At Local 2848 Boyle sample ballots were on the voting table next to the official ballots.

44. In Local 506 the three Yablonski-Brown observers in this local were physically threatened by Alex Gonzales, who identified himself as the local secretary. Several Boyle supporters sat next to the polling booth and handed out Boyle sample ballots to members in the polling place before the members voted. The observers were not permitted to determine the identity of voters; no eligibility list was maintained. Generally, the observers were harassed and frustrated in everything they tried to do.

45. At Local 7499 Financial Secretary Pete Mandana was observed casting ballots for at least 30 men; he was vocal in his support of Boyle. Balloting took place in a poorly-lit barroom and there was little secrecy. An official voted for a blind man, but when the observer inquired of the member whom he had voted for, the man said he did not know.

46. At Local 2444 the men who identified themselves as the local president and recording secretary voted although their names were not on the eligibility list.

47. In Local 20 local officials instructed voters to vote for Boyle, and this practice ceased only after observers objected.

48. At Local 9874 at least nine men voted who were not on the eligibility list, and observers were denied permission to check identification of voters.

49. In Local 466 several voters were "coached" to vote for the incumbents, but challenges to this practice were denied. Six voters were not named on the eligibility list; one absentee ballot was cast; and Boyle slate sample ballots were passed out in polling area.

50. At Local 6902 Charlie Zelno, a local officer, threatened Yablonski observers several times. On about 18 different occasions Zelno "assisted" voters by marking their ballots for Boyle, who received only 19 votes overall.

51. The following statement by Tony Bugaiski is indicative of how pensioned miners were treated by incumbent officials. If they said they would vote for Boyle, they were driven to the polls by union officials on union time. But if they were Yablonski supporters, they were ignored:

"DECEMBER 8, 1969.

"As I was shoveling my sidewalk at 10 a.m., a car drove by and the driver honked the horn. At first, I did not recognize the driver of the car, but a few minutes later the same car drove by again and stopped directly in front of my home. I know the name of the man who spoke to me. He requested that I vote for Boyle. I identified this man as Neil Craig of 736 E. Diamond Avenue, Hazleton, Pa. I told him I refused to vote for Boyle. He then threatened he would obtain a Petition and take away the \$30.00 pension from the miners.

"TONY BUGAISKI,

*Executive Committee of Pensioned Miners."*

52. In union District 28, in Virginia, the Yablonski-Brown slate did not cover every local with observers, but in two of the largest locals, 7025 and 7327, observers saw the local presidents cast ballots for practically everyone that appeared. Those who cast their own ballots had to do so in full view of the local officers and tellers. The president at the Harman local (7025) made the statement before the "balloting" commenced that he didn't "want a single Yablonski vote" in his local. At Harman, no election notices were mailed, despite the fact that it is one of the largest locals in the district. Similarly, the President of Local 7327, John Kennedy, asked all voters if they needed help and regardless of their response, he took them to a table, told them how to vote (for Boyle's team) and watched them as they marked their ballots.

53. In the Norton local (a pension local located in the District 28 offices), Local 6797, District President Ray Thornbury, Chairman of the Committee for Re-Election of Our International Officers, asked all pensioned voters if they needed help. As if on cue, they replied "Yes" and Thornbury voted the incumbent ticket. He was assisted by Sandra Elam, another district employee and Secretary of the above Committee, while another district representative acted as local president. The local voted in two locations, but the ballots were never tallied before leaving the first polling place, the John L. Lewis Hall in Oakwood, Va., nor was an observer permitted to accompany the ballots and the ballot box on its transfer to Norton, Va.

54. In District 29, wholesale voting of pensioners under the premise that they "needed help" also occurred. In the District's two huge locals comprised mostly of pensioners, assistance by district staff people occurred with great frequency. A cab company and dozens of men were hired in Beckley to seek out pensioned miners with the aid of membership lists and bring them to the polls.

These elderly people were intimidated into accepting "help" in voting without protest. The lopsided totals in these locals, Local 5997 in Welch and Local 7006 in Beckley, further demonstrate the counterfeited nature of the "election". Yablonski was defeated by about identical 8½ to 1 ratios in both locals (364 to 43 in Local 5997 and 842 to 98 in Local 7006).

55. At Local 6025 in Bishop, Va., dozens of voters had their ballots cast for them by local union tellers.

56. And at Local 6039 no notice of election was ever mailed, local union members were not afforded the opportunity to elect tellers, Boyle sample ballots were distributed in the polling area and the blank ballots were not kept in possession of the tellers.

57. At Local 9108, another local dominated by district officials (primarily one Blaine O'Dell), a UMWA field worker and others spent the day hauling pensioned miners to the polls. Coal operators and members from as far away as Silver Spring, Maryland (more than 250 miles distant) reportedly voted.

58. In Quinwood, W. Va., at Local 6200, the Vice President, Ronald Sayre, was designated a Yablonski observer. He was physically ejected from the polling place after he complained of numerous instances of improper interference with voters. Local President Kyle Brewster, a Boyle backer, openly and brazenly told union members to vote for Boyle while dozens of Boyle supporters loitered and electioneered in the polling area.

59. Few reports have emanated from Eastern Kentucky, Districts 19 and 30, because of the absence of Yablonski observers and the Boyle-imposed silence. But the total absurdity of the Boyle-announced unofficial returns demonstrates that no real election took place. At eight o'clock on the night of the election, unofficial returns from District 19 showed:

Boyle .....	8725
Yablonski .....	87

Six or eight hours later the figures were the same but the tally was announced as "final," a Boyle victory of 43 to 1 proportions. This tally was reported too early to have been the result of an honest tabulation.

60. In District 30, Yablonski received a similar defeat. Across the state line, in District 17, where ample observers were available, Yablonski defeated Boyle; but in Kentucky where 81 locals refused to provide information as to when and where the polling would take place, Yablonski was defeated by a reported 6 to 1 margin. Lee Lewallen's letter of December 12, 1969, tells the story:

"Rule number 3 Honest Election says the local union officials are required to notify you of the place where you vote and the hours during which the polls will be open. Well I can tell you that wasn't carried out. I belong to local union 5890 and I wasn't notified. And I don't think any of the others locals members was notified. I think this should be looked in to."

The failure to send out election notices was apparently a widespread pattern in District 30.

61. In Canada, in UMWA Districts 18 and 26, pensioned miners voted in their first International election, though they are not qualified to vote. The margin given Boyle in District 26 (Nova Scotia), 2677 to 470, is in large measure due to the illegal pension vote since most of the active mines have closed down. Local officers in one active Canadian local were offered \$50 apiece by District Representative Marsh to tabulate the unlawful pensioner votes, but they refused.

62. In District 31, the pattern of unlawful interference with secret ballot voting was continued. It occurred at Local 9014 in Fairmont, W. Va., at Local 7248 in Webster Springs and Local 5650 in Madsville, W. Va., and, no doubt, at many other locals.

63. At Local 2122, the ballot box was opened

before the balloting was completed and all the votes "counted" without any Yablonski observers being present.

64. At Local 1380, no ballot box, no voter eligibility list and no secret ballot were provided. The voting began after the polls were to have closed, and the ballots were simply handed to everyone. No official tally sheet or return sheets were in the possession of the tellers.

65. At Local 14271, in the Fairmont Clinic, several ineligible voters cast ballots and no facility for voting in secret was provided.

66. At Local 1466, where Yablonski defeated Boyle by a 228 to 50 margin, the local union officers refused to fill out the return sheet in ink or to seal it with the Local seal.

67. Then, there are the miscellaneous local unions, Local 7725 and Local 13410, which respectively represent all of the employees and former employees of the Union and of the Welfare Fund, including but not limited to lawyers, doctors, department heads, executive assistants, editors of the *Journal* and others. These locals have never been authorized by the International Executive Board as required by Art. XIV, Sec. 1 of the International Constitution. Furthermore, they are an illegal sham—they are, plain and simple, company unions illegal under the law and their existence in the headquarters of a labor organization in a disgrace. The entire vote of these locals should be thrown out. Moreover, these locals were permitted to send out absentee ballots to employees working in district or regional offices and retired former employees. Such absentee ballots are strictly forbidden by the International Constitution.

68. Additional violations have just recently come to our attention. At Local 1167 in District 25, Yablonski-Brown observers were forbidden to watch the counting of the ballots.

69. At Local 3453, Secretary Dave Holman mailed absentee ballots to the local members.

70. At Local 6, District 6, observers Mike Franks and Jim Young were denied admission to the polls. After the voting was completed, Ronald Owens, the appointed District Secretary-Treasurer, took 200 blank ballots with him and refused to seal the return sheet in the special envelope. The local tellers, William Payne and Clyde Haskins had been appointed by the district instead of being elected.

71. The Local 1002 (District 12) election was held in the District 12 office in Duquoin, Ill. The walls and windows were covered with Boyle campaign propaganda. District 12 officer Jesse Ballard called our observer and told him to get out of his (Ballard's) office. Almost all of the voters in this local received assistance which meant one of the three tellers marked their ballots.

72. The election at Local 7818, District 12, was held in the same location as the Local 1002 election, and the procedure here described was the same as in Local 1002. After each pensioner received his ballot, he walked into another room, where he voted or was voted by the two officers who flanked each voter. The Yablonski observer was denied admission to this second room, but could see how the "voting" was conducted.

73. A voting procedure similar to that used in Locals 1002 and 7818 was employed at Local 9954, District 12.

74. At Local 8766 in District 11, many pensioned voters received "assistance" from the local tellers. The vote was 94 to 1 for Boyle.

75. On election day Yablonski-Brown observers Lerner Corn, Paul Moore and Glenn Furlow appeared at District 12 Headquarters, the mailing address for Local Unions 12 and 746. They were told that the locals would not vote in the District Office as they had in the past, but were voting at private residences. When the observers inquired of

the addresses of these homes, the secretary refused to tell them.

76. The following notice of election was mailed to members of Local Union 8215. The hours of polling are not listed and the notice was used as a campaign instrument for the incumbent officers:

"DEAR SIR, and BROTHER: The time has come for our Local Union To Vote for International President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

"So I have to notify each of our Members. The Election will be December 9, 1969, at our Local Union Hall, Cinderella, W. Va.

"If you are not able to come please write me and request a Absent Tee Ballot, and I will mail you one. Our Local Union are staying with the same Committee, Boyle, Titler, & Owens.

"But you have your choice to Vote the way you want and the ones you want to Vote for.

"ISOM PHILLIPS,

"Financial Secretary, Local Union 8215, District 17, Route 1, Box 360, Williamson, W. Va. 25661."

77. At Local 1321, District 12, facilities for secret ballot were not provided. Teller Virgil Taylor and other tellers "assisted" voters to vote for Boyle. Boyle campaign literature was placed around the polling place.

78. At Local 1498, District 29, facilities for secret ballot were not provided.

79. In Local 6114, District 29, facilities for secret ballot were not provided.

80. In Local 2236, District 17, the notice of the election sent to members did not disclose the hours of the polling.

81. Local 4475 in District 29 did not send any election notice to members at all.

82. Similarly Local 5948 in District 17 did not send a notice of election to members.

83. In Local 1084, District 30, 29 men marked their ballots in full view of the union's officers. I have been informed that the vote in that local was 29-0 for Boyle.

84. In Local 1078, District 17, coal operators were allowed to vote; dues were collected at the polling place so that men were allowed to vote who had not been paid up by December 1; and many members were sent no written notice of the election.

85. At Local 8871 or 8821 in District 17, a Mr. Ferguson was locked out of the polling place. He had not been notified as to where the voting would take place. When he nevertheless showed up at the local, he observed persons inside the local's headquarters, but they refused to admit him to vote.

86. In sum, through a variety of unlawful stratagems, tens of thousands of pensioned and working miners were intimidated or bullied into giving up their statutory rights to vote by secret ballot. Countless thousands of members, working and pensioned, were denied the fundamental right under the Constitution and LMRDA to be informed by mail of the place where and time when their locals would vote. At the same time, district officials and paid Boyle supporters cast votes for poor, helpless and elderly pensioners. Even where we had observers, massive violations of LMRDA and the UMWA Constitution were observed. Where we had no observers, vote stealing was a crude affair; the difference in results between observed and unobserved elections is the best proof of fraud. That this is so is best demonstrated by the fact that throughout the country, obedient to the incumbents' order, district and local officials refused to reveal vote tallies and by the fact that the "unofficial returns" released by the UMWA hierarchy through the UMWA Journal revealed totally unbelievable victories for Boyle. Reliable reports of election day fraud have been pouring into my office, and will, I am sure, continue to be received by me long after "election" day. I intend to forward any new information re-

ceived by me concerning violations of federal law and the UMWA Constitution.

I, Joseph A. ("Chip") Yablonski, being duly sworn, depose and state that I assisted my father, Joseph A. Yablonski, in his bid for the Presidency of the United Mine Workers of America. The foregoing statement was drafted by me from reports received by me from informants whom I believe to be reliable. It is, to my best knowledge and belief, accurate.

JOSEPH A. ("CHIP") YABLONSKI.

1. Article VIII, Section 2 of the UMWA Constitution provides that no two International Tellers shall be elected from the same District. William Calpin and Edward A. Lazur, the incumbent Tellers, are both from District 25 and are, therefore, constitutionally disqualified from acting as Tellers in connection with this election. Additionally, in violation of LMRDA and the UMW Constitution, the incumbent International Officers and those acting on behalf of the International Officers engaged in conduct, described below, which affected the outcome of the December 9 election and which warrants the setting aside of that election.

2. The International Constitution Article XIV, Sections 1 and 21, requires that local unions be comprised of 10 or more men working in or around coal mines, and that when mines are abandoned or closed, all members of such locals be transferred into bona fide working locals. The International Officers have failed to follow the Constitution by permitting approximately 760 locals without 10 working miners, containing some 59,000 members, to continue in operation. In the election suit, Mr. Yablonski asked to remove the cloud on the voting rights of these members by transferring them to lawful locals; the International Officers refused to do this. Because of the failure of the International Officers to take the appropriate action, you must, to comply with the Constitution, rule that these 760 locals are illegally constituted and that tally sheets submitted by these locals cannot be tabulated. We intend to furnish you with a list of these locals within a week.

3. Through fraud and deception and without notice to one of the trustees, incumbent UMWA President Boyle effected a substantial increase in pensions during the course of the election campaign in order to affect the results of the election by inducing pensioner voters to reelect the Boyle slate.

4. UMWA funds and personnel were unlawfully used to prepare and distribute a news release on Journal stationery distorting Mr. Yablonski's position with respect to the voting rights of pensioners. To assure maximum coverage of this lie, the incumbents gave it play in the Journal, thereby affecting the pensioner vote and the outcome of the election.

5. While denying Yablonski the right to a list of UMWA members, Boyle's appointed local and district officials used such lists to bring them to the polls on buses, taxicabs, and cars hired for this purpose. Indeed, despite LMRDA requirements and representations made to Judge Hart in the election case, Mr. Yablonski was denied the right to view the complete UMWA membership list before the election.

6. UMWA funds and personnel were used to prepare and promote "safety meetings" and "black lung rallies" which were, in fact, no more than Boyle campaign rallies. Thus, for example, on November 30 a rally was held in Madisonville, Kentucky, which had been advertised in the November 1 and November 15 editions of the Journal as a "black lung rally". Newspaper accounts of this rally reveal, however, that this was a campaign rally where Boyle accused Yablonski, *inter alia*, of having a conflict-of-interest.

7. The incumbent officers used district organizations as ready-made, union-paid campaign committees for their reelection. In District 30, for example, the Committee for the Re-Election of Our International Officers operated out of the district headquarters in Pikesville, Kentucky. The chairman of the Committee received a \$11,130 salary as a district representative and the secretary of the Committee was the secretary to the district president. In other districts as well, officers, staff members and district facilities were utilized in a full-time effort to support the incumbents' reelection. These districts have mailed at district expense Pro-Boyle and anti-Yablonski literature, including the "Election Bulletin", prepared by UMWA personnel, to all union members. District and local funds were also used directly to sponsor campaign rallies for the incumbents, to publish programs for such rallies, and to pay phone bills incurred in connection with the Boyle-slate's reelection bid. Indeed, Boyle's campaign itinerary directed District officials to set up such rallies and visits to the local mines for Boyle. In sum, the entire staff of approximately 500 UMWA employees was regimented into full-time Boyle election campaigners.

8. Thousands of dollars from the treasuries of the International, the Districts, the Local Unions, and the Welfare Fund have been used to pad the union payroll with an estimated 1000 new employees—"coal dust committeemen", "checkers", "organizers", and temporary staff members who, in fact, were out campaigning full-time for Boyle and his slate.

9. In less direct ways, too, the International Officers spent union funds to buy Boyle campaign workers. On October 23, 1969, for example, the International paid 500 miners \$60 apiece to come to Washington to "lobby" for the Mine safety legislation then pending in Congress. The thirty thousand dollars a day spent in this venture was to promote the candidacy of the incumbent officers, not to assist in the passage of the coal mine health and safety bill. At no time was the union's chief lobbyist, Mr. Yablonski, acting director of Labor's Non-Partisan League, told of the plan to bring the "lobbyists" to Washington, nor was he ever given an opportunity to coordinate their efforts. In fact, the bill was assured of passage long before these "lobbyists" appeared in Washington. Indeed, these "lobbyists" acted contrary to the best interests of the union, deriding Congressmen who fought for this safety legislation but who had opposed Boyle's reelection. This was an obvious junket for Boyle supporters unlawfully paid for out of union funds. Similar such junkets took place in Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

10. To make Mr. Yablonski's right to have observers—a right guaranteed by Landrum-Griffin—effective, Yablonski's staff prepared for UMWA mailing a letter to each local union requesting notification of the time and place of his local's election. Officials of approximately three-quarters of the union's reported 1,297 local unions denied this request because of the almost complete control the incumbent International Officers have over the local officers. Without this information, the statutory right to post observers was ephemeral. That this affected the results of the election is underscored by fact that where Yablonski had observers he generally won by substantial margins or held his own. Where Yablonski had no observers he was beaten by substantial and unbelievable majorities—in one case, District 19, by a 43 to 1 ratio—in returns which were reported in UMWA headquarters too early to be the result of honest tabulation.

I, Clarice R. Feldman, being duly sworn, depose and state that I assisted Joseph A. ("Chip") Yablonski during the December

election and on the basis of reports received by me from persons whom I believe to be reliable informants, I drafted the foregoing statement. To the best of my knowledge and belief, it is accurate.

CLARICE R. FELDMAN.

### MUSEUM OF MAN

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution voted at its meeting on November 5, 1969, to request that the Congressional Regents introduce legislation to authorize the appropriation of a site for a Museum of Man for the Smithsonian Institution.

As a member of the Board of Regents, I am complying with that request today.

The Board of Regents has prepared the following statement of justification for the legislation:

#### JUSTIFICATION

Long standing policies guiding the development of the Mall have restricted land use to museums, galleries and other similar uses. With construction of an addition to the National Gallery of Art on the square bounded by 3rd Street, Madison Drive, 4th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, the north side of the Mall becomes fully committed to use. Attention is now directed to the south side and the panel bounded by 3rd Street, Maryland Avenue, 4th Street and Jefferson Drive. To insure that this last square is used for public purposes, legislation is proposed to have it appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution for museum purposes, without cost to the Institution.

An exchange of correspondence in February 1969 with the Chairman of the National Capital Planning Commission confirmed their view that the site should be used for museum purposes.

A new building will be constructed on the site to house the National Museum of Man.

The availability of an appropriate and properly designed building will permit removal of the sciences of man from the Museum of Natural History and for the first time put in a single worldwide context all studies and exhibits of cultures and peoples from the earliest time to the present. The Museum of Man will coordinate and carry out programs involving research, education and service in facilitating the study of man in a comprehensive and scholarly manner.

Since 1879 the Smithsonian's Bureau of American Ethnology has been gathering, recording and publishing information on the American Indians and natives of lands under the jurisdiction of the United States—their languages, material culture, history, social and religious organization and mythology. The initial researches of the Bureau were studies of the language and culture of the existing Indian tribes; but within a few years, the study of prehistoric Indian remains also was undertaken with Congressional approval. Nearly 300 publications devoted to American Indian linguistics, ethnology, and archaeology constitute the Bureau's tangible record of the achievement in the study of the original inhabitants of America.

The Bureau of American Ethnology was later expanded to the Office of Anthropology encompassing more comprehensive studies in the science of man. In 1968 the Center for the Study of Man was established to assure responsibility for the operation and development of the research components of the Office of Anthropology and to concentrate on areas of urgent anthropology because of many of the unique characteristics that distinguish various cultures and subcultures are being destroyed by the spread of mass media, rapid transportation, greater literacy, and the general mobility of groups in our civilization.

With the restructuring and redefining of anthropological programs, to meet the urgent demand for knowledge concerning man's intersocietal relationships, the Smithsonian has established the National Museum of Man by the consolidation of the Office of Anthropology of the National Museum of Natural History and the Center for the Study of Man. Thus the foundation is laid for a major new museum to carry on work started in 1879

and to provide a base for study and education for the future.

The proposed site will, within zoning requirements and good planning standards, permit construction of a building containing approximately 350,000 square feet of floor space.

The proposed legislation reserves the site for museum purposes. Since the land is now in Federal ownership, there will be no cost to the Smithsonian. Future legislation will be proposed, at some appropriate time, to authorize design and construction as national policies may permit.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 15429

A bill to appropriate a site for a Museum of Man for the Smithsonian Institution

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the portion of the Mall bounded by Third Street, Maryland Avenue, Fourth Street and Jefferson Drive, in the District of Columbia, is hereby appropriated to the Smithsonian Institution as the permanent site for a museum building. Subject to further authorization for design and construction, the museum shall be known as the National Museum of Man, and shall be under the administration of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

### VIETNAM WAR DATA

(Mr. RIEGLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous material.)

Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. Speaker, at a recent press conference, I made public an analysis of recent Vietnam war data. This information includes an analysis and interpretation of President Nixon's withdrawal program, as well as an analysis of recent attrition statistics.

I now insert two charts and a general summary of my views with respect to this data:

#### NIXON TROOP WITHDRAWAL PROGRAM

Announced date	Terminal date	Period, months	Existing troop ceiling	Existing troop strength	Number troops withdrawn	New ceiling	New strength	Projected withdrawal rate per month	Actual withdrawal rate per month
June 8, 1969	August 31, 1969	3	549,500	544,000	25,000	524,500	519,000	8,333	8,333
September 16, 1969	December 15, 1969	3	524,500	519,000	35,000	489,500	475,000	11,666	14,666
December 15, 1969	April 15, 1970	4	489,500	475,000	50,000	439,500	425,000	12,500	
Total		10			110,000				

1. Monthly rate of planned withdrawal is increasing—with approximately a 50% in third phase over first phase withdrawal (12,500 per month versus 8,333 per month)

2. Monthly rate of actual withdrawal in second phase ran 25 plus% ahead of with-

drawal plan (actual of 14,666 versus planned of 11,666)

3. Three troop withdrawal announcements at three month intervals tends to confirm existence of a formal withdrawal plan.

4. At latest actual withdrawal rate (14,500 per month), the troop strength would reach maintenance level of 50,000 26 months from now—February, 1972.

#### UPDATED ATTRITION EQUATION

Total enemy strength (yearend)	Year	For each 1,000 enemy killed	American servicemen killed	South Vietnamese servicemen killed	American military spending in Vietnam (in millions)	Total enemy strength (yearend)	Year	For each 1,000 enemy killed	American servicemen killed	South Vietnamese servicemen killed	American military spending in Vietnam (in millions)
79,300	1962	1,000	1.5	228	\$14	222,000	1968	1,000	81.0	154	\$140
91,700	1963	1,000	3.7	270	18	240,000	1969/TD	1,000	68.0	139	108
128,500	1964	1,000	8.6	438	24	240,000	June 1969	1,000	65.0	111	
251,000	1965	1,000	39.0	321	16	240,000	July 1969	1,000	62.0	143	
279,000	1966	1,000	89.4	169	109	240,000	August 1969	1,000	64.1	131	
333,000	1967	1,000	106.5	124	234	240,000	September 1969	1,000	46.3	144	

These figures indicate:

1. Increasing "Vietnamization" of the war—with South Vietnamese deaths rising, and Americans deaths declining.
2. In dollars alone in 1969, it is costing some \$108,000 to kill each Viet Cong, as measured by U.S. military spending in Vietnam. This compares to a high of \$234,000 in 1967, and \$140,000 in 1968.
3. Combined losses of American and South Vietnam per 1,000 enemy killed have declined to the lowest point in 8 years. 1969 rate of Allied loss is 207 per 1,000 enemy killed.

#### PRESS RELEASE

Subject: War data supporting progress in Vietnam.

Congressman Don Riegle said today that recent Vietnam war data indicates:

The Nixon Administration has, and is implementing a formal troop withdrawal program.

That the rate of American troop withdrawal is accelerating.

That the cost of the war in American lives and dollars is declining sharply.

That the South Vietnamese military capability, vis-a-vis the enemy, is increasing.

Riegle, who has long advocated the staged withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, said these trends were encouraging—and appeared to indicate that, to this point, the Nixon/Laird Vietnamization program was working. He supported these conclusions with official war data. He cautioned, however, that these results have occurred during a period of minimum enemy activity.

Riegle said that indications are that Secretary of Defense Laird has taken a "no-nonsense" attitude toward Vietnamization of the war, putting increasing pressure on the South Vietnamese to assume the full military burden of the war. This attitude seems to have strengthened the South Vietnamese while sharply reducing American combat deaths. "These policies, to this point, are saving American lives", he said.

Riegle said he was hopeful that the monthly rate of U.S. troop withdrawal would continue to increase. He also expressed the hope that American combat operations be concluded by the end of 1970—thus ending the loss of American lives in combat.

#### WHERE CONSERVATION IS A BAD WORD

(Mr. GUDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, Mr. BLACKBURN, of Georgia, has written a most thought-provoking article on the unfortunate byproducts of some of the Federal Government's well-intentioned efforts in the area of land reclamation. The article appears in the December issue of *Field and Stream*, and points out that departments of the Federal Government are working at cross-purposes. On the one hand, many Federal agencies, including the Department of Agriculture, are spending large sums of money on water and wildlife reclamation projects to restore the natural environment. On the other hand, the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture is conducting a channelization program to deepen and widen streams, which destroys the natural ecology the other departments are trying to save. To top it off, this channelization program is carried on in the name of reclaiming land for farming, when we are already paying massive subsidies to keep the land we

have out of cultivation. Does the left hand know what the right hand is doing? This is the type of problem that has concerned me as a member of the Conservation and Natural Resources Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, and I commend Mr. BLACKBURN's fine article to the attention of our colleagues:

#### WHERE CONSERVATION IS A BAD WORD

(By Hon. BEN B. BLACKBURN)

The stream wandered through valleys and stands of hardwood, and turned by fields where, in summer, cows stood in the shade of sweetgums near a bank of white sand. It was a vital stream, something to be seen in the early morning, when the world was clean. Fish swam in pools and small rapids beneath the gum limbs which hung far over the water. It was a good place in summer for small boys to build rock dams, and often they could see a deer up the stream, where the water entered the forest. At night coons, eyes flashing, would sit on the bank and wash as carefully as surgeons before an operation. At Christmas the stream reflected snow and evergreens.

All of this is remembered, because the stream is dead now, executed four years ago. In its place is a straight, deep, and open wound across the land. The water has no time to wander now, but rushes along its linear course. Not a tree stands within 50 feet of either of the clifflike banks. Four years ago, when the stream died, the trees had been cut, snagged, chopped, and burned. Saddest of all the deaths was that of a great oak patriarch which had seen many of the state's first settlers. In place of the hardwoods, the laurel, and the wood flowers is a vast tangle of briars, not unlike the wire strung in "No Man's Land" at Verdun. The fish have died and the wildlife is gone.

The execution of this stream was not a unique event. Other streams and small rivers (and even a big river) in Georgia have come under the same death sentence. In my state more streams and rivers are "coming to trial," and the same events are happening in other states, even in national parks and wildlife refuges.

What remarkable star chamber can decree the death of streams, literally the extinction of nature? Of what offense are rivers and streams guilty? What is the method of execution? What is the aftermath?

Countless streams in Georgia and across the nation in the past decade have suffered from what is called "channelization." Channelization is the deepening, clearing, and straightening of meandering streambeds by draglines and bulldozers. Established under Public Law 566, which is administered by the Soil Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, channelization hangs as a heavy threat over every stream in north and central Georgia. Multiply this by the scheduled Public Law 566 projects across the nation and the picture assumes tragic and dangerous proportions. Public Law 566 was designed to save and improve, but it is being used to destroy.

What has made it necessary to ruin the irreplaceable resources small rivers and streams provide?

The Soil Conservation Service calls Public Law 566 projects "flood control and land reclamation." It argues that channelization, which includes the draining of swamps, provides literally millions of additional acres of arable land. With pride the Service claims the elimination of flood possibilities in the streams that have been channelized.

The channelization program has been under way in Georgia for years. I submit, on the basis of the evidence here, that whatever questionable benefits are derived, there is no question as to the loss of untold acres of hardwood, the almost complete destruction

of game, fish, and wildlife, and the subsequent lowering of the surrounding water table at a time when pure water is becoming ever more precious. While other Federal agencies (including the U.S. Department of Agriculture) are spending large sums on water and wildlife reclamation projects, another agency is, in effect, spending equal millions in the destruction of vast water areas, the habitats of fish and animals. Channelization projects are now believed to be causing irrevocable basic changes in the areas involved, and are resulting in the loss of thousands of acres of scenic natural beauty.

Ironically, as the draglines and bulldozers cut, dig, and "straighten," other machines are building dams, seeding forests, and attempting to rebuild natural ecology. As hundreds of thousands of acres are placed in the Federal soil banks, the Soil Conservation Service is spending more millions to "reclaim land for farmers." Why is it necessary to "reclaim land" if landowners are being paid not to grow crops on land presently available?

In the usual channelization project, the bulldozers snag stream bottoms, dig almost perpendicular banks, and remove all trees on each side of what becomes a spillway. Twists, turns, and rocky, pebbly bottoms are torn away. What once was a clear stream becomes a muddy torrent. Gone forever are the gentle banks, low hanging trees, and trout pools. The drainage spillways, which are left to cut arrowlike across the landscape, can support few healthy fish, for there is nothing left on which they can feed and their life is a constant battle against the torrent. Far from being a method of flood control, the shattered stream acts as a chute through which valuable water rushes to major tributaries, toward the sea, lost before it can benefit the land. If flood control is indeed the aim of the Soil Conservation Service, the methods employed are unique and disastrous, having the opposite result of that intended. Past channelization projects have served to reduce the incidences of flooding to once every three years, but when flood waters do pour down channelized streams their devastation is far more widespread. More often than the Soil Conservation Service would care to admit, channelized streams are known to cause a worse flooding problem than before, but at different times, in different places, further downstream.

The aftermath of channelization is demoralizing in its tragic effects. A Mississippi study before and after a stream was channelized showed drastic reductions of the game fish. Prior to channelization, the stream had averaged 240 pounds of game fish per acre; after channelization, it averaged only 5 pounds of tiny game fish per acre. A study in North Carolina found that not only were fish populations greatly reduced in channelized streams, but that the drop in water table which resulted from the channelization produced die-back in hardwoods (tupelo, gum, and oak) a considerable distance from the demolished streams. Georgia's Little River, channelized years ago, has left the additional malady of "slumping," the process where rushing water cuts into the steep banks, caves them in, and causes a serious erosion and land loss problem. Along the ditch which was Little River, the bank collapse has resulted in serious damage to many portions of the reclaimed land. The river's muddy waters then rush to Lake Allatoona and there deposit their load of silt.

Until recently, the Soil Conservation Service concerned itself primarily with the channelization of smaller rivers and streams. However the threat has now been extended to include large tributaries. Georgians in a three-county area near Atlanta were suddenly unnerved to learn that in 1967 plans were completed to channelize more than eighty miles of the Alcovy River. The head-

water of the Alcovy is renowned throughout the South for its beauty, its teeming fish and wildlife populations, and its surrounding thousands of acres of natural forest and river swamp. The Alcovy is not a small river. Its extensive swamp areas are a refreshing change in scenery for today's city dwellers.

As important as the Alcovy itself is Jackson Lake into which it flows. Jackson Lake has become a major recreational area and source of game fish. Under careful management by the Georgia State Game and Fish Commission, the fish population is on the increase. But the threat of the Alcovy channelization now hangs over the lake's clear waters. Residents, state officials, conservation and business leaders, are deeply concerned that the lake will be drastically muddied and ruined as a primary recreational and fishing area if the Alcovy is channelized.

The projected Alcovy River channelization causes one to consider the possible lengths to which the Soil Conservation Service could go. Bigger rivers? The Chattahoochee? Possibly the Mississippi?

One of the real dangers of channelization, often unnoticed by the public, but a recognized threat to water management and conservation officials, is swamp drainage. Swamps, creations of nature, are classed as some of the world's finest water reservoirs and purification areas. River swamps act as water filters, depositing the river's silt loads over great areas and cleaning the river as it flows through the countryside. The swamps also act as natural oxidation basins, purifying the water of pollution. In fact, water emerging from a river swamp is purer than water from the best of modern treatment plants.

Water management officials are concerned that swamp drainage through channelization will increase the likelihood of floods because swamps are retention areas which serve the dual purpose of absorbing water during wet seasons and feeding the rivers during dry summer months. In flood times water spreads slowly through the large swamps, much of it sinking into the ground. Rises and falls frequently occur over several days, with the result that headwaters are reduced. Retained, the flood waters are made useful by the swamp.

What takes the place of the trees and plant life cut and burned along the big new ditches, areas where once hardwoods grew? In Georgia the replacements are huge tangles of briars, brambles, privet, and honeysuckle, which are impossible for wildlife, much less man, to penetrate.

The economics of Public Law 566 land reclamation projects would seem to defy the wizardry of even the most articulate proponent. If questioned, the Soil Conservation Service "salesmen"—agents and field officials whose job it is to sell the benefits of channelization projects to landowners—would be hard pressed to justify the expense on a cost-benefit basis utilizing even the most basic economic concepts.

The Alcovy project is a case in point. Soil Conservation Service planners propose to channel up to 80.8 miles at an estimated cost of \$3,494,432. This expenditure, it is said, will "benefit" 4,326 acres of swampland. Cost per acre of the "benefit" comes to \$807.77. Estimated land value of the improved swampland is presently \$350 per acre. The taxpayers of America could save more than \$400 per acre if the land were bought and the swamp declared a wildlife preserve!

On the basis of the proposed costs and reclamation value the Alcovy project will have to be amortized over thirty years if it is to realize even a degree of success. This does not take into account the irrevocable destruction and loss of natural beauty and wildlife. In short, it is impossible to justify the project on the basis of the economics involved. Yet the pleas of wildlife, game, conservation, water management, and other in-

terested parties have thus far been answered only by stony silence from the uncooperative Soil Conservation Service.

In Georgia (and other states face similar problems), the entire Piedmont area is now threatened by Public Law 566 channelization projects. It is not farfetched to imagine that if the projects continue on the present basis, not a single naturally beautiful stream or small river will remain to be enjoyed by coming generations. The state will become a ditch-filled drainage basin from which fish and wildlife have fled or died for lack of support. But if all the states are undergoing the same unfortunate transformation, where are the wildlife and fish populations to flee? A consideration of what has happened and what is about to happen brings one to understand the fears of game, wildlife, and conservation officials.

What is to be done about the massacre? Can landowners themselves stop the destruction? At this time apparently not. Unwilling property owners, wishing to keep the inherent benefits and the natural beauty of the small rivers and streams that flow across their land, are forced to defeat by condemnation proceedings. Nor do state authorities fare much better. Wildlife and conservation officials, often unaware of planned Public Law 566 projects until those projects have been approved and even funded by Federal authorities, have too often seen their recommendations ignored by powerful agencies.

All of this comes at a time when America must establish a strict priority on Federal expenditure. Every Federal project must be carefully examined to insure that it best serves the interest of the people. Therefore, it may be necessary for Congress to take a hard look at laws under which channelization projects are permitted, for Georgia and the nation now face an unprecedented threat, one as far reaching and disastrous as any confronted in our natural history: the potential—and pointless—loss of a great many of our streams and rivers as they exist today.

Public Law 566 is an outstanding example of a self-perpetuating Federal program. From the time a watershed project is originated until the bulldozers begin their destruction, those involved have every incentive for urging approval of the project and no incentive for urging disapproval.

The Soil Conservation Service must have a continuing inventory of projects approved and proposed in order to justify its own position with the Department of Agriculture. The landowners in the area affected are promised great benefits to the land they own at no expense to themselves. County and local officials are urged to adopt resolutions approving the projects because it means "Federal money" coming into their area. Congressmen and Senators likewise have every incentive to assist in bringing "Federal funds" home. Thus, from the time of conception to birth, a PL 566 project lacks any realistic mechanisms whereby conservationists or interested citizens can bring effective pressure to halt or modify it.

It would be interesting to have a study made as to the number of PL 566 projects which have been stopped for reasons of conservation and wildlife preservation. I suspect that the few which have not come to fruition have been stopped simply because of the unavailability of funds in the appropriations process.

If PL 566 is to function in the interests of all of the citizens of the country, new legislation is needed to give conservation and wildlife officials at the state and national levels a voice in the decision-making process before such projects become final. The taxpayers, conservationists, and sportsmen of America deserve a method of effective intervention in projects involving vast expenditures and the destruction of the natural

ecology. At the present time, the only voices heard in such projects are those of the entrenched bureaucrat seeking to expand his own sphere of influence and the landowner who finds himself the direct beneficiary of huge Federal expenditures with little or no inconvenience to himself.

#### TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

(Mr. MILLER of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MILLER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in 1966, the U.S. public expenditure for education totaled \$36,687,000,000—more than twice the amount of any other country.

#### SOME BROADER QUESTIONS RAISED BY EVENTS AT SONGMY

(Mr. LOWENSTEIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LOWENSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, many Americans are deeply troubled by the question of how often American servicemen have been involved in episodes like Songmy. It is a question that must be investigated carefully and fully.

Stories about other alleged atrocities continue to come to my attention, but it seems to me it would be irresponsible and unfair to discuss them publicly until I have had an opportunity to look into them more thoroughly.

Meanwhile, I want to call to the attention of the House a powerful and disturbing article by Mr. Joseph Lelyveld in the New York Times Magazine of December 14, 1969. Joe Lelyveld's honesty and intelligence are celebrated throughout his profession and far beyond. Added to his great energy and skill as a writer they make him one of America's great reporters, and we are indebted to him once again for the care and compassion with which he has assembled the material that appears in this article, which follows:

#### THE STORY OF A SOLDIER WHO REFUSED TO FIRE AT SONGMY

(By Joseph Lelyveld)

As has been noted, many young Americans haven't exactly rallied to the war in Vietnam. One who did was Michael Bernhardt, who dropped out of the University of Miami in the middle of his junior year with the express purpose of testing his courage in Vietnam under fire. That was early in 1967, at a time when resistance groups were sprouting across the country and hundreds—later, thousands—of young men his age were testing their courage by incinerating their draft cards. The spectacle of widening opposition to the war made little impression on him. Most of the young dissenters, he told himself, were merely obeying a herd instinct, following the nearest crowd. Bernhardt prided himself on being above that and had what he now somewhat wondrously calls "absolute faith" in his Government's virtue. But beyond that, he had always assumed that his generation would have its war the way previous generations had theirs, that soldiering was a natural stage in the life cycle. Vietnam for him was more than a duty. It was a realization, an opportunity.

"I said, 'Well, if you're going to be a soldier, that's what soldiers do, that's what they're

supposed to do," he recalled the other day as he groped his way back to the reasons he had volunteered for the war. "When the country's involved in a conflict, that's where a soldier is supposed to be. There's a certain amount of logic in that, but a lot of people figure that's the place to avoid. I could never understand that myself. This was my bag. I've been military all the way."

Thus when the Spring Mobilization against the war was staged in 1967, Bernhardt was at Fort Jackson in South Carolina, training to excel in basic training. He shouldn't have had to strain, for he had been through most of it before: in R.O.T.C. at Miami, where he had been assigned to a counterinsurgency company that actually was trained by Green Berets and where he was admitted to the Pershing Rifles, R.O.T.C.'s national honor society; and before that at the LaSalle Military Academy at Oakdale, L.I., a Catholic school where he was tagged "a small, determined guy" in the yearbook. But Bernhardt wanted to be a helicopter pilot in Vietnam and was hoping to come out on top in basic training. His martial fervor made up for his short stature; he is only 5-foot-4. He recorded the second-highest rifle score in the entire training company and the third-highest score on the physical training test. It was a major disappointment when his papers went astray in the Army's bureaucracy and he lost out on helicopter training.

By the time of the march on the Pentagon in October, 1967, Bernhardt had been through advanced infantry training and a special leadership course at Fort McClellan in Alabama, followed by a paratroop course at Fort Benning in Georgia, and was undergoing special training at Schofield Barracks in Hawaii to prepare himself for hazardous long-range reconnaissance missions in Vietnam. The next month, he joined Company C of the First Battalion, 11th Infantry Brigade, in the Americal Division, which immediately was airlifted across the Pacific to a place called Ducpho.

At dawn on March 16, 1968, Company C arrived by helicopter at a village believed to be a Vietcong stronghold. The village was called Songmy and the company, Bernhardt says, was under unambiguous orders to destroy it and all its inhabitants. If that is the case, some of its members were unhappy about the orders and went through the motions of massacre with a minimum of real participation. One has said he concentrated on shooting pigs and chickens. Another is supposed to have shot himself in the foot to get out of it. A third reportedly dropped his weapon after firing at point-blank range into a group of civilians and refused to go on. But only one, so far as is now known, appears to have made a conspicuous show from the start of his firm refusal to take part.

That was Michael Bernhardt—then a 21-year-old private first class and, beyond any doubt, one of the most highly motivated soldiers in the unit—who says he kept his rifle slung on his shoulder with its muzzle pointing to the ground throughout the 30 minutes or so it took to kill off 109, or 300, or 400, or 567 (depending on your estimate) women, children and old men discovered in the first hamlet the troops entered. "I just didn't have any use for it at that time," Bernhardt says.

Last month—that is, 20 months after the event—when Songmy came out of the obscurity that had more than figuratively shrouded it, Bernhardt—a drill sergeant now at Fort Dix—became the first alumnus of Company C to state publicly what he had already stated privately to Army investigators: that, yes, it really had happened and, no, there had been no apparent reason for it at all.

Nothing about the antiwar movement—the draft-card burnings, mobilizations or marches—had more than grazed Bernhardt's

consciousness. Even now, he is quite sure that he would vote for President Nixon against any conceivable peace candidate. It shouldn't be necessary even to mention this, for there is no reason in the world why his refusal to go along at Mylai 4, as the hamlet within the village of Songmy was known, should be regarded as a political act. But Bernhardt finds his motives constantly questioned. As he phrases it, this is the question most often put to him by the men in Company C and soldiers he meets now at Fort Dix: "Are you some kind of a nut?"

"On the post," he remarked, "I have to defend myself for saying what I did unless I'm with friends. If anyone talks to me, I usually end up defending myself and trying to explain why it's wrong to shoot up people like that. I've come across people who say they've done the same thing. Not on such a large scale—nobody claims to beat Mylai 4—but there are some that have said they've gotten 60 or so. Their biggest defense is that it happens all the time, and that that in itself is enough to make it all right. . . . I hope that's only talk."

The weekend after his news conference at Fort Dix, he went home to find even his family divided over what he had said. Bernhardt grew up in Franklin Square, L.I., a conservative Middle American community made up of small, similarly well-tended houses with big, similar cars in their driveways, some of which now have "Honor America" stickers on their bumpers. The Bernhardt house, a prim two-tone job, green with white gables, has a small silk banner with a blue star on it hanging in a living-room window, symbolic of pride in a fighting son. Michael's father runs an insurance and travel business, with the help of his wife, from a storefront on Hempstead Turnpike. He used to be active in local Republican politics but now, finding that "the little man" is being squeezed out of business here, he's planning to move to Florida.

The parents have known about Mylai 4 since shortly after their son's return from Vietnam a year ago. "If it had been anybody else, they wouldn't have believed it," Michael said, "but coming from me, they had no choice. They know I didn't do anything." He paused, laughed tensely to himself, then added the kind of stupefying reflection that makes the massacre so hard to grasp. "They know, just like the parents of William Calley [the lieutenant now charged with the murder of 109 Vietnamese] know that he would never have anything to do with this. They wanted me to do the right thing, but they wanted me to do the smart thing, too." In other words, they hoped he would not have to become any more involved in uncovering the massacre than he had been in perpetrating it.

It was Michael's brother-in-law—a Suffolk County policeman who lives in Islip and who was one of his boyhood heroes, a model for the man he hoped to become by going to military school and serving in the Army—who objected most strenuously to what he finally did. He felt that Michael had been wrong to speak out at the news conference, that what he said had been damaging to the Army and its mission in Vietnam, that "no comment" was the only proper response to questions posed by civilians. He felt this so strongly that Michael found his two nephews, 11 and 9 years old, unwilling even to speak to him when he went to Islip that weekend to explain himself. His explanation was that he really had been very good to the Army, that it would have been more damaging had he said everything that came into his mind.

For instance, he had dodged the question of why he had waited so long to come forward. He would have found it hard to answer that succinctly, for it ran very deep—to the kind of person he was, to the kind of war he experienced, and to the reasons

the massacre may have happened in the first place. Michael Bernhardt was certain it was morally wrong and militarily illogical to slaughter civilians without cause. But by March 16, 1968, after only 15 weeks in Vietnam, he was no longer certain that the Army command in Vietnam or most Americans would agree.

"Maybe this was the way wars really were," he reflected. "Maybe what we saw in the movies and on TV wasn't so, that war was running around and shooting civilians and doing this kind of thing. Maybe all along everybody else knew. I felt like I was left out, like maybe they forgot to tell me something, that this was the way we fought wars and everybody knew but me."

To Bernhardt it became almost a question of sanity. The French novelist Louis-Ferdinand Céline was provoked by World War I to the sardonic observation: "It's the majority which decides what is mad and what isn't." In Company C, on the issue of the expendability of Vietnamese lives, Bernhardt felt himself heavily outvoted.

"I thought I was a pretty ordinary, regular guy," he said. True, he had always been something of a loner. In military school, where it was an everyday thing to short-sheet beds or fill shoes with shaving cream, he rarely played pranks or had pranks played on him. At Miami, instead of going in for heavy dating or weekend parties, he would drive down to Key West for skin diving. But he never regarded himself as a nonconformist. As far as he could tell, the other men in Company C were ordinary, regular guys, too.

"You know, when I think of somebody who would shoot up women and children," he said, "I think of a real nut, a real maniac, a real psycho, somebody who has just completely lost control and doesn't have any idea of what he's doing. That's what I figured. That's what I thought a nut was. Then I found out that an act like, you know, murder for no reason, that could be done by just about anybody."

Bernhardt says he was troubled from the first by the question of when to consider a Vietnamese civilian fair game. As he recalls it, about a week after the company arrived at its fire base, Lieutenant Calley ordered him to stop a Vietnamese woman running across a field. He ran after her, shouting: "Dong lai!"—Vietnamese for "Halt!"—but the woman kept going on and got away. The lieutenant, he says, told him he should shoot any Vietnamese who ignored an order to dong lai.

To Bernhardt this seemed unreasonable. He understood that this was a war in which the enemy easily merged with the local population, and that his unit was operating in an especially hostile province where few Vietnamese could be wholly trusted without close scrutiny. Yet he thought there was a clear difference between a wary regard for the possibility that a civilian might be a member of the Vietcong and a casual assumption that he could be nothing else. Perhaps a woman running through a field refused to *dong lai* because the foreigner was mispronouncing the word. Perhaps she was hard of hearing. Or perhaps she was scared out of her wits. Bernhardt decided to ask another officer whether it was really Army policy to fire on any civilian who ignored an order. This got back to Calley, in whose eyes he was now marked, he felt, as a troublemaker.

Later, when the question of whether it made sense to shoot children came up for discussion, an officer observed that children would one day be large enough to carry guns if they were allowed to grow. Some weeks before Songmy, Bernhardt saw dead children for the first time. Company C called in American gun planes to hit a village from which it had received fire. Afterward, as the troops marched into the village, he noticed

two lifeless youngsters crumpled beside the path.

Before and after Songmy, he saw many other civilians shot down. Usually, like those children, they were victims of the brutal illogic that passes for fate in wartime. But sometimes they seemed victims only of an American's whim. In one village, an old Vietnamese was dumped into a well; then a hand grenade was dropped in after him. In another, some soldiers were interrupted as they were attempting to hang a villager for no apparent reason. In another, an old man dogged the path of a machine-gun crew that had just ransacked his hut, bowing with folded hands and pleading for the return of some keepsakes the foreigners had pilfered—until one of the soldiers became exasperated and gunned him down. The incident of the old woman running through the field was repeated: This one was bent under a long pole with baskets tied to either end. When she failed to stop, it was assumed that she was carrying something for the Vietcong. But moments later, when her corpse was examined, there were no military supplies of any kind in her baskets.

Bernhardt asserts that he witnessed some of these incidents and heard of others from the men in Company C. They soon seemed as unremarkable as they were unheralded and unexplained, sudden tropical storms in a season of war. Asked how many there had been, he just shook his head from side to side, unable to supply a number. A dozen? "Or more," he replied tonelessly.

He says Capt. Ernest Medina, the company commander, worried beyond the call of duty about his men but never seemed concerned about what happened to Vietnamese who crossed their path. He can recall no admonitions from his officers in Vietnam to be sparing of civilian lives and no repetition of the lectures the troops used to get in their training days about the need to respect the customs of the people. On only one occasion was a soldier in Company C ever punished, he says, for abusing a civilian, and then the punishment was relatively light. The incident was a rape in which three soldiers allegedly participated. The company's Vietnamese interpreter angrily threatened to report the crime, whereupon members of the company plotted to ambush him. Bernhardt says he spoke up against the ambush—which may or may not be the reason it never came off. The interpreter made his report and one of the three soldiers was disciplined with loss of rank. There was no court-martial, Bernhardt says.

War teaches the cheapness of life—not surprisingly, the specific lesson of the war in Vietnam is the cheapness of Vietnamese life. They were "gooks" or "slants" or "slopes" and the sounds they made conveyed no sense "A lot of these people wouldn't think of killing a man," Bernhardt said of Company C. "I mean, a white man—a human, so to speak. You cannot say that a person over there who would shoot a Vietnamese for nothing would shoot a Caucasian for nothing, would shoot an American or an English-speaking person. Even if it was allowed. Even if you wouldn't go to jail or the chair or something."

Bernhardt himself never had a close relation with any particular Vietnamese, but he tried to pick up phrases in the language and, now and then, he says, attempted to remind the men in Company C that the Vietnamese had their virtues—industriousness, tolerance and, above all, patience. The result, he thought, was that he was regarded as a sentimental bore.

As he recounts it, it wasn't that the soldiers felt frustrated by the difficulty of distinguishing the enemy from the mass of the population, but rather that they couldn't

even be bothered to try. His own reaction seemed to harken back to the parochial, often maligned, values of the householder. "If it was my country and my home and I had seen some foreigners running through it the way we ran through it," he said, "I would not be too pleased with those people. Most of the Americans handle themselves very badly. They come into a village with their weapons and they're the boss. It was almost as though this was another part of their country. They owned the place, basically. The Vietnamese didn't really belong."

Company C often operated in what is called a "free-fire zone" where there was permanent open season on Vietnamese whose activities appeared in the least suspicious. Its normal occupation was "search-and-destroy missions" ("Though I'm not sure about the 'search' part," Bernhardt added wryly). Razing villages deemed to be hostile was a common activity; a village was deemed hostile if a few shots were fired from within its perimeter or a booby trap was discovered there.

The only respite the company got was a visit to its own fire base, where it slept in bunkers, not bunks. There were no diversions—no bars, no girls. The company had a couple of severe firefights with the enemy and, shortly before Songmy, a disastrous excursion into a mine field in which about 20 of its number tripped off explosions. "Every time somebody made a move, he'd go up," Bernhardt said. "A lot of minds went that day."

"You mean mines?"

"No, minds," he repeated, pointing to his head.

Some former members of Company C have said that they had been fired on from Songmy, or have suggested that they ran into a mine field immediately outside the village. Sergeant Bernhardt cannot recall that they had ever seen Songmy before they jumped from their helicopters on the morning of March 16.

The briefing for the mission, he has said, took place at the fire base called Doty at dusk the previous day. Bernhardt insists that Captain Medina was explicit and matter-of-fact: The village and its inhabitants would be destroyed. Sgt. Gregory Olsen of Portland, Ore., told the reporter Seymour Hersh a different story, that Medina ordered the men to shoot anyone who looked as if he might belong to the enemy. Whatever the precise wording of the order or the intention behind it, Bernhardt and others took it to apply to any and all civilians. If the order was less than routine, the manner in which it was conveyed could not have been more normal. The captain dwelt on the losses the company had suffered. No questions were asked, Bernhardt says.

He adds that he never thought that the order had originated with Captain Medina. The captain's lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, has said his client neither received nor transmitted any order to kill Vietnamese civilians.

As Bernhardt depicts it, his own reaction to the order he says he heard that evening was almost as neurasthenic as that of the rest of the company. "It just didn't hit me," he says, explaining that orders often were changed at the last minute or abandoned in the heat of an operation. "I didn't think there was going to be any big difference in the attitude of the men. It was just that, well, O.K., now they had permission. The difference was nothing. I figured there was always the possibility that these guys won't be so bad."

The next morning, he discovered he had guessed wrong. "They were looking for an excuse and they got it."

Bernhardt says he was not moved by compassion as he watched the slaughter but by a sense of how ridiculous and illogical it all

seemed. "I wasn't really violently emotionally affected. I just looked around and said, 'This is all screwed up.'"

He guesses there were 70 men from the under-strength company on the operation that morning plus others from various units including two officers without insignia who he thinks were from military intelligence. He doesn't remember what ended the shooting or even whether he himself took part in the burning of the village.

What he does remember best are a few gruesome vignettes—one soldier, in particular, who laughed every time he pressed the trigger ("He just couldn't stop. He thought it was funny, funny, funny"), and others who used hand grenades and grenade launchers to do the job of small arms ("One guy, I heard, shot directly at somebody with an M-79 grenade launcher from 10 or 15 yards. Boom! He blew him all apart"). Perhaps a dozen of the men he watched struck him as having gone berserk, he said. The reactions of the rest he found—and still finds—impossible to interpret. In all, the Army is said to be looking into possible charges against 20 members of the company.

There is no one witness who saw it all and Bernhardt, like the others, is vague about many details. At the time, he felt helpless. Later he wondered whether he could have done anything to stop the massacre. He hasn't arrived at a satisfactory answer yet, and doubts that he ever will. When it was all over, Company C burned its way through a few other villages, then reached the seashore where Bernhardt and others stripped and jumped into the surf. He can recall no sense of hangover in the company no brooding over rights and wrongs. "If you had told them a year ago they were going to be on trial, maybe for their lives, they wouldn't have believed you. It would have been so fantastic."

Bernhardt's own hesitation to report the incident started with his eerie feeling that most Army officers, even most Americans might not see it his way. This became fear when he heard that a helicopter pilot who had reported the massacre had been killed the very next day in a crash. Bernhardt never even learned the pilot's name. In fact, there has been no report of such a crash. The helicopter pilot who appears to have made the first report on the massacre, Warrant Officer Hugh C. Thompson, Jr., is still alive and serving at Fort Rucker, Ala., where recently he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for rescuing 16 children from My Lai 4.

Nevertheless, the faith that had brought Bernhardt into the service was severely shaken and he became convinced that his life was in danger—not from individuals in his company, most of whom seemed to have erased Songmy from their memories, but from some remote high power in the Army that might have been involved in ordering the killings.

This was a point he evaded at his new conference at Fort Dix on Nov. 20. He stated that he had not been in fear of his life. But later he said: "I was the only one who knew who could say something and not implicate himself, the only one I knew that didn't do anything at all, didn't do anything shooting whatsoever. So I thought it was possible that anyone who wanted to get the thing under the rug could say, 'There's only one kink in this whole plan, only one guy who could say something and not possibly implicate himself. And what are we going to do about him?' And all I could think of was this helicopter pilot. . . ."

"I didn't sleep with a gun under my pillow but I thought it was a distinct possibility. It may sound a little paranoid, but it was only reasonable to assume that it could happen. After what I have seen in the Army,

knew it wouldn't have been the worst thing that had happened." Besides, if there wasn't his danger, he asked himself, why wasn't the helicopter pilot's report being investigated?

So he became guarded in any comments about the massacre, telling himself, he says, that he would do something about bringing it to light only after he returned safely to the United States. A few days after the event itself, he says, Captain Medina called him over at the fire base and asked whether it was true he was planning to write his Congressman. Bernhardt says the captain didn't explicitly say what he might have been writing his Congressman about, but he was sure they understood each other. He says he replied indirectly, protesting that he had said no such thing to anyone and couldn't imagine where the captain had heard the rumor. Medina, he says, simply commented that it would be unwise to do so. Bernhardt didn't construe that as a threat, he says—but then he already felt sufficiently threatened.

He also thought of taking his story to a chaplain, but ruled that out, he says, because he rarely saw chaplains in the field and thought he needed a greater assurance of support than a cross on some strange officer's collar.

As it happened, he finally unburdened himself just before he left Vietnam. Ronald Ridenhour, a soldier with whom he had served in Hawaii, visited him at a hospital in Chulai where he had gone for treatment of his feet, which had become painfully raw after months of slogging through paddy fields and marshland. That was late in November of 1968, a little less than a year before the story of My Lai 4 finally broken. Ridenhour had heard parts of the story from other old buddies. Bernhardt confirmed them, but expressed his fear of coming forward. So Ridenhour said he would handle it. It was April before he sent his letters to officials in Washington, including the President and Secretary of Defense, and August before investigators came to interview Bernhardt.

Bernhardt can't escape pondering the meaning of My Lai 4, for at dawn every morning he has to face a platoon of callow rainees, many of whom see little points in risking their lives in the war. It is his duty, he believes, to assure them that there is something meaningful at stake in Vietnam, a moral issue. When they ask about the massacre he can reply only that it was immoral and unsoldierly, a lunatic aberration. But it didn't look to him like an aberration at the time. It looked like an extreme, officially sanctioned example of a kind of random error that struck him, one solitary soldier, inextricably a part of the war. This clash between his experience and his convictions is something he still cannot resolve.

"We hold out a hope, you know," he said the other evening, having come full circle in a painful discussion of the massacre. He was speaking of the American presence in South Vietnam. The words seemed to hang in the air, unrelated to anything that had been said before. Bernhardt paused and sighed. "What an you say?" he resumed. "You feel that maybe if the whole country was the way you wanted it to be that you could be right and that what you're doing could be right. But you find out that people aren't responsible enough and that whether what you're trying to do is right or not doesn't make any difference, because some people are doing it all wrong."

As a drill sergeant, he can talk to his troops of responsibility. But in March his term of enlistment will be up, with the issue still hanging in the air. He hopes that the president's "Vietnamization" scheme will solve the problem by extricating American

troops from the hamlets of Vietnam. But if he were forced to pick, he would choose his convictions over his experience, even if he discovered that his darkest fears about the Army and My Lai 4 were true.

"You can't just say, 'Well, we're not doing this right' and walk away," he said. "You go out and you're playing a lousy game so you throw everything down and you quit. That may make sense to some people, but it doesn't make sense to me. If you're trying to win, the idea is to correct what you're doing wrong."

It is hard to escape a feeling that this is more than one man's opinion, that it may be a distinctively American way of looking at the world. In other words, even if My Lai 4 proved to be something worse than a dozen soldiers going berserk, we might still need to redeem ourselves in hamlet after hamlet.

In this regard, it is interesting to speculate about what might have happened had the story broken at once. The same day that Company C passed through My Lai 4, Robert Kennedy announced his candidacy for the Presidency; two weeks later, Lyndon Johnson withdrew his. In the first speech of his campaign, Kennedy quoted Tacitus on Rome: "They made a desert, and called it peace." To many, the allusion sounded shrill at the time. But for one obscure hamlet, of which not many more than 100 Americans had yet heard, it was an altogether definitive epitaph.

#### STUDENTS TALK ABOUT NARCOTICS—STAND, INC.

(Mr. PEPPER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, during the recent hearings of the House Select Committee on Crime in Columbia, S.C., our committee had the encouraging and inspiring experience of seeing what private individuals who become interested in the problem of crime can do to curb and prevent crime.

One of the finest examples of that was presented by a very lovely and talented lady, Mrs. Mary Ann Overcash of Spartanburg, S.C. Mrs. Overcash, accompanied by a very attractive and dedicated young student, testified before our committee about an organization called STAND, Inc., meaning "Students Talk About Narcotics."

STAND is doing great work among the young people, in making them aware of the dangers of the use of narcotics, and in enlisting young people to work among their own age group in the expansion of this meaningful program.

It developed in the course of our hearings that Mrs. Overcash initiated this very significant program in cooperation with one of the distinguished members of the House Select Committee on Crime, the ranking minority member, Hon. ALBERT W. WATSON.

I was so impressed with what STAND is doing and the hope that it offers for curbing the tragic use of narcotics by young people that I asked Mrs. Overcash to write me a letter telling me how STAND got started and how it operates. I wanted this information for myself and the other members of the committee in the hope that we might encourage the formation of such organizations in

our respective States, and I wanted the information also to be available to other Members of the Congress who would like to stimulate the formation of this organization in their respective areas.

Mrs. Overcash wrote me on November 22 this epic account of STAND.

I hope all over America other great ladies like Mrs. Overcash will accept the challenge of the need for such private assistance to our young people so seriously threatened by the use of narcotics and dangerous drugs, and join Mrs. Overcash and others in this wonderful work.

Mr. Speaker, I include Mrs. Overcash's letter in the RECORD following my remarks:

109 E. MAIN ST.,  
SPARTANBURG, S.C.,  
November 22, 1969.

Congressman CLAUDE PEPPER,  
House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PEPPER: I read in my former home town paper, San Antonio, Texas Light, about how a group of young people were talking to other young people concerning the use of narcotics and drugs. During the time that this article came out, we were having a great deal of publicity here in South Carolina about the growing problem of narcotic and drug use among our students all over the state. During this time I also met a mother who's son was arrested for possession of marijuana here in Spartanburg, and her appeal for someone to do something, to help curb this drug use made me realize that we needed a program that would almost guarantee to reach our young people.

There were many worthwhile projects aimed at our adults, so far as educational programs were concerned, but there were not any programs aimed at reaching primarily our students, and these were the main ones we needed to reach.

Being a resident of South Carolina, altho I was born in Riverside, California, lived most of my life in San Antonio, Texas, and my son was born in Nebraska, but as this was now my home, there was one person that I thought of immediately that might be willing to help get this program started here in South Carolina. This person was Congressman Albert Watson. The reason that I went to Congressman Watson was not for political reasons, for that would be impossible in this situation, but because Congressman Watson has become very involved by way of the House Crime Committee hearings as a member of the committee, I therefore knew that this was the logical person to contact on this.

Congressman Watson decided on the name STAND, which stands for Students Talk About Narcotic Dangers. At this time a press conference was called by Congressman Watson in Columbia, and STAND was launched.

Since Spartanburg was to be our main headquarters, the first step had to be a building for the STAND headquarters. As the location was most important, I searched for a building on main street, as this was the logical place for the students to be passing by each day. It is very hard to describe the extent of cooperation that we have received from business's who are most willing and anxious to help, knowing what a problem the drug use among our students is, and that all of our work is volunteer work, they wanted to help in any way they could.

Not only was our building donated to us rent free, but also our desks, chairs, couches, tables, typewriter, and even a copying machine.

Next I contacted all of the school super-

intendents of every school district in the county, and they have sent us three students, not A students as such, but student leaders, from each high school and each jr. high school in the county. These students are required to come in at least once a week after school or on Saturdays and answer the phone, and talk to the students coming in concerning drugs and narcotics. These students also keep a bulletin board in their schools and arrange for the films we have, and speakers, at their own schools. In this way, the students themselves run the headquarters and also arrange for everything at their own schools.

There is at least one adult at the headquarters at all times, but this adult is told that they are a chaperone only, as soon as school is out, for the students answer all calls and do all the talking to the other students coming in.

We have only had this first STAND headquarters open for three weeks, but we feel that we have accomplished a great deal in this short time.

We have as many as fifteen or twenty students in one afternoon after school. This may not sound like many, and we have had more, but this is about the average. We feel that if we have even fifteen students that will walk through the door and ask for information or literature on drugs and narcotics, then all of our volunteer work is worthwhile, for we have never found one piece of our literature on the sidewalk outside of our headquarters, for when they will come in for it, then they really want it.

In one day, we had four admitted users of marijuana and one identified pusher from one high school. We do not ask their names, nor do we report them, for we feel that this way they will feel free to come to STAND headquarters, and then we have an opportunity to help them in our own way.

Each day that we have been open has been an unusual experience, and usually a very rewarding one, for we have almost every day an admitted user that we have a chance to reach, and quite a few to persuade never to try these drugs in the first place.

Our main objective for STAND was to reach the students and show and tell them why they should never even once try any drug, but to our surprise, we have also had many admitted users to talk to and to help.

Two days ago I had a call from a junior high principal. He had a student who had come to him for help. It seems that this student three years ago started drinking cough syrup, and then went to glue sniffing and now to marijuana. He said that he was alright until the week-ends but then he would go back to marijuana and he wanted help. The principal said that at first he didn't know what to do until he remembered STAND, so he called and is going to bring the boy down to see us for help.

We also had a man in three days ago who is a heroin addict. He had heard about STAND, and said that he wanted help. As we have three doctors on call at all times, we immediately got in touch with the doctor, and in turn the health dept. and have gotten this man help.

There are many more examples that I could give of the rewarding things that have happened here at the STAND headquarters in the short three weeks that we have been opened. We have proved that this way we have of student to student really works, and for every student that comes in here asking for help or information, makes all of our volunteer work well worthwhile.

Our only problem seems to be that it is pretty hard when we are financed only by citizens and businesses, to be able to buy enough literature and information from

the Government Printing Office for our students, for when we have to pay twenty-five cents for some of our four and five page booklets, then it takes quite a lot of money to stock all of this literature, and right now our finances are slightly low, with only three hundred in our bank account. If there was some way to have the price of the information on narcotics cut, it would certainly be very helpful.

I have been going around the state slowly organizing STAND, for we are planning to have STAND in every county in South Carolina and in doing this, we will have every school in South Carolina covered by students from STAND.

As I stated previously, all of our work is volunteer work, and therefore I pay my own expenses as I travel around the state to organize STAND. This I do gladly, for if I can help just one young person to stop, or never to start using any of the drugs or narcotics, then all of my work and effort are well worth while.

I have had requests from other states for STAND to be organized in their state. This would be one of the finest things that could happen here in America I feel, for this way, and only through this type program can we reach the youth of America.

Unless this would be taken up as a government program, for financial reasons, I could not go to each state to help in the organizing of STAND, but believe me if I could, I would, for as I have previously stated, it really works, with both black and white working together from all of the schools here in the headquarters.

Sincerely,

MARY ANN OVERCASH,  
State Assistant Director STAND.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the House in recess, subject to the call of the Chair, with the bells to be rung 15 minutes before the House reconvenes.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a joint resolution and concurrent resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H.J. Res. 1041. Joint resolution establishing that the second regular session of the Ninety-first Congress convene at noon on Monday, January 19, 1970.

H. Con. Res. 475. Concurrent resolution providing for sine die adjournment of the first session of the Ninety-first Congress.

H. Con. Res. 476. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate or the President pro tempore or the acting President pro tempore of the Senate to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 10105) entitled "An act to

amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1970, 1971, and 1972, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HART, Mr. PROUTY, and Mr. GRIFFIN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4293) entitled "An act to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports."

S. 299

The message also announced that the Senate passed the following resolution (S. 299) that two Senators be appointed to join a similar committee of the House of Representatives to notify the President of the United States that the two Houses have completed the business of the session and are ready to adjourn unless he has some further communication to make to them.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS LONGHORNS

(Mr. PICKLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today my esteemed Irish colleague, by way of Greece, extended a challenge to me when the Texas Longhorns and the Irish of Notre Dame play in the Cotton Bowl game. With typical Texas graciousness and modesty, I agreed to his issuing the challenge—you always try harder when you are No. 6 or 7.

My colleague has offered as a wager to put up a special Irish shillelagh. It is an ancient war club, I understand, used by the Irish when they were stronger. To match that offer, I will put up a magnificent set of horns from a Texas longhorn. Of course, I do not actually put up the horns at this point, because we cannot lose and there is no point in my obtaining a set of horns in advance. Yet these longhorns are something special, however, Mr. Speaker. You will recall the sturdy longhorns of olden days pushed aside all obstacles in the path of the cattle drives. I feel confident that this will be reenacted as the powerful University of Texas Longhorns hurl aside the Irish of Notre Dame to make way for the devastating wishbone-T on New Year's Day.

As for the shillelagh, in advance I warn the Irish to be careful with its use. When you hit a Texas longhorn with a mesquite tree stick, much less a shillelagh, all hell will break loose.

I assume the Irish will hit us with something other than prayers or the luck of the Irish. The Longhorns and Coach Darrell Royal will prevail because we are No. 1 and we aim to stay there.

Some of the following may be cross-

ing themselves, but confidentially, Mr. Speaker, I am told that they might be doing it with the "Hook 'Em Horns" sign.

But what a day it will be, Mr. Speaker, at the best bowl game of them all—the Cotton Bowl in Dallas, Tex., on January 1, 1970.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PICKLE. I yield to my Irish friend, my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DE LA GARZA).

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, but I would like to tell him the No. 1 team is Texas A. & I. in my district. I challenge the Texas Longhorns and Notre Dame both at the same time.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I do not yield to the gentleman from Texas any further.

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

Mr. PICKLE. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GALLAGHER).

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to the gentleman from Texas that no one has been able to put the horns on the Irish yet, and I doubt if the Texas Longhorns will be able to do so.

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

Mr. PICKLE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, I am glad the gentleman from Texas has agreed to accept my challenge of the Irish shillelagh. I shall not ask the gentleman to yield further at this time because I expect him to do so on New Year's Day.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LOWENSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the permanent RECORD of August 1 an explanation of votes cast previously thereto.

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

There was no objection.

#### HAIL TO THE CONQUERERS

(Mr. BROWN of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, in that Texas has been considered to be the No. 1 team in the Nation and Notre Dame and others are contenders to that throne, but I state that January 1 when all of the final guns have been sounded, they will still be singing to the No. 1 team in this Nation:

Hail to the victors, the conquerors:  
Valiant Michigan.

#### TRIBUTE TO BOB HOPE

(Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, once again this yuletide season

a distinguished American entertainer has taken the time and effort to organize and take to Vietnam a group of artists to bring the spirit of this season to our servicemen in that far-off war-torn Asian land.

Nor is such an effort new to Bob Hope. All of us recall his visits to entertain American troops in World War II global battlefields, during the Korean war, and in remote spots throughout the world during the lonely years of the cold war.

Mr. Speaker, it makes no difference what we may feel about the conduct of the war in Vietnam or what political views Bob Hope may choose to embrace. The important thing is that he has generously and courageously given of himself and his artistic talent to bring laughter, entertainment, a message from home, and an escape from war to many hundreds of thousands of Americans in the four corners of the globe for more than 25 years.

Throughout our history, many Americans have displayed dedication to a cause, courage in the face of adversity, and bravery on the field of battle. For such superior acts our Nation has awarded medals for valor. Yet in many ways, Bob Hope has performed over many years another, far different level of distinguished service to our country that I feel deserves special recognition.

Mr. Speaker, when the House convenes again in January it is my intention to introduce a resolution to authorize the presentation of a special Distinguished Service Award for meritorious service to Bob Hope. I hope that other colleagues will join with me in cosponsoring this measure to honor this great American.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, would a quorum call be in order at this point in order to get some people here to hear these resounding speeches?

#### 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. HALPERN (at the request of Mr. MIZELL), for 5 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia in three instances.

Mr. HAGAN in three instances and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MIZELL) and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. PELLY in three instances.

Mr. SANDMAN.

Mr. HORTON in five instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois in five instances.

Mr. RHODES in five instances.

Mr. SEBELIUS in three instances.

Mr. SCHWENDEL in two instances.

Mr. SHRIVER in five instances.

Mr. WINN.

Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GONZALEZ in two instances.

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. VANIK in two instances.

Mr. POWELL in two instances.

Mr. SCHEUER in two instances.

Mr. DE LA GARZA in six instances.

Mr. GARMATZ in four instances.

Mr. LOWENSTEIN in five instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in five instances.

Mr. FEIGHAN in six instances.

Mr. CULVER in two instances.

Mr. ROSENTHAL in five instances.

Mr. MATSUNAGA in five instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in five instances.

Mr. PICKLE in two instances.

Mr. TUNNEY in five instances.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

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

S. 1626. An act to regulate the practice of psychology in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 1872. An act to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 (title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950); to the Committee on Internal Security.

S. 2694. An act to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958 and the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1955 to increase salaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2981. An act to revise the laws of the District of Columbia on juvenile court proceedings; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3009. An act to authorize the Commissioner of the District of Columbia to enter into contracts for the payment of the District's equitable portions of the costs of reservoirs on the Potomac River and its tributaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

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

H.R. 15209. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 1040. Joint Resolution Extending the time for filing the Economic Report and the report of the Joint Economic Committee.

## SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title.

S. 1075. An act to establish a national policy for the environment, to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality, and for other purposes.

## JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. FRIEDEL, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 764. Joint resolution to authorize appropriations for expenses of the President's Council on Youth Opportunity.

## ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE FIRST SESSION, 91ST CONGRESS

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, we are in the closing hours of the first session of the 91st Congress. This has been in many respects a difficult year for Members of the House on both sides of the aisle. It has been in some respects a time of adjustment and reassessment; however, in many other areas it has been a year of innovation and great initiative.

This has been a long session, but it has been a session in which major legislative accomplishments have been attained. Members of this great legislative body, Republicans and Democrats, have met their responsibilities and met them well. All Members can be proud of the achievements of this session including such landmark measures as passage by the House of a resolution providing for direct election of the President, increased support for education and water pollution, environmental control, increased social security benefits and the monumental tax reform bill, which is one of the great pieces of legislation of the last 25 years.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my intent, however, to speak in detail of the legislation passed by the House of Representatives during our first session. That will be done in a report which will be inserted in the RECORD following adjournment. Rather, I would like to take this time during the closing hours of the session and during this holiday season to express to all Members my deep and heartfelt thanks for their support and cooperation and to extend to them my best wishes for a most happy Christmas and for a few weeks of justly deserved rest.

Also, I would like to take a few minutes to pay tribute during this season of charity and good will to a man who is the very embodiment of the spirit of these blessed days, to a man of great compassion and conscience, a man of great honor and integrity, our respected and beloved Speaker. Serving under the leadership of JOHN W. McCORMACK has been

one of the great experiences of my life—second only perhaps to service in this House itself. Our distinguished Speaker has given much of himself to each of us as individuals, as members of the world's greatest deliberative body and to the legislative effort of this session. It has been a great privilege to serve under and work with our distinguished Speaker. In my view, there has been no greater man than JOHN McCORMACK to sit in the chair which has been distinguished by so many great and honored Speakers of the House.

Also, I want to say a word of thanks to my friend and colleague, HALE BOGGS, the Democratic whip and to his very able assistant whips. Our work this session would have been infinitely more difficult without his invaluable advice and counsel. I am deeply appreciative of the assistance he and his associates have rendered me and of the service they have given to this House.

Mr. Speaker, I also desire to express my deep thanks to my good friend and colleague, the distinguished minority leader, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, for his cooperation and assistance and for the service he has rendered all Members of the House through his wise and judicious leadership. As I have mentioned on similar occasions, we sit on opposite sides of the aisle. We often stand on opposite sides of the issues. But we stand shoulder to shoulder in our belief that the House of Representatives is truly the world's greatest legislative forum.

The distinguished minority leader has, as all of us know, a very able assistant who is one of the most congenial Members of the House of Representatives. There is certainly no more respected Member of the House than the Republican whip, LES ARENDT.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot finish our business for the year without expressing our thanks to Lew Deschler, our distinguished and able Parliamentarian and the preeminent parliamentary expert of the world, for his always sound advice. Without his efforts and those of his able staff we would be unable to carry on the business of this great body. Also, Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my thanks to the other officers of the House, our distinguished Clerk, Mr. W. Pat Jennings, our affable and able Doorkeeper, William M. "Fishbait" Miller, the distinguished Sergeant at Arms, Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., Postmaster H. H. Morris, and our beloved Chaplain, Dr. Edward Latch. Also, I want to say a special word of thanks to the many House employees—the clerks at the desk, the official reporters, the doormen, the pages, and all those who provide support and assistance in the conduct of our daily affairs. To all of them, to all officers and Members, and to you, Mr. Speaker, I again express my thanks and wish each of you a very merry Christmas.

Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD).

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, first I want to thank the distinguished majority leader for yielding to me. The ovation which has been given to our dis-

tinguished Speaker—unanimously—I believe is fully deserved. The distinguished Speaker has presided over the first session of the 91st Congress with his usual wisdom, skill, fairness, dedication and impartiality.

Speaking for the minority, Mr. Speaker, I want to thank you for your courtesy, for your cooperation not only with us on the Republican side of the aisle but also with the President of the United States.

This noon the distinguished Speaker was the host at a luncheon where the President of the United States was the honored guest. It was a bipartisan luncheon with the leaders on this side of the Capitol and the leaders on the other side of the Capitol.

The President of the United States said to the Speaker of the House how deeply grateful he was for the Speaker's complete and total cooperation on those vital matters affecting foreign policy and national security. The President indicated to the Speaker and to the others from the Democratic Party present his appreciation for their help and understanding in some of the terribly crucial matters concerning foreign policy before him and before the country.

The Republican leadership in the House want to express not only to the Speaker but to my friend, the distinguished majority leader, and the majority whip our gratitude for their help, cooperation and understanding.

We have had some differences on domestic issues from time to time, but these are normal and I think are really a vital part of a two-party system in America. Competition is healthy in the political arena just as competition is helpful and beneficial in all aspects of America's society whether in business, athletics or otherwise.

Mr. Speaker, I want to join the distinguished majority leader in congratulating all Members of the House of Representatives on their diligence, on their willingness to stay on the job until the final whistle is blown. I believe that the job done by this Congress thus far has been, in the areas where we have acted, a plus. However, we have a great many things to do in the next session. However, on the limited legislative production 1969 the record is reasonable quality—draft reform and the tax bill. I am hopeful, as I am sure the Speaker and the majority leader are, that when the curtain is drawn next year we can all go home and say that we have done a good job for America.

May I especially thank my colleagues in the Republican House leadership. They have been a great help to me and I am deeply grateful. I am indebted also to all Republican Members who have been loyal, hardworking, and willing to make great sacrifices for the benefit of our President and his program. I also express my appreciation to all House employees and officers.

I wish for each and every one of you a merry Christmas and the very best for a happy and joyous holiday season.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was

given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker and my distinguished colleagues, I appreciate very much the very generous remarks made about me by the distinguished majority leader and the distinguished minority leader. I value them very much and shall always treasure them. At the same time I would like to express my great pleasure not only personally but as Speaker of the House in working with my colleagues; and, not only the pleasure of working with them but also the personal friendships that have developed between us. Might I say that after my service as Speaker is over, I prefer to be remembered and I hope I will be remembered as the Members' Speaker. That would please me more than anything else.

The spirit of this House since this session of the Congress began last January has been one of outstanding cooperation and harmony, one of reasonable understanding and give and take. I think I can safely say with my many years of experience in this body that this session about to close has been one of maximum understanding, more maximum understanding than any session of Congress I have ever served in. There has been practically no bitterness—I fail to remember any bitterness; difference of opinion, yes, but those differences have been harmonized and in debate they have been discussed in a very understanding manner.

Growth and progress in the legislative field is invariably something which requires reasonable compromise of conflicting views. I think that this Congress made an outstanding record for itself. It has been by reason of reasonable understanding, give and take on the part of members of both parties, and of individual Members of the House.

In particular I pay my respects to my dear and distinguished friend, the exceptionally distinguished majority leader, CARL ALBERT. He has been a bulwark of strength to me. His kindness and acceptance of my weaknesses, if any—and I have them, and we are all human—and his loyalty has made a permanent impression on me and upon all Members of the House.

I also want to pay my respects and my appreciation to the outstanding majority whip, HALE BOGGS, whose loyalty I greatly value, and whose relations with me throughout the years has been on a very close, friendly and understanding basis.

Both of these gentlemen have served with remarkable ability throughout this session of the Congress and their closeness and their loyalty to me is something that has been a bulwark of strength in the performance of my duties as Speaker of the House.

I wish also to thank the chairmen of the various committees and subcommittees and also the members of the Democratic whip group for their splendid cooperation and for their loyalty and devotion to me.

I am particularly appreciative also to

our very able minority leader, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. GERALD R. FORD), and the able minority whip, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. LES ARENDS, whose services to their party and to the House of Representatives have been outstanding. Their courtesy to me personally as Speaker of the House has been particularly impressed upon my mind. Our cooperation and understanding has been very close. They have their responsibility as leaders of their party as have Mr. ALBERT and Mr. BOGGS as leaders of our party. But there has always existed between us understanding minds. I appreciate in particular not only the friendship but the friendly cooperation that has always existed between us.

During this first session, as in the past, as Speaker I have endeavored to play the role in an impartial way to the fullest extent possible. When I take the Speaker's chair every day, I take it as Speaker, not as JOHN McCORMACK, the Democrat and the leader of my party in the House. This task has been made considerably easier by the many courtesies extended to me by Members on both sides of the aisle. My objective has always been to apply the rules as fairly and equally as possible to every Member of both parties as is humanly possible.

Looking back on the past year, I am fully aware of the important roles played by the many employees of the House, who have performed their duties with diligence, and certainly deserve the thanks of every Member. I wish time permitted me to mention each by name. I do, however, want to pay my respects to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Pat Jennings; the Doorkeeper, Bill Miller; the Sergeant at Arms, Zeake Johnson; the Postmaster, Hap Morris; and our beloved Chaplain, Dr. Latch; but over and above all I want to extend my very special gratitude to that great human being, that man equally brilliant and practical, that fountain of wisdom, our great Parliamentarian, Lewis Deschler. He is both great and good.

I also want to express my thanks to Bill Cochrane and all the other members of the Parliamentarian's office and my own staff in the Speaker's office, and in my district office.

I want to express my thanks to John Barriere for his invaluable assistance as staff director of the Democratic steering committee. He has been most helpful to Chairman MADDEN, the majority leader, and myself in helping us to process the year's legislative program, also to the official reporters of debate in the House, as well as the official reporters to the committees.

Lest I forget, I want to express my thanks to the pages who serve us in such a very able and loyal and diligent manner and also to all of the other employees of the House of Representatives.

I might say that I am so proud of the House—and I emphasize this—I am so proud of the House of Representatives in this trying period of the world's history. The House has been a bulwark of strength in the national interest of our

country, in supporting both a strong national defense and a firm foreign policy. When the historians of tomorrow write the history of this period, I believe that the House of Representatives will occupy outstanding and prominent pages in the history of this time. It has certainly been a bulwark of strength.

In closing, may I state that I deeply appreciate the manifestations of friendship and respect, not only upon this occasion, but throughout the years during which I have served in this great body as a Member, and as majority leader, and now as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

To all of my colleagues and their loved ones, Mrs. McCormack and I extend the greetings of the holy season and the coming year, and that God will continue to bless you and your loved ones for countless of years to come.

#### SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. In accordance with the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 475, the Chair declares the first session of the 91st Congress adjourned sine die.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 475, the House adjourned sine die.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE RECEIVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., December 24, 1969.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
U.S. House of Representatives

Sir: Pursuant to authority granted on December 23, 1969, the Clerk received from the Secretary of the Senate today the following messages:

That the Senate agree to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 117) entitled "Joint Resolution to authorize appropriations for expenses of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, and for other purposes"; and

That the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2809) entitled "An Act to amend the Public Health Service Act so as to extend for an additional period the authority to make formula grants to schools of public health, project grants for graduate training in public health and traineeships for professional public health personnel", and request a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Yarborough, Mr. Williams of New Jersey, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Eagleton, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Dominick, Mr. Javits, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Prouty, and Mr. Saxbe be the conferees on the part of the Senate; and

That the Senate disagree to the Amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2523) entitled "An Act to amend the Community Mental Centers Act to extend and improve the program of assistance under that Act for community mental health

centers and facilities for the treatment of alcoholics and narcotic addicts, to establish programs for mental health of children, and for other purposes", and request a conference with the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Yarborough, Mr. Williams of New Jersey, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Egleton, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Dominick, Mr. Javits, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Prouty, and Mr. Saxbe be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

Respectfully yours,

W. PAT JENNINGS,

*Clerk.*

By W. RAYMOND COLLEY.

#### SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the authority granted the Speaker by House Concurrent Resolution 476, 91st Congress, he did on December 24, 1969, sign and enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 117. Joint resolution to authorize appropriations for expenses of the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, and for other purposes.

#### ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the authority granted the Speaker by House Concurrent Resolution 476, 91st Congress, he did on the following dates, sign enrolled bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On December 24, 1969:

H.R. 944. An act to amend section 404(d) of title 37, United States Code, by increasing the maximum rates of per diem allowance and reimbursement authorized, under certain circumstances, to meet the actual expenses of travel;

H.R. 14227. An act to amend section 1401a (b) of title 10, United States Code, relating to adjustments of retired pay to reflect changes in Consumer Price Index;

H.R. 14571. An act to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, as amended, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15071. An act to continue for two additional years the duty-free status of certain gifts by members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones; and

H.J. Res. 1041. Joint resolution establishing that the second regular session of the 91st Congress convene at noon on Monday, January 19, 1970.

On December 29, 1969:

H.R. 4293. An act to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports; and

H.R. 13270. An act to reform the income tax laws.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRIEDEL from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates, present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On December 24, 1969:

H.R. 944. An act to amend section 404(d)

of title 37, United States Code, by increasing the maximum rates of per diem allowance and reimbursement authorized, under certain circumstances, to meet the actual expenses of travel;

H.R. 14227. An act to amend section 1401a (b) of title 10, United States Code, relating to adjustments of retired pay to reflect changes in Consumer Price Index;

H.R. 14571. An act to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees, as amended, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15071. An act to continue for two additional years the duty-free status of certain gifts by members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones;

H.R. 15209. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes;

H.J. Res. 1040. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the Economic Report and the report of the Joint Economic Committee; and

H.J. Res. 1041. Joint resolution establishing that the second regular session of the 91st Congress convene at noon on Monday, January 19, 1970.

On December 29, 1969:

H.R. 4293. An act to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports; and

H.R. 13270. An act to reform the income tax laws.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

The President, subsequent to the sine die adjournment of the Congress, notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On December 16, 1969:

H.R. 13767. An act to authorize the appropriation of funds for Fort Donelson National Battlefield in the State of Tennessee, and for other purposes.

On December 18, 1969:

H.R. 2238. An act to provide for the relief of certain civilian employees paid by the Air Force at Tachikawa Air Base, Japan.

On December 19, 1969:

H.R. 4744. An act for the relief of Mrs. Ezra L. Cross.

On December 22, 1969:

H.R. 9163. An act to authorize the disposal of certain real property in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Ga., under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1969; and

H.R. 12785. An act to declare that the United States hold in trust for the Southern Ute Tribe approximately 214.37 acres of land.

On December 24, 1969:

H.R. 210. An act to eliminate requirements for disclosure of construction details on passenger vessels meeting prescribed safety standards, and for other purposes;

H.R. 2208. An act for the relief of James Hideaki Buck;

H.R. 4244. An act to raise the ceiling on appropriations of the Administrative Conference of the United States;

H.R. 4560. An act for the relief of Sa Cha Bae;

H.R. 5133. An act for the relief of Pagona Anomerianaki;

H.R. 6600. An act for the relief of Panagiotis, Georgia, and Constantina Malliaras;

H.R. 7491. An act to clarify the liability of national banks for certain taxes;

H.R. 10156. An act for the relief of Lidia Mendola;

H.R. 11503. An act for the relief of Wylo Pleasant, doing business as Pleasant Western Lumber Co. (now known as Pleasant's Logging & Milling, Inc.);

H.R. 11711. An act to amend section 510 of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 to extend the time within which the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is required to complete its affairs in connection with the settlement of claims against the Government of Cuba.

H.R. 12964. An act making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14916. An act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 10. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the second week of March, 1970, as Volunteers of America Week.

On December 26, 1969:

H.R. 8449. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907.

H.R. 9366. An act to change the limitation on the number of apprentices authorized to be employees of the Government Printing Office, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14794.—An act making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 15209. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

On December 29, 1969:

H.R. 14751. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 15090. An act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and for other purposes.

On December 30, 1969:

H.R. 944. An act to amend section 404(d) of title 37, United States Code, by increasing the maximum rates of per diem allowance and reimbursement authorized, under certain circumstances, to meet the actual expenses of travel;

H.R. 4293. An act to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports;

H.R. 9233. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to promote the efficient and effective use of the revolving fund of the Civil Service Commission in connection with certain functions of the Commission, and for other purposes;

H.R. 9334. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to promote the care and treatment of veterans in State veterans' homes;

H.R. 13270. An act to reform the income tax laws;

H.R. 14227. An act to amend section 1401a (b) of title 10, United States Code, relating to adjustments of retired pay to reflect changes in Consumer Price Index;

H.R. 14571. An act to amend the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement Act of 1964 for certain employees, as amended, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14580. An act to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world to achieve economic development within a framework of democratic economic, social, and political institutions, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15071. An act to continue for 2 additional years the duty-free status of cer-

tain gifts by members of the Armed Forces serving in combat zones;

H.J. Res. 764. Joint resolution to authorize appropriations for expenses of the President's Council on Youth Opportunity;

H.J. Res. 1040. Joint resolution extending the time for filing the Economic Report and the report of the Joint Economic Committee; and

H.J. Res. 1041. Joint resolution establishing that the second regular session of the 91st Congress convene at noon on Monday, January 19, 1970.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1436. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a report of third country transfers of U.S. origin defense articles to which the United States has given consent under the provisions of section 3(a)(2) of the Foreign Military Sales Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1437. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the semiannual consolidated report of balances of foreign currencies acquired without payment of dollars, as of June 30, 1969, pursuant to the provisions of sections 613(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1438. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on matters contained in the Helium Act for fiscal year 1969, pursuant to the provisions of the act (50 U.S.C. 167); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1439. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting revisions in the estimates for certain items designated in title IV of the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1969 (Public Law 91-47) (H. Doc. No. 91-208); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

### 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. ASHLEY: Committee of Conference. Conference report on H.R. 4293 (Rept. No. 91-786). Ordered to be printed.

### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARING:

H.R. 15419. A bill to permit suits to be brought against the United States to adjudicate disputed land titles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOW (by request):

H.R. 15420. A bill to authorize the construction of pavilions as additions to the National Museum of History and Technology for the Smithsonian Institution, including the preparation of plans and specifications and all other work incidental thereto; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 15421. 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. CHAMBERLAIN:

H.R. 15422. A bill to provide for a coordinated national boating safety program; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FLYNT:

H.R. 15423. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. ASHLEY, Mr. PELLEY, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. ROGERS of Florida, Mr. GROVER, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, Mr. DELLENBACK, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. RUPPE, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. BRAY, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mrs. SULLIVAN, Mr. FREY, Mr. ST. ONGE, Mr. CLARK, Mr. LENNON, Mr. BOGGS, and Mr. GERALD R. FORD):

H.R. 15424. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KARTH (for himself, Mr. KEITH, Mr. HATHAWAY, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SCHADEBERG, Mr. HANNA, Mr. POLLOCK, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. BUTTON, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan, Mr. BIAGGI, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. MORTON, Mr. BOW, Mr. FRIEDEL, Mr. FALLON, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. ADDABO, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. TIERNAN):

H.R. 15425. A bill to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 15426. A bill to withdraw certain public lands from all forms of appropriation under the public lands laws for the protection of the watersheds supplying water to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., the grant of rights-of-way over certain public lands, authorizing the exchange of lands between the United States and the city of Los Angeles and authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to grant to the city of Los Angeles certain public lands and interests in public lands in California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H.R. 15427. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to provide for full disclosure of activities of groups or associations of employers and other persons providing supportive services and assistance in connection with labor disputes and labor relations matters in which they are not directly involved; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H.R. 15428. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 to provide for full disclosure of activities of persons providing supportive services and assistance in connection with labor disputes and labor relations matters in which they are not directly involved; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BOW (by request):

H.R. 15429. A bill to appropriate a site for a Museum of Man for the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H.R. 15430. A bill to modernize the U.S. Postal Service, to provide for efficient and economical postal service to the public, to improve postal employee-management relations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington:

H.R. 15431. A bill to establish within the

Department of Interior the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Indian Affairs; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PEPPER (for himself, Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Mr. NIX, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. WATSON, Mr. WIGGINS, and Mr. DENNEY):

H.R. 15432. A bill to control the manufacture, distribution, and possession of methamphetamines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TUNNEY:

H.R. 15433. A bill to provide early educational opportunities for all preschool children, and to encourage and assist in the formation of local preschool districts by residents of urban and rural areas; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BROWN of California (for himself, Mr. FRASER, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. LOWENSTEIN, Mr. MIKVA, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. STOKES, Mr. RYAN, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mr. RED of New York):

H.J. Res. 1042. Joint resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that title to Alcatraz Island should be transferred to representatives of the American Indian community; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. HANSEN of Washington:

H.J. Res. 1043. 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. SHRIVER:

H.J. Res. 1044. 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. BROTZMAN (for himself and Mr. GROVER):

H. Res. 771. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives to create a standing committee to be known as the Committee on the Environment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H. Res. 772. Resolution expelling Adam Clayton Powell from his seat as a Member of the House of Representatives in the Ninety-first Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McKNEALLY:

H. Res. 773. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the establishment of permanent peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin:

H. Res. 774. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to expedite the enactment of general appropriation measures, to facilitate the making of appropriations for subsequent fiscal years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. McCLOSKEY introduced a bill (H.R. 15434) for the relief of Daniel T. Abta and Nitza Derfner Abta, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

364. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Board of County Commissioners, Pinellas County, Fla., relative to funds for cancer research, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

## 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 second calendar quarter of 1969 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

- A. Aberman, Greene & Locker, 660 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
B. Toy Manufacturers of America, Inc., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$1,853.51.
- A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$18,900. E. (9) \$11,380.86.
- A. Herbert F. Alfrey, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$32.
- A. American Civil Liberties Union, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$5,657.44. E. (9) \$5,657.44.
- A. The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,318.24. E. (9) \$2,318.24.
- A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$7,194.91. E. (9) \$7,194.91.
- A. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$5,759.96.
- A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 E. 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$86,976.58. E. (9) \$1,807.58.
- A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$7,928.01. E. (9) \$7,928.01.
- A. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$2,250.
- A. Erma Angevine, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Consumer Federation of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$800.
- 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) \$12,500. E. (9) \$1,186.85.
- A. Association of Mutual Fund Plan Sponsors, Inc., 50 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$15,567.90. E. (9) \$17,449.48.
- A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$4,725.
- A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$300.
- A. John Barnard, Jr., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
- A. Irvin L. Barney, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
D. (6) \$3,600.
- A. Davis M. Batson, 611 Madison Office Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. The Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$600.
- A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. International Union, United Automobile Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$1,770. E. (9) \$474.07.
- A. Helen W. Berthelot, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$4,89.70.
- 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. Thomas D. Blake, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,250.
- A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$4,752.09.
- A. Bluejay Oil Co., 1108 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$75.
- A. Charles H. Brown, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$50.
- A. J. D. Brown, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$150.
- A. Anne Bryant, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. COMAC Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$217.60.
- A. Dan L. Butler, 400 Walker Building, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Harold K. Howe, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Dan L. Butler, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Harold K. Howe, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Monroe Butler, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.  
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union—Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.  
D. (6) \$1,431.04. E. (9) \$1,178.21.
- A. Marvin Caplan.  
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,219.75. E. (9) \$119.
- A. Michael H. Cardozo.  
B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Carr, Bonner, O'Connell, Kaplan & Scott, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Association of Federal Investigators, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Richard M. Carrigan, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,187.25. E. (9) \$76.13.
- A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
B. South African Sugar Association, Post Office Box 507, Durban, South Africa.  
E. (9) \$4,218.85.
- A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Albert T. Church, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$340. E. (9) \$18.12.
- A. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$133,534.12. E. (9) \$10,336.56.
- A. Citizens for a Postal Corporation, Inc., Post Office Box 1807, Washington, D.C.
- A. William F. Claire, 1835 K Street NW., No. 705, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Joseph S. Clark, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. United World Federalists, Inc., 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$1,777.61.
- A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, Post Office Box 13125, Kansas City, Mo.  
D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$4,263.74.
- A. James F. Collins, 1008 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Iron and Steel Institute, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$125.

- A. Paul R. Conrad, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$876.37.
- A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,857.
- A. J. Milton Cooper, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N.C.
- A. Paul L. Courtney, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300.
- A. Culbertson, Pendleton & Pendleton, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Canned Meat Importers' Association, c/o Transmundo Co., Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$81.05.
- A. John Jay Daly, Direct Mail Advertising Association, 921 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$650.
- A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Importers Association, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$118.56. E. (9) \$118.56.
- A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Textile Importers Association, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$5.
- A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Japan Chemical Fibres Association, Tokyo, Japan.
- A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Japan Woolen & Linen Textiles Exporters Association, 4, 4-Chome, Bingomachi, Higashiku.
- A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Unione Industriale Pratese, Prato, Italy.  
D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$5.
- A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Vorort des Schweizerischen Handels- und Industrie-Vereins, Borsenstrasse 26, Zurich, Switzerland.
- A. Philip J. Daugherty.  
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,911. E. (9) \$63.50.
- A. DeHart and Broide, Inc., 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Record Industry Association of America, New York, N.Y.
- A. Dow, Lohnes & Albertson, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Newspaper Committee for Cablevision, 9th and Edmond Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.
- A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$177.50. E. (9) \$177.50.
- A. Harmon L. Elder, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, Inc., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$34.39.
- A. Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$1,543.15.
- A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue, NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.  
D. (6) \$2,375. E. (9) \$32.20.
- A. Bonner Fellers, 3535 Springland Lane NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,472.51. E. (9) \$981.83.
- A. Mello G. Fish, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$665.01. E. (9) \$115.98.
- A. Frank U. Fletcher, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. R. Frank Frazier, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$150.
- A. Mary Condon Gereau, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Education Association, Legislation & Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$30.93.
- A. Don L. Gilchrist, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Home Manufacturers Association, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$200.
- A. Vance V. Goodfellow, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$200.83.
- A. John A. Gosnell, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,834.34.
- A. George Grant, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,050. E. (9) \$30.60.
- A. Dale Greenwood, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.  
B. Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.  
E. (9) \$895.10.
- A. William G. Greif, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Bristol-Myers Co., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. John F. Griner, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$9,417.80. E. (9) \$2,168.88.
- A. James J. Gudinas, 1712 G Street, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- 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) \$2,316.66. E. (9) \$380.73.
- A. Franklin Hardinge, Jr., 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.  
B. California Savings & Loan League, 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Post Office Box R, Pasadena, Calif.  
D. (6) \$1,800.
- A. David Hartsough, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$805.
- A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$530.70.
- A. Phil D. Helmg, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.
- A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.  
B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.  
E. (9) \$1,120.
- A. William Graham Hinkle, 2011 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Executives Consultants, Inc., 2011 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Frances I. Holway, Box 47, Rye, N.H.  
B. Animal Welfare, Inc. 810 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Home Manufacturers Association, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,052. E. (9) \$40.
- A. Harold K. Howe, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Automatic Merchandising Association, 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Harold K. Howe, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Edward W. Hummers, Jr., 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Philip A. Hutchinson, Jr., 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$2,401.96.
- A. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. Independent Broker Dealers' Trade Association, 472 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass.  
E. (9) \$900.
- A. Industrial Mutual Association of Flint, 901 East Second Avenue, Flint, Mich.  
E. (9) \$519.53.
- A. William E. Isaef, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,080. E. (9) \$12.50.

A. Raymond M. Jacobson, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,250.

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) \$15.75.

A. Robert H. Kellen, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Mayonnaise and Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert H. Kellen, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Edward F. Kenehan, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.

B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 1108 Stuart Road, Herndon, Va.

B. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$100.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$12.50.

A. John A. Killick, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$363.

A. King, Miller, Anderson, Nash & Yerke and Mark C. McClanahan, 1200 American Bank Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, Post Office Box 520, Pendleton, Ore.  
E. (9) \$2,015.13.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman, 535 San Luis Road, Berkeley, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,793. E. (9) \$1,793.

A. George W. Koch, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Kenneth S. Kovack, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$3,450. E. (9) \$1,196.05.

A. Glenn T. Lashley, 1712 G Street, Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Division, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles W. Lee, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Emergency Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$4,650. E. (9) \$35.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Chemical Fibres Association, 3-3-Chrome, Muromachi Nihonbashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Chemical Co., 110 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. Stanley Lewis, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,812.50.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Dafeo & Krause, Ninth Floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Master Contracting Stevedore Association of the Pacific Coast, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Dafeo & Krause, Ninth Floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Ore.

B. National Maritime Compensation Committee, Ninth Floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Ore.

A. John M. Lumley, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$4,437. E. (9) \$241.31.

A. James H. Lynch, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,278.10. E. (9) \$1,543.49.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Coca-Cola Co., Post Office Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Ga.  
E. (9) \$394.20.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf & Western Industries, Inc., 437 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$727.38.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Packers Limited, 410 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$12.23.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$498.11.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$3,625. E. (9) \$540.

A. Stanley J. McFarland, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,925. E. (9) \$121.32.

A. Joseph B. McGrath, 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) \$5,999.98. E. (9) \$624.72.

A. William H. McLin, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$82.89.

A. William F. McManus, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$155.25.

A. C. W. McMillan, 801 East Avenue, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,300. E. (9) \$2,174.31.

A. Ben J. Man, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$437.08.

A. James J. Marshall, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,088.22.

A. Albert E. May, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$533.28. E. (9) \$55.87.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO), 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$4,750. E. (9) \$340.

A. Mayonnaise and Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Anthony Mazzocchi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$227.50.

A. Carl J. Megel, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$11,300.

A. Hermon I. Miller, 5116 Moorland Lane, Bethesda, Md.

B. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.

A. Joseph L. Miller, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lester F. Miller, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$31.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,131.48. E. (9) \$1,351.59.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$26,839.06. E. (9) \$31,503.16.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$499.95.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$631,626.65. E. (9) \$70,243.83.

A. National Association of Railroad Passengers, 41 Ivy Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,804. E. (9) \$9,275.10.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill. and 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$12,347.86.

A. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$250.

A. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$914,319.69. E. (9) \$12,826.52.

A. National Conference of Non-Profit Shipping Associations, Inc., 2309 Fannin, Houston, Tex.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Cenco Instruments Corp., 2600 South Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$120.56.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, Pierson, Ball & Dowd, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$68.38.

A. National Education Association, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$23,523.18.

A. National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$81,310.50. E. (9) \$4,581.07.

A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,062.50. E. (9) \$1,990.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$1,102.79.

A. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Realty Trust, 1108 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$100.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,098.25. E. (9) \$1,336.06.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,576.20.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,817. E. (9) \$7,221.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,562.52.

A. National Tax Equality Association, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,654.34. E. (9) \$3,184.37.

A. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.

A. John A. Nevius, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Mutual Fund Plan Sponsors, Inc., 50 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$629.81.

A. Leo W. O'Brien, 60 South Manning Boulevard, Albany, N.Y.

B. Home Rule Committee, Virgin Islands Legislature, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

D. (6) \$2,594.

A. Edward W. Oliver, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Claude E. Olmstead, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$34.

A. Esther Peterson, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,499.99. E. (9) \$73.74.

A. Joseph D. Phelan, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., No. 216, Washington, D.C.

B. Colorado River Association, 417 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$500.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,888.89. E. (9) \$195.87.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. James H. Rademacher, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,375.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Department of Tourism and Trade Development, Hamilton, Bermuda.

D. (6) \$1,666.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., Post Office Box 1050, Elizabeth, N.J.

D. (6) \$900.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. South Atlantic & Caribbean Line, Inc., 250 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.

B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.

D. (6) \$150.

A. John T. Reggitts, Jr., Rural Delivery No. 2, 95 Boonton Avenue, Boonton, N.J.

A. Darrell G. Renstrom, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Education Association, Legislation and Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,691.76. E. (9) \$29.52.

A. Ronald E. Resh, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Wyatt & Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Mark Richardson, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$250.

A. Richard N. Rigby, Jr., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Oceanography Association, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$435. E. (9) \$29.81.

A. John 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) \$628.12. E. (9) \$31.38.

A. Roberts & Holland, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. Trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Estate, 519 Halekauwila Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. John P. Roche, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Iron and Steel Institute, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$210.

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) \$1,875. E. (9) \$52.96.

A. James S. Rubin, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association.

E. (9) \$689.32.

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) \$296.95.

A. Carl K. Sadler, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,561.90. E. (9) \$9,372.79.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Business Press, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,625. E. (9) \$982.91.

A. Patricia A. Samuel, 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) \$37,269.60. E. (9) \$9,303.68.

A. William H. Scheick, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$50.

A. Clayton A. Seeber, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Education Association, Legislation and Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$57.42.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$121.94.

A. Joseph H. Sharlitt, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Mail Advertisers Educational Committee of the Major Malls and Producers of the Mail Advertising Service Association, International, Inc., 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$69.

A. Edwin R. Schneider, Jr., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Mail Advertisers Educational Committee of the Major Malls and Producers of the Mail Advertising Service Association International, Inc., 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$69.

A. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Fur Merchants' Association, 224 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y., and Scandinavian Fur Farm Organizations, Langagervej 60, Glostrup, Denmark.  
 D. (6) \$9,250. E. (9) \$2,745.51.

A. John J. Sheehan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 D. (6) \$4,300. E. (9) \$3,088.84.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, 1108 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Ad Hoc Committee on Pet Legislation, Post Office Box 531, Fond du Lac, Wis.  
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$75.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, 1108 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Independent Broker Dealers' Trade Association, 472 Bridge Street, Springfield, Mass.  
 E. (9) \$750.

A. Jonathan W. Sloat, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.  
 D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.

A. B. H. Steverwald, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Imported Footwear Group, American Importers Association, New York, N.Y.; Japan General Merchandise Exporters Association, and Japan Rubber Footwear Manufacturers Association, Tokyo, Japan.  
 E. (9) \$380.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Japan Iron and Steel Exporters' Association, Tokyo, Japan.  
 D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$50.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$50.

A. Richard L. Studley, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 224 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$950. E. (9) \$219.91.

A. Monroe Sweetland, 1705 Murchison Drive, Burlingame, Calif.  
 B. National Education Association, Legislation and Federal Relations, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$335. E. (9) \$50.

A. Russell A. Swindell, Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.  
 B. North Carolina Railroad Association, Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.  
 D. (6) \$711.67. E. (9) \$457.83.

A. Taxpayers Committee to End Foreign Aid.  
 D. (6) \$500.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$3,372.90.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
 D. (6) \$41.58. E. (9) \$489.06.

A. W. Lloyd Tupling, 235 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$716.07. E. (9) \$716.07.

A. Wald, Harkrader & Rockefeller, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Merrill A. Watson, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 B. National Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$750.

A. John C. White, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Whitlock, Markey & Tait, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill., and National Institute of Drycleaning, 909 Burlington Avenue, Silver Spring, Md.  
 D. (6) \$500.

A. Milburn E. Wilson, Route 1, Fremont, Mich.  
 B. Gerber Products Co., 445 State Street, Fremont, Mich.  
 D. (6) \$200.

A. Peter L. Wolff.  
 B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edward E. Wright, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$400.

*[Faint, mostly illegible text from the bottom half of the page, likely bleed-through or very light printing.]*

## QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1969:

(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			
	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee," state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
  - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
  - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.
2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.◀

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◀

**NOTE ON ITEM "D."**—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.**—(1) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.**—(1) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been 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. Aberman, Greene & Locker, 660 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
B. Toy Manufacturers of America, Inc., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$4,125. E. (9) \$1,112.09.
- A. Clarence G. Adamy, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$7,002.27. E. (9) \$7,002.27.
- A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., 525 School Street SW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, Post Office Box 5800, Washington, D.C.
- A. John R. Ale, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$200.03. E. (9) \$16.52.
- A. Mrs. Donna Allen, 3306 Ross Place NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Committee to Abolish the House Internal Security Committee, 555 Northwestern Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.  
D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$1,410.28.
- 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. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.  
D. (6) \$39,000. E. (9) \$500.
- A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York City.  
E. (9) \$7,925.04.
- A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$5,603.75. E. (9) \$5,603.75.
- A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$35,075. E. (9) \$35,075.
- A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$45,493.01.
- A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$18,036.17. E. (9) \$18,036.17.
- A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Humane Association, 5351 Roslyn Street, Englewood, Colo.  
E. (9) \$2,242.85.
- A. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,650. E. (9) \$1,650.
- A. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$3,735.26.
- A. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$12,415.38. E. (9) \$12,415.38.
- A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,714.76. E. (9) \$4,699.89.
- A. American Justice Association, Inc., Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.  
D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$2.
- A. American Landowners Association, Box 294, Route 1, Harpers Ferry, W. Va.  
D. (6) \$14.
- A. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$965.72. E. (9) \$183.37.
- A. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y., and 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$480.38.
- A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$24,106.
- A. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$730.
- A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$73,087.87. E. (9) \$1,746.55.
- A. American Optometric Association, Post Office Box 5147, Knoxville, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$2,914.90. E. (9) \$2,914.90.
- A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 21 E Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 2104 Davenport St. NW., Wash., D.C.  
D. (6) \$11,020.99. E. (9) \$648.15.
- A. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$8,015. E. (9) \$9,767.
- A. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$737.06.
- A. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$939.81. E. (9) \$939.81.
- A. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$2,250.
- A. American Stock Yards Association, 1712 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,350. E. (9) \$1,000.
- A. American Taxpayers Association, 326 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. American Textile Machinery Association, 224 Ellington Road, Longmeadow, Mass.  
D. (6) \$25.71.
- A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.  
D. (6) \$12,945.08. E. (9) \$12,945.08.
- A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$23,290.88.
- A. American Unsubsidized Lines, 1824 R Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,133.90. E. (9) \$1,133.90.
- A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$35.
- A. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,742.69. E. (9) \$3,742.69.
- A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.  
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.  
D. (6) \$144. E. (9) \$321.30.
- A. Erma Angevine, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Consumer Federation of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$800.
- A. George W. Apperson, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Phoebe Waterman Foundation, Inc., 1819 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 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) \$3,562.50. E. (9) \$1,287.49.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Trading & Production Co., 1 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Commissioner of Baseball, 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp., 464 Ellis Street, Mountain View, Calif.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Floor Covering Committee Affiliated with the National Council of American Importers, 295 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Samuel Hamburger, 20001 Sherwood, Detroit, Mich.  
E. (9) 23.21.
- 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) \$12,500. E. (9) \$910.41.
- A. Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc., 6767 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex.  
E. (9) \$3,062.27.
- A. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Newark, N.J.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,596.86. E. (9) \$1,569.86.

A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$500.

A. Association of American Railroads, 406 American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$9,512.07. E. (9) \$9,512.07.

A. Association of Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Association of Mutual Fund Plan Sponsors, Inc., 50 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$6,256.58.

A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$320.

A. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$465.

A. A. V. Atkinson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$4,437.90.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.  
D. (6) \$2,050. E. (9) \$3,421.80.

A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$300.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$35.19.

A. Richard W. Averill, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Optometric Association, care of J. C. Tumblin, O.D., Post Office Box 5147, Knoxville, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$301.

A. Harry S. Baer, 1725 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Aerospace Services Association, 1725 De Sales Street NW., Washington D.C.  
E. (9) \$270.

A. John F. Banhaf III, 530 N Street SW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Legislative Action on Smoking and Health, 2000 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$345. E. (9) \$320.37.

A. Ernest L. Barcella.  
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. John Barnard, Jr., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$139.13. E. (9) \$29.03.

A. David S. Barrows, 214 Century Building, Portland, Oreg.  
B. Association of Oregon and California Land Grant Counties, Douglas County Courthouse, Roseburg, Oreg.  
D. (6) \$900.

A. A. Wesley Barthelmes, 2133 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Insurance Company of North America and Life Insurance Company of North America, 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
D. (6) \$365. E. (9) \$184.30.

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. Ross Bass Associates, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Record Industry Association of America, 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$6,250.

A. Lucius D. Battle.  
B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza South SW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Dita Davis Beard, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$4,200. E. (9) \$6,235.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$1,888.50. E. (9) \$545.82.

A. John H. Beldler, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,125.01. E. (9) \$266.22.

A. James F. Bell, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,548.75. E. (9) \$312.45.

A. Reed A. Benson, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass.

A. Berlack, Israels & Liberman, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
B. General Public Utilities Corp., 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$20.

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, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$760.

A. Robert W. Blair.  
B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.  
E. (9) \$317.

A. Thomas D. Blake, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Wm. Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.  
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$760.80. E. (9) \$476.75.

A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$4,513.20.

A. William Blum, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,820. E. (9) \$423.97.

A. Blumberg, Singer, Ross, Gottesman, Diamond & Gordon, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$124.45.

A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Lyle H. Boren.  
B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$465.

A. Robert T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$83.85.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.  
D. (6) \$649. E. (9) \$58.43.

A. Charles G. Botsford, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Fairchild Hiller Corp., Germantown, Md.

A. J. Wiley Bowers, Pioneer Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, Pioneer Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. Samuel E. Boyle, 428 South Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$238.28.

A. Charles N. Brady, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wayne W. Bradley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$409.36.

- A. Joseph E. Brady, Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
B. National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.
- A. Parke C. Brinkley, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.
- A. Wally Briscoe.  
B. National Cable Television Associates, Inc., 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$16.50.
- 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) \$4,622.40.
- A. David A. Brody, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$250.
- A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Joseph P. Brosnan, 9160 Springhill Lane, Greenbelt, Md.  
B. Air Force Sergeants Association, 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$16,213.56. E. (9) \$16,213.56.
- A. Charles H. Brown, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$900.
- A. J. D. Brown, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$150.
- A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Ebasco Industries, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$882.50.
- A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. General Public Utilities Corp., 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$400.
- A. Lyman L. Bryan, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Institute of CPA's, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Anne Bryant, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Comac Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. George S. Buck, Jr., Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
- A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, 88-04 63d Drive, Rego Park, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$505.12.
- A. George J. Burger.  
B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. George J. Burger.  
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. J. J. Burke, Jr., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.  
B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.
- A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.  
E. (9) \$623.49.
- A. Mrs. Margot Burman, 100 Seventh Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Committee to Abolish HUAC/HISC, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.  
E. (9) \$194.18.
- A. George B. Burnham, 120 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Burnham Chemical Co., 120 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$555. E. (9) \$555.
- A. George Burnham, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. United States Steel Corp., 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$620. E. (9) \$392.43.
- A. Charles S. Burns, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$725. E. (9) \$240.01.
- A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.
- A. Herbert H. Butler, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. U.S. Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$420.
- A. Monroe Butler, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.  
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Robert B. Byrnes, 1514 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$221.
- A. John H. Callahan, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$240.
- A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$975.
- A. Donald L. Calvin, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.  
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Carl C. Campbell, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$123.92.
- A. Charles Argyll Campbell, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
- A. Ronald A. Capone, the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London E.C. 3, England; CENSA/CES Joint Container Committee, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London E.C. 3, England.  
D. (6) \$5,625. E. (9) \$616.59.
- A. Michael H. Cardozo.  
B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Philip Carlip, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
B. Seafarers International Union.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,410.
- A. Braxton B. Carr, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,066.66. E. (9) \$230.17.
- A. Albert A. Carretta, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Work Glove Manufacturers Association, 1604 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.  
D. (6) \$512.50.
- 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. Ralph E. Casey, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,233. E. (9) \$96.36.
- A. E. Michael Cassidy, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Francis R. Cawley, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Agricultural Publishers Association, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$35. E. (9) \$29.
- A. Francis R. Cawley, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$96. E. (9) \$36.18.
- A. Michael J. Cefalo, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. International Union of District 50, UMW, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,270.04.
- A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Louis A. Cohn, 710 North Stone Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.  
E. (9) \$95.03.
- A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, 5727 Blake Road, Minneapolis, Minn.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$502.79.
- A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 9300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.  
D. (6) \$25,000. E. (9) \$73.46.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Newspaper Committee for a Free and Competitive Press, 33 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$13.74.

A. Chapman, DiSalle & Friedman, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Strohmeier & Arpe Co., 260 West Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$387.50.

A. James W. Chapman, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,800.

A. Leslie Cheek III, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$250.

A. A. H. Chesser, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Transportation Union.

E. (9) \$300.

A. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$7,217.73. E. (9) \$6,563.57.

A. Edwin Christianson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lowell T. Christison, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, Post Office Box 5147, Knoxville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$345.24. E. (9) \$368.75.

A. Albert T. Church, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$45. E. (9) \$3.52.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$38,162.43. E. (9) \$334.75.

A. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$97,227.01. E. (9) \$33,613.79.

A. Allen C. K. Clark, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Earl W. Clark.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$37.17.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1100 Connecticut Avenue 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.

D. (6) \$126.56. E. (9) \$86.57.

A. Bonn H. Clayton, 3924 Louisiana Circle, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Fire Engineers Inc., 3924 Louisiana Circle, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$500.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Houston Chemical Co., 1 Gateway Center, Ethyl Corp., 451 Florida, Baton Rouge, La., E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$24.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Oil Shale Corp., 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$905.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington International School, 3211 Volta Place NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$8.40.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Brands, Inc.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$112.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$112.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Liggett & Myers, Inc.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$112.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Philip Morris, Inc.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$112.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$112.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc.

A. Eugene R. Clifford.

B. Cooperative League of U.S.A., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$2,100.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General American Transportation Corp., 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$6.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Realty Committee on Taxation, 299 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$4.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Toy Manufacturers of America, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$803.41.

A. David Cohen, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,687.52. E. (9) \$249.35.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Colley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$710.03.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. James F. Collins, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Iron & Steel Institute, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$125.

A. Paul G. Collins, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.

B. The Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.

D. (6) \$68.75.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,320. E. (9) \$2,914.

A. COMAC Co., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$400.86.

A. Harrison Combs, Jr., 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,452.

A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$11,040.57. E. (9) \$11,040.57.

A. Committee for Free Cotton Market, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Committee on Metropolitan Washington Banking, Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$458.98. E. (9) \$500.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$17,600. E. (9) \$9,671.43.

A. Computer Lessors Association, Inc., One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$1,727.

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, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$274.14.

A. Howard M. Conner, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,397. E. (9) \$823.76.

A. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$380. E. (9) \$210.

A. John A. Conner, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,759.60.

A. Harry N. Cook, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The National Waterways Conference.

A. Howard Lee Cook, Jr., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$830.14.

A. Miss Eileen D. Cook, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$73.70.

A. Edward Cooper.  
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co, Winston-Salem, N.C.

A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va.  
B. Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee, Inc., Post Office Box 1123, Portsmouth, N.H.  
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$1,436.48.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. Council of Forest Industries, 1477 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.  
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$6.00.

A. Darrell Coover, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$410.90.

A. Darrell Coover, 215 Watergate Building, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$164.

A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Association of Stock Exchange Firms, 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Gas Marketers Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Lilly Endowment, Inc., 914 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Emmet P. Corrigan, 922 24th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry of the U.S. and Canada, 901 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Allan D. Cors, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$125.

A. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$18,976.82. E. (9) \$28,570.69.

A. Council of Mutual Savings Institutions, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$613.96.

A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,066.67. E. (9) \$1,066.67.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Corn Millers Federation, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Industrial Diamond Association of America, Inc., 2017 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 156 East 52d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Linen Supply Association of America, 975 Arthur Godfrey Boulevard, Miami, Fla.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents, 83 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y.

A. Paul L. Courtney, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Machine Tool Distributors Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Electronic Industries Association, 2001 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The James Irvine Foundation, 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. A. P. Moller, 8 Kongens Nytorv, Copenhagen, Denmark.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Ready Mixed Concrete Association, 900 Spring Street, Silver Spring, Md.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Tool, Die & Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Truck Mixer Manufacturers Bureau, 900 Spring Street, Silver Spring, Md.

A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$50.70.

A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.

A. W. J. Crawford, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.  
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.  
E. (9) \$172.25.

A. Francis D. Cronin, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$475.

A. Harold L. Crosier, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline, and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$415.39.

A. H. C. Crotty, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. J. A. Crowder, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Michael B. Crowson, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Culbertson, Pendleton and Pendleton, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Canned Meat Importers' Association, Time-Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$42.47.

A. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.  
D. (6) \$1,269.23. E. (9) \$933.03.

A. Dan Curlee, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,750.

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) \$6,000. E. (9) \$3,165.35.

A. John R. Dalton, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. Associated Railways of Indiana, 1508 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. C. A. Darnell, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sheet Metal Workers International Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$320.

A. John Davenport, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$165.

A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$80.61.

A. Fred E. Davis, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles W. Day, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$89. E. (9) \$116.

A. Michael B. Dean, 611 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Meat Imports Council of America Inc., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Tony T. Dechant.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$68.82.

A. DeHart and Broide, Inc., 1150 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Employer Industry Association of America and Newspaper Committee for Cablevision.

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) \$147.40.

A. Richard A. Dell, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Vincent A. Demo, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. New York Committee of International Committee of Passenger Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,250.

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) \$900.

A. Leslie E. Dennis, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$540.75. E. (9) \$128.65.

A. Lloyd J. Derrickson, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Claude J. Desautels & Associates, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Claude J. Desautels, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,730.78.

A. Claude J. Desautels & Associates, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Joseph Napolitan Associates, Inc., 121 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass.

D. (6) \$4,000.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water Resources, State of California, Post Office Box 388, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,882.46. E. (9) \$232.46.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, Post Office Box 15830, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,619.23. E. (9) \$69.23.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Yuba County Water Agency, Marysville, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,208.95. E. (9) \$8.95.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Service Headquarters, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.

D. (6) \$15,125. E. (9) \$4,698.60.

A. Discover America Travel Organizations, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$114,313.50. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. William H. Dodds, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$954.50. E. (9) \$93.03.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. C. L. Dorson, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,884.51. E. (9) \$217.

A. Dow, Lohnes & Albertson, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Newspaper Committee for Cablevision, 9th and Edmond Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.

D. (6) \$5,620.

A. F. Raymond Downs, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Proctor and Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East 6th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Franklin B. Dryden.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. R. Michael Duncan, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William E. Dunn, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. D. Durand, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$320.

A. Henry I. Dwershak, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$975.

A. Roy W. Easley, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5.70. E. (9) \$5.35.

A. Macon T. Edwards, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$38.46. E. (9) \$25.

A. Harmon L. Elder, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, Inc., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$44.05.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 5500 Quincy Street, Hyattsville, Md.

D. (6) \$2,567.91. E. (9) \$2,936.86.

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. D. A. Ellsworth, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$3,383.82. E. (9) \$893.55.

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. Ely, Bartlett, Brown & Proctor, 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Massachusetts Federal Savings Council, Inc., 11 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

E. (9) \$398.79.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$15.56.

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, Calif., 111 North Hope Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,400.

A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.

- A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.  
D. (6) \$2,100.
- A. Ely & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.  
D. (6) \$3,180.
- A. Richard W. Emory, 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.  
B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.
- A. Employee Relocation Real Estate Advisory Council, Inc., 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$29.04.
- A. James C. England, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$48.35.
- A. Grover W. Ensley, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$4,470. E. (9) \$939.86.
- A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.  
D. (6) \$2,375. E. (9) \$25.50.
- A. Richard E. Faggioli, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.
- A. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$74,381.48. E. (9) \$17,561.10.
- A. Bonner Fellers, 3535 Springland Lane NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Taxpayers Committee To End Foreign Aid.
- A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1477 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.  
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$138.
- A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Joint Committee of Printing and Publishing Industries of Canada, 117 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Canada.  
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$35.50.
- A. Francis S. Filbey, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,739.77.
- A. Fire Engineers Inc., 3924 Louisiana Circle, Minneapolis, Minn.  
E. (9) \$1,000.
- A. Firearms Lobby of America, 415 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$12,871.50. E. (9) \$9,796.80.
- A. William J. Flaherty, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.  
D. (6) \$4,500.
- A. Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Gene Fonden, Post Office Box 192, Taylor, Tex.  
B. Texas Railroads.  
D. (6) \$3,416.53. E. (9) \$673.70.
- A. Gordon Forbes, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$1,460.39.
- A. Frederick W. Ford.  
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 1534 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$417. E. (9) \$18.
- A. Forest Farmers' Association Cooperative, 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.
- A. James W. Foristel, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$272.97.
- A. Ronald J. Foulis, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$225.
- A. John G. Fox, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$58.34.
- A. Morley E. Fox, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz.  
D. (6) \$68.55. E. (9) \$32.64.
- A. Walter L. Frankland, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$191.21.
- A. R. Frank Frazier, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$150.
- A. Robert M. Frederick, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,750.
- A. James O. Freeman, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,625. E. (9) \$108.
- 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) \$750.
- A. Bernice Friedlander, 950 25th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Legislative Action on Smoking & Health, 2000 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$345. E. (9) \$320.
- A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$50.
- A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$23,519. E. (9) \$9,284.
- A. Owen V. Frisby, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$458.40. E. (9) \$738.40.
- A. Frank W. Frisk, Jr., 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300.
- A. Frank W. Frisk, Jr., 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,140.15.
- A. Gadsby & Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Anchor Corp. et al.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$331.79.
- A. Gadsby & Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Royal Crown Cola Co., Columbus, Ga.
- A. Henry E. Gardiner, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Anaconda Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$250.
- A. William B. Gardiner, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.  
D. (6) \$3,750.
- A. Marion R. Garstang, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$200.
- A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. General Public Utilities Corp., 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$1,926.25.
- A. John H. Gilbert, 128 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Theater Owners, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,125.
- A. Arthur P. Gildea, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink & Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$94.26.
- A. Dave Givens, 916 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.  
B. Class I railroads in Tennessee.
- A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$3.37.

- A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 1820 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$8.15.
- A. Vance V. Goodfellow, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 D. (6) \$4,500.
- A. W. S. Gookin, consulting engineer, 112 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.
- A. Frederick D. Goss, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$231.50.
- A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Government Employes Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$10,011.92. E. (9) \$5,205.87.
- A. Donald E. Graham, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$5,349.96. E. (9) \$228.10.
- A. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Cornelius R. Gray, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. George O. Gray, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$3,839.51.
- 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. Robert K. Gray, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$137.56.
- A. Samuel A. Grayson, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.  
 B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.  
 E. (9) \$1,668.05.
- A. Clifford P. Greck, 432 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.  
 B. American Educational Publishers Institute, 432 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$250.
- A. Dale Greenwood, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.  
 B. Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.  
 E. (9) \$1,005.93.
- A. William G. Greif, 11555 15th Street NW., Washington D.C.  
 B. Bristol-Myers Co., 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Fred J. Grainer, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Evaporated Milk Association, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John F. Griner, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$8,796.90. E. (9) 2,549.45.
- A. James J. Gudinas, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Dr. Harry P. Guenther, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$950. E. (9) \$200.
- A. Ben H. Guill, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Automobile Dealers Association and American Zinc.  
 D. (6) \$2,186.54. E. (9) \$925.
- A. Jerome R. Gulan.  
 B. National Federation of Independent Business, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Matthew Hale, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. The American Bankers Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., and 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.
- A. J. G. Hall, Detroit, Mich.  
 B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Keith Halliday, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Associated Third-Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$300.
- A. Norman S. Halliday, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$383.67.
- A. Thomas A. Halsted, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Council for a Livable World, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$5,000.10.
- A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Courier Corp., 2 Nevada Drive, Lake Success, N.Y.
- A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Ida Cason Callaway Foundation, Pine Mountain, Ga.
- A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National School Supply & Equipment Association, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue 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. Robert N. Hampton, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$263.15.
- A. Edward F. Harding, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
 B. The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
 D. (6) \$170. E. (9) \$168.50.
- A. Franklin Hardinge, Jr., 444 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.  
 B. California Savings & Loan League, 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.  
 D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$589.69.
- A. William E. Hardman, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Tool, Die and Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Association of Manufacturers.
- A. Mrs. Mildred B. Harman, 13th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$407.43.
- A. William B. Harman, Jr., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$420. E. (9) \$146.35.
- A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$105.67.
- A. David Hartsough, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$690.
- A. Lewis B. Hastings, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.  
 D. (6) \$500.
- A. Walter A. Hasty, Jr., 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) \$83.82.
- 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. John Gerald Hayes, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$550.
- A. Hays & Hays, Warner Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.  
 D. (6) \$200.
- A. John C. Hazen, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York.  
 E. (9) \$47.90.

- A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$423.64.
- A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- B. American Parents' Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,260.01.
- A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,100.
- A. Phil D. Helmig, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.
- A. C. O. Henderson, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$100.
- 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) \$185. E. (9) \$25.
- 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) \$1,165.79.
- A. John K. Herbert, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- B. Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$3,448.26.
- A. A. S. Herlong, Jr., 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Association of Southeastern Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$12,000. E. (9) \$427.46.
- A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- B. National Football League, 410 Park Avenue, 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.; and Browning Arms Co., Morgan, Utah.  
D. (6) \$11,416.50. E. (9) \$52.65.
- 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) \$180.80.
- A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
- B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.  
E. (9) \$1,725.87.
- A. George T. Higgins, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$175.
- A. John W. Hight, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$200.
- A. J. Eldred Hill, Jr., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.
- B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.  
D. (6) \$2,000.
- A. James J. Hill, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Harry R. Hinton, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$647.21.
- A. Mrs. Mae Hipsley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$712.50. E. (9) \$30.66.
- A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$290.
- A. Claude E. Hobbs, Room 707, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., 3 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$195.
- 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.
- A. Bryce P. Holcombe, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America, AFL-CIO, 217-19 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Ind.  
D. (6) \$1,850.
- A. Lee B. Holmes, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$730.
- 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) \$710.89.
- A. Edwin M. Hood, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. The Hormel Foundation, Austin, Minn.  
E. (9) \$21,266.19.
- A. Thomas B. House.
- B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Joe L. Howell, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Allstate Enterprises, Inc., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill.
- A. Joe L. Howell, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Allstate Insurance Co., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill.
- A. Charles L. Huber, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.  
D. (6) \$6,875. E. (9) \$4,698.60.
- A. William J. Hull, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.
- A. William J. Hull, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.
- A. Edward W. Hummers, Jr., 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Robert E. Humphreys, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Air Transport Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$147.45.
- A. James L. Huntley, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$4,875. E. (9) \$927.74.
- A. Phillip A. Hutchinson, Jr., 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$13,122.90.
- 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, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$1,851.26.
- A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.  
E. (9) \$250.
- A. Harry A. Inman, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$67.50. E. (9) \$1.50.
- A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America.  
D. (6) \$1,300.
- A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,157.70. E. (9) \$5,157.70.
- A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$289.60.
- A. International Association of Machinists, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Legislative Committee, International Economic Policy Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$3,839.51.

A. International Union of District 50, UMW, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$3,270.04.

A. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$1,981.25.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1500 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.  
D. (6) \$10,049.22 E. (9) \$8,312.64.

A. William E. Isaef. B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles E. Jackson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.  
D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$104.63.

A. Raymond M. Jacobson, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Walter K. Jaenicke. B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$245.

A. Robert L. James, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bank of America N.T. and S.A., Bank of America Plaza, San Francisco, Calif.  
D. (6) \$525. E. (9) \$360.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
E. (9) \$200.

A. Daniel Jaspán, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,864.51. E. (9) \$64.25.

A. Philip F. Jehle, 300 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, 1500 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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. H. Bradley Johnson, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$725.

A. Hugo E. Johnson, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.  
B. American Iron Ore Association, 600 Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Reuben L. Johnson. B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,692.16. E. (9) \$201.66.

A. Spencer A. Johnson, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$300.

A. Charlie W. Jones, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Signal Companies, Inc., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. George Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.  
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.  
D. (6) \$242.50. E. (9) \$322.87.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$39.15.

A. Dr. Oliver H. Jones, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$11,250. E. (9) \$4,779.

A. Ardon B. Judd, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Dresser Industries, Inc., 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Francis M. Judge, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. Edwin L. Kahn, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. B'nai B'rith, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Fritz R. Kahn, 9202 Ponce Place, Fairfax, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 N. Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$18.25.

A. Karelsen, Karelsen, Lawrence & Nathan, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$29.05.

A. Gerald M. Katz, 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

A. Carleton R. Kear, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$625.

A. Captain William J. Keating, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 725 15th Street NW., 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, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. The Superior Oil Co.  
E. (9) \$275.

A. Charles C. Keeble, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.  
E. (9) \$73.08.

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. Robert H. Kellen, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Mayonnaise & Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert H. Kellen, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Daniel C. Kellick, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$33.

A. Harold V. Kelly, 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.  
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. John T. Kelly, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. Stephen E. Kelly, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,609.23.

A. Edward K. Kenehan, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 665 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$600.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.  
E. (9) \$107.40.

A. James J. Kennedy, Jr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vile Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$3,375.79. E. (9) \$1,160.46.

A. Thomas P. Kerester, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$150.

A. J. Don Kerlin, 1108 Stuart Road, Herndon, Va.

B. Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$150.

A. Joseph T. King, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Equipment Distributors and Sprinkler Irrigation Association.  
D. (6) \$20,000 to \$25,000 per year. E. (9) \$1,103.06.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$825.

A. Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman, 535 San Luis Road, Berkeley, Calif.

D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$425.

A. John M. Kinnaird, 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) \$640.22.

A. Herbert C. Kirstein, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,561. E. (9) \$315.96.

A. Ernest A. Kistler, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.  
D. (6) \$83. E. (9) \$112.98.

A. Ralph W. Kittle.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Robert E. Kline, Jr., 409 LaSalle Building, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bowling Proprietors' Association of America, Inc., West Higgins Road, Hoffman Estates, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$88.60.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,552.

A. Keith R. Knoblock, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$475.

A. John D. Knodell, Jr., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.  
E. (9) \$510.65.

A. George W. Koch, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1133 Avenue of the Americas, 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) \$51.50.

A. Wm. L. Kohler, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$789.23.

A. Horace R. Kornegay, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kenneth S. Kovack, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$3,450. E. (9) \$1,100.70.

A. June Kysliko Kraeft, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$110.

A. Germaine Krettek, 200 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$583.30.

A. Lloyd R. Kuhn, 1725 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,472. E. (9) \$698.45.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., 11 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,873. E. (9) \$8,200.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$11,040.35.

A. A. M. Lampley, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Transportation Union.

E. (9) \$200.

A. Albert Lannon, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,972.46. E. (9) \$439.35.

A. James J. LaPenta, Jr., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$35.75.

A. LASH, Legislative Action on Smoking and Health, 2000 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$345. E. (9) \$320.37.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$525.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$267.84.

A. Charles W. Lee, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE.

B. Emergency Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$50.

A. Legislation for Animal Welfare, Inc., 3045 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$323.47.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10. E. (9) \$1,573.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$244.18.

A. G. E. Leighty, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Nils A. Lennartson, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$10,866.64.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Chemical Fibres Association, 3-3-Chrome, Muromachi Nihonbashi, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Lerch, Jr. & Co., Inc., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Chemical Co., 110 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$152.67.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CIT Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$350.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of Producers of Ferroalloys and Related Products, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$10.

A. Marx Leva, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. CIT Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$350.

A. Morris J. Levin, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Arden Publishing Co., Tucson, Ariz.  
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Morris J. Levin, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

A. J. Stanly Lewis, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,812.50.

A. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 130 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,975.90. E. (9) \$20,134.24.

A. Herbert Liebenson, National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Lester W. Lindow, Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Dafeo & Krause, Ninth Floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Master Contracting Stevedore Association of the Pacific Coast, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Dafeo & Krause, Ninth Floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Ore.

B. National Association of Electric Committee, Ninth Floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Ore.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,500. E. (9) \$1,047.81.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$417.38. E. (9) \$186.

A. Paul H. Long, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$3.

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) \$2,400. E. (9) \$165.90.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.

B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., Roanoke, Va.

D. (6) \$600.

A. George A. Lucas, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$249.23.

A. James H. Lynch, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,044.30. E. (9) \$935.14.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

A. Breck P. McAllister, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. William C. McCamant, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. John A. McCart, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Government Employees Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,546.25.

A. Bruce E. McCarthy, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jack F. McCarthy, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Utilities, Inc., 2330 Johnson Drive, Shawnee Mission, Kans.

A. E. L. McCulloch, 814 Railway Labor Building, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$284.60. E. (9) \$81.50.

A. Albert L. McDermott, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Angus H. McDonald.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,415.30. E. (9) \$105.82.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,625. E. (9) \$709.60.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.

E. (9) \$109.30.

A. J. Raymond McGlaughlin, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Marshall C. McGrath.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500.01. E. (9) \$143.12.

A. Peter E. McGuire, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$415.55.

A. Clarence M. McIntosh, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,853.84.

A. William F. McKenna, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,240.40.

A. John S. McLees, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A.

A. William F. McManus, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$725. E. (9) \$240.

A. C. W. McMillan, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Clarence M. McMillan, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) Less than \$10.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 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) \$1,816.13.

A. Shane MacCarthy, 5223 River Road, Washington, D.C.

B. Printing Industries of America, 5223 River Road, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$1,125.

A. Earl S. Mackey, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$5,800.

A. H. E. Mahlman, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, in care of J. C. Tumbllin, O.D., Post Office Box 5147, Knoxville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$51.66.

A. Robert L. Maler, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Carter Manasco.

B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$150.45.

A. Mike Manatos, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$21.

A. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,500.

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) \$3,250. E. (9) \$131.30.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$3,674.07. E. (9) \$497.40.

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.

D. (6) \$75.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$153.57. E. (9) \$143.60.

A. James J. Marshall, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,384.61.

A. Thomas A. Martin, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continental Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$150.

A. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 2021 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, Post Office Box 848, Nogales, Ariz.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Alfred Maskin, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electrical Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$484. E. (9) \$411.08.

A. P. H. Mathews, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$844.90. E. (9) \$398.75.

A. Charles E. Mattingly, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,298.50. E. (9) \$43.30.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Albert E. May, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$28.08.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,750. E. (9) \$370.

A. Mayonnaise and Salad Dressings Institute, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. George G. Mead, 128 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Society of Radiologic Technologists, 645 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$29.32. E. (9) \$1,390.74.

A. George G. Mead, 128 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Theater Owners, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,010. E. (9) \$1,516.65.

A. Medical-Surgical Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$2,343.26.

A. Carl J. Megel, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$11,300.

A. Ellis E. Meredith, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Lawrence C. Merthan, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George F. Meyer, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$688.

A. Midland Cooperative Dairy Association, Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.

A. 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. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.

D. (6) \$1,950.

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, 1815 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1815 Capital Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.

D. (6) \$4,305. E. (9) \$1,326.52.

A. Hermon I. Miller, 5116 Moorland Lane, Bethesda, Md.

B. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.

A. Joe D. Miller, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$875.

A. Lloyd S. Miller, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Utilities, Inc., Post Office Box 11315, Plaza Station, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$225.

A. Luman G. Miller, 912 Falling Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Oregon Railroad Association, 912 Falling Building, Portland, Oreg.

E. (9) \$1,327.51.

A. Robert H. Miller, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tenneco, Inc., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$76.80.

A. Jack Mills, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc.

A. Marion Daniel Minchew, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$206.25. E. (9) \$16.67.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, Post Office Box 829, Boise, Idaho.

A. Michael Monroney.

B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza South SW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$650.

A. Joseph E. Moody, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

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) \$347.19.

A. Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$725.

A. Robert E. Morin, 1311 Delaware Avenue SW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 520 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$5,423.04.

A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James G. Morton, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) Under \$200.

A. Lynn E. Mote, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

E. (9) \$275.

A. T. H. Mullen, 4301 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va.

A. John J. Murphy.

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.

D. (6) \$185.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association Cooperative, 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,499.98. E. (9) \$664.23.

A. John J. Nangle, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.

A. The Nationwide Committee on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$14,023.84.

A. National Agriculture Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,222.49. E. (9) \$778.85.

A. National Association of Credit Management, 44 East 23d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$38,131.60. E. (9) \$3,234.55.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$851.51. E. (9) \$6,892.96.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$100.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$93,231.17. E. (9) \$1,408.96.

A. National Association of Business Agents, 48 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$668.80.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$747,407.18. E. (9) \$65,047.94.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, 2611 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$5,726.60. E. (9) \$5,726.60.

A. The National Association of Polish Americans, Inc., 3829 W Street SE., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$35,000. E. (9) \$16,396.42.

A. National Association of Theatre Owners, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$25,407.47. E. (9) \$45,150.94.

A. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va.  
D. (6) \$38,435. E. (9) \$1,385.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association (NADA), 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,113.33. E. (9) \$2,113.33.

A. National Broiler Council, 1155 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$250.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$225.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$572,625.66. E. (9) \$7,028.19.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

A. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$4,229.38.

A. National Committee to Abolish HUAC/HISC, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,604.44. E. (9) \$1,604.44.

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 Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$12,292.23. E. (9) \$12,292.23.

A. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$524.30.

A. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries (NCTSI), 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$827.50. E. (9) \$784.28.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Cenco Instruments Corp., 2600 South Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$215.01.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$123.03.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$18,955.88. E. (9) \$16,855.19.

A. National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, 202 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$1,500.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$253,240.43. E. (9) \$15,322.05.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 920 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$12,261.70. E. (9) \$12,261.70.

A. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,597.96. E. (9) \$1,783.33.

A. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$9,350.

A. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$292.43.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,348.11. E. (9) \$3,117.36.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,763.05. E. (9) \$2,763.05.

A. National Livestock Feeders Association, Inc., 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebr.  
D. (6) \$4,209.78. E. (9) \$4,209.78.

A. Philip Carlip.

B. National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, District 2, 650 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$148.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$7,747.20. E. (9) \$7,747.20.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Park Avenue South, New York City, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$861.01.

A. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$831.74.

A. National Preservers Association, 25 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$269.33. E. (9) \$1,221.75.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$390.30.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$6,766.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,562.52.

A. National Tax Equality Association, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,429.95. E. (9) \$2,595.52.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$1,935.83.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$125.

A. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
D. (6) \$13,960. E. (9) \$5,220.56.

A. Alexander W. Neale, Jr., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,062.50. E. (9) \$369.81.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 838 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$2,822.58.

A. Allen Neece, Jr., 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$300.

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) \$6,250. E. (9) \$1,506.

A. Frances R. Neely, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,164.

- A. George R. Nelson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$372.56.
- 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) \$290.25.
- A. Robert E. Neville, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,687.50. E. (9) \$100.
- A. Louis H. Nevins, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,667. E. (9) \$74.25.
- A. E. J. Newbould, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Clay Pipe Institute, 350 West Terra Cotta Avenue, Crystal Lake, Ill.  
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$48.37.
- A. Sarah H. Newman, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Consumers League, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,650.
- A. Patrick J. Nilan, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,712.30. E. (9) \$1,047.34.
- A. James W. Nisbet, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.  
B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Stanley D. Noble, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
B. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Charles M. Noone, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$396.23.
- 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) \$6,250. E. (9) \$13,837.
- A. Ira H. Nunn, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Restaurant Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$250.
- A. Seward P. Nyman, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$650.
- A. Raymond D. O'Connell, 400 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$318.54.
- A. Richard T. O'Connell, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,325. E. (9) \$178.51.
- A. O'Conner, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelley, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Transit Association, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$119.
- A. O'Conner, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelley, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 7703 Normandale Road, Minneapolis, Minn.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$97.
- A. John B. O'Day, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.  
B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$14,662.61.
- A. John A. O'Donnell, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. Jane O'Grady, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,187.51. E. (9) \$39.50.
- A. Richard C. O'Hare, 1120 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Harness Tracks of America, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.  
E. (9) \$1,947.49.
- A. Alvin E. Oliver, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Edward W. Oliver, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert Oliver, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York City.
- A. Michael S. Olson, 501 Raleigh Building, Raleigh, N.C.  
E. (9) \$3.45.
- A. Samuel Omasta, 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 702 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$54.75.
- A. Raymond B. Ondov, 105 East Oakland Avenue, Austin, Minn.  
B. The Hormel Foundation, Austin, Minn.  
D. (6) \$5,125. E. (9) \$438.85.
- A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$172.40. E. (9) \$817.99.
- A. Franklin L. Orth, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$625.
- 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. J. Allen Overton, Jr., 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. Walter Page, Box 128, Cazenovia, N.Y.
- A. Norman Palge, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Lew M. Paramore, Post Office Box 1310, Kansas City, Kans.  
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. D. Parel, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.  
(D) (6) \$365.51. E. (9) \$228.54.
- A. Judith E. Park, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,548.97. E. (9) \$172.96.
- A. Michael L. Parker, 3300 Crocker Plaza, San Francisco, Calif.  
B. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, 300 Lakeside Drive, Oakland, Calif.  
D. (6) \$1,833.33. E. (9) 2,175.72.
- A. George F. Parrish, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W Va.  
B. West Virginia Railroad Association.  
D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$183.72.
- A. Parsons, Tennent, Hammond, Hardig & Ziegelman, 600 Ford Building, Detroit, Mich.  
B. Comac Co., 1500 North Woodward Avenue, Birmingham, Mich.  
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$25.86.
- 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) \$108.20.
- A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Boating Industry Association, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) under \$500.
- A. Patton Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Reader's Digest Association, Inc., Pleasantville, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
B. Computer Lessors Association, Inc., Room 3901, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$756.76.

A. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 B. GATX-Armco-Boothe, Alcoa Building, 1 Maritime Plaza, San Francisco, Calif.  
 E. (9) \$613.

A. Lynn C. Paulson, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Independent Dairies Association, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$466.98.

A. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.  
 E. (9) \$2,439.10.

A. D. V. Pensabene, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$25.

A. J. Carter Perkins, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Shell Oil Co., 50 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. A. J. Pessel, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$200.

A. A. Harold Peterson, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 B. National REA Telephone Association, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,247.90.

A. Esther Peterson, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$3,259.99. E. (9) \$53.

A. Michael Petresky, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.  
 D. (6) \$2,555.

A. Walter T. Phair, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$250.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John P. Philbin, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$258.58.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$3,333.33. E. (9) \$319.57.

A. James F. Pinkney, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$83.05.

A. T. E. Pinkston, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.  
 E. (9) \$1,110.29.

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) \$1,700.

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) \$232.38.

A. George G. Potts, 15 East Cliff Street, Alexandria, Va.  
 B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 520 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$660.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,211.58.

A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William T. Powell, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$27.

A. Carlton H. Power, 1918 North Parkway, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
 D. (6) \$540. E. (9) \$112.04.

A. William C. Prather, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. U.S. Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$450.

A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$8,450.

A. Forrest J. Prettyman, 703 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$218.75.

A. Mrs. Pearl B. Price, 406 Mayrant Drive, Dallas, Tex.

A. Jerry C. Pritchett, 59 Ivy Street SE., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$3,660. E. (9) \$3,660.

A. Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Earl G. Quinn, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 D. (6) \$502.50.

A. Joseph E. Quin, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$600.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Cancer Society, New York, N.Y., et al.  
 D. (6) \$11,247.97. E. (9) \$11,581.71.

A. James H. Rademacher, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$3,375.

A. Alex Radin, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$375.54.

A. Chris J. Radovan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Sheet Metal Workers International Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$675.

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, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William A. Raleigh, Jr., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Coal Policy Conference, Inc., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$4,988.

A. Carl R. Ramsey, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.  
 B. National Council of Naval Air Stations Employee Organizations, 239 Beach Road, Alameda, Calif.

A. Louis J. Rancourt, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 D. (6) \$415.39.

A. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.  
 E. (9) \$38,921.60.

A. Robert E. Redding, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John T. Reggitts, Jr., 95 Boonton Avenue, R.F.D. No. 2, Boonton, N.J.

A. E. Lewis Reid, 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
 B. Valley Center Municipal Water District, Valley Center, Calif.  
 D. (6) \$3,507.50. E. (9) \$625.87.

A. John A. Reilly, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y.  
 B. Estate of Bert L. Adams, et al.  
 E. (9) \$150.

A. Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Ronald E. Resh, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Wyatt & Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$3,113.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 13th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,070.55. E. (9) \$11,389.40.

A. Vincent P. Reusing, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, care of J.C. Tumblin, O.D., Post Office Box 5147, Knoxville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$138. E. (9) \$210.25.

A. James J. Reynolds, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$104.30.

A. William L. Reynolds, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Association, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$36.

A. Theron J. Rice, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,284.02. E. (9) \$14.93.

A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.

B. Louisiana Railroads.

D. (6) \$25.75. E. (9) \$63.07.

A. Lloyd C. Richardson, Jr., Box 489, Aberdeen, S. Dak.

E. (9) \$892.84.

A. Mark Richardson, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$250.

A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers.

A. Richard N. Rigby, Jr., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Oceanography Association, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$435. E. (9) \$73.25.

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. Roberts & Holland, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. Samuel Hamburger, 20001 Sherwood Road, Detroit, Mich.

E. (9) \$76.

A. Roberts & Holland, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. John D. Rockefeller III, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$742.66.

A. Roberts & Holland, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. Trustees of the Bernice P. Bishop Estate, 519 Halekauwila Street, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Stephen Philip Robin, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kozal Club 3-16, Nihonbashi-Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$185.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$562.50.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$688.80.

A. Walter E. Rogers, 1660 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. William E. Rollow, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Capital Area Council of Sportsmen, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William E. Rollow, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Skeet Shooting Association.

A. Michael J. Romig, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$250.

A. Dena Rosen, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Academy of General Practice, Volker Boulevard at Brookside, Kansas City, Mo.

E. (9) \$23.82.

A. Dena Rosen, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Potter Bros., Inc., Carlstadt, N.J.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$14.68.

A. Michael P. Roudnev, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Del Monte Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$332. E. (9) \$32.

A. Robert J. Routier, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The ARW Foundation, 100 Church Street, New York City, N.Y.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Great Salt Lake Minerals & Chemicals Corp., 579 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Pinkerton Foundation, 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.

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) \$163.05.

A. Rural Small Town Small City Coalition, Inc., Rushville, Ind.

D. (6) \$9,100. E. (9) \$2,469.63.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$1,304.40. E. (9) \$461.94.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1555 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$1,024.17.

A. J. T. Rutherford, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$324.50.

A. Edward F. Ryan, 110 Bridge Street, Manchester, Mass.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$331.68.

A. William H. Ryan, Machinist Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers.

D. (6) \$2,006.25. E. (9) \$480.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, San Francisco, et al., Shell Oil Co., Mobil Oil Corp., Atlantic Richfield Co., Phillips Petroleum Co., Union Oil Co., Signal Oil & Gas Co., Gulf Oil Corp., all Los Angeles; Humble Oil & Refining Co., Midland, Tex.

A. Carl K. Sadler, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,214.70. E. (9) \$11,520.26.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Business Press Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,062.50. E. (9) \$2,894.19.

A. William H. Scheick, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50.

A. Jacques T. Schlenger, 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

A. Edwin R. Schneider, Jr., 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mail Advertisers Educational Committee of the Major Mailers and Producers of the Mail Advertising Service Association International, Inc., 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$673.34.

A. Stanley W. Schroeder, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$475.

A. C. Herschel Schooley, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Bankers Association of America, Sauk Centre, Minn.  
D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$3,048.63.

A. John W. Scott, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Hollis M. Seavey, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Ronald C. Seeley, 1357 Nicolet Place, Detroit, Mich.

E. (9) \$857.23.

A. W. O. Senter, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Leo Seybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$184.65.

A. Robert L. Shafer, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$215.

A. Joseph H. Sharlitt, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mail Advertisers Educational Committee of the Major Mailers and Producers of the Mail Advertising Service Association International, Inc., 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$673.34.

A. Sharon, Pierson & Semmes, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$500.

A. Sharon, Pierson & Semmes, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hershey Trust Co., Trustee for Milton S. Hershey School, Chocolate Avenue, Hershey, Pa.  
D. (6) \$6,450. E. (9) \$50.

A. Sharon, Pierson & Semmes, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Rubber Manufacturers Association, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Sharon, Pierson & Semmes, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anchor Corp. et al.  
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Fur Merchants' Association, 224 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$2,250.

A. Arnold F. Shaw, 503 D Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 9300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.

A. Kenneth D. Shaw, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
D. (6) \$750.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbridge and Madden, Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Doubleday & Co., Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John J. Sheehan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$4,300. E. (9) \$3,587.04.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$825.

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, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$992. E. (9) \$20.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 1147 International Trade Mart Tower, New Orleans, La.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Grant S. Shotwell, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Sidney & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Walnut Manufacturers Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Sidney & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Sidney & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bankers National Life Insurance Co., 1 Sunset Avenue, Montclair, N.J.

A. Sidney & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Elba Systems Corp., 5909 East 38th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. David Silver, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

B. Investment Company Institute, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$284.48.

A. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$124.96. E. (9) \$110.15.

A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.

A. Stephen Slipher, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$40.25.

A. Jonathan W. Sloat, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald E. Smiley, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.  
E. (9) \$192.02.

A. T. W. Smiley, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$1,851.26.

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) \$40.41.

A. Robert W. Smith, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.  
D. (6) \$440. E. (9) \$102.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Unsubsidized Lines, 1824 R Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$866. E. (9) \$101.50.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Cos., 2611 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.  
D. (6) \$740.90. E. (9) \$516.10.

A. Lyle O. Snader, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$223.25. E. (9) \$270.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1726 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.  
D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$198.49.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,970.40. E. (9) \$6,547.70.

A. Carl A. Soderblom, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.

B. Nevada Railroad Association, 1 East First Street, Reno, Nev.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 S. Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,430.

A. William W. Spear, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co., Indiana, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,100.40. E. (9) \$4.88.

A. Frank J. Specht, Schenley Industries, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Lawrence Speiser, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Nicholas J. Spiezio, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$3,162.

A. Joseph L. Spillman, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.  
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$120.

A. Louis P. Spitz, 404 Madison Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 404 Madison Building, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Melvin L. Stark, American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$350.

A. Mrs. C. A. L. Stephen, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D.C.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Claims in Cuba Committee, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$275.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., 320 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Robert College of Istanbul, Turkey, 548 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, 730 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$2,900. E. (9) \$84.80.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.  
 B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.  
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$368.43.

A. William M. Stover, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$815.90. E. (9) Under \$100.00.

A. Ronnie J. Straw, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$320.

A. Herald E. Stringer, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 D. (6) \$5,050.50. E. (9) \$307.70.

A. Philip W. Stroupe, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$475.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$946.81.

A. Richard L. Studley, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1500 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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. Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Association of River & Harbor Contractors, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$45.46.

A. C. Don Sullivan, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$475.

A. John T. Sun, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Sutherland, Asbill, and Brennan, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. Carnegie Corp. of New York, 437 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$2,410. E. (9) \$22.50.

A. Sutherland, Asbill, and Brennan, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. The Travelers Corp., 1 Tower Square, Hartford, Conn.

A. Irving W. Swanson, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. John R. Sweeney, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Bethlehem Steel Corp., 701 East Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Legislative Committee, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$200.

A. Russell D. Tall, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Rev. Charles C. Talley, 100 Angus Court, Charlottesville, Va.  
 B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. The Taxpayers Committee to End Foreign Aid.  
 D. (6) \$500.

A. L. D. Tharp, Jr., 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$300.

A. Evert S. Thomas, Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. CUNA International, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison Wis.  
 D. (6) \$969.23. E. (9) \$642.78.

Clark W. Thompson, 1000 6th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Tenneco Inc., Post Office Box 2511, Houston, Tex.  
 E. (9) \$36.10.

A. William B. Thompson, Jr., 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$190. E. (9) \$205.10.

A. William H. Tinney, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Penn Central Transportation Co., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$1,087.

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) \$2,800. E. (9) \$146.60.

A. David R. Toll, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$500.85. E. (9) \$654.19.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$19.95.

A. John P. Tracey, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$50.

A. Joseph P. Trainor, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 D. (6) \$441.80.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Richard S. Tribbe, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Bernard H. Trimble, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.  
 B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$47.05.

A. Joel B. True, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
 D. (6) \$10. E. (9) \$99.60.

A. Galen Douglas Trussell, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
 B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. Dick Tullis, 607 Maple Terrace, Dallas, Tex.

B. Superior Oil Co., Houston, Tex., and Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$150.

A. Richard F. Turney, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$287.84.

A. John D. Tyson.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$410.16. E. (9) \$196.96.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Association, Inc., 66 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$1,434.95.

A. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$614,278.80. E. (9) \$80,899.12.

A. U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$210.30.

A. U.S. Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$31,462.30.

A. The Universal Exchange, Post Office Box 8701, Orlando, Fla.

E. (9) \$425.05.

A. Valicenti, Leighton, Reid & Pine and Richard L. Goldman, 70 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Association of Mutual Fund Plan Sponsors, Inc., 50 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,800. E. (9) \$1,326.33.

A. John A. Vance, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,830. E. (9) \$2,744.49.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO.

D. (6) \$2,006.25. E. (9) \$480.

A. Mrs. Lois W. Van Valkenburgh, 1673 Preston Road, Alexandria, Va.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$166.90. E. (9) \$0.90.

A. G. W. Vaughan, 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Venable, Baetjer & Howard, 1400 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$345.69. E. (9) \$20.50.

A. L. T. Vice, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$125.

A. Volume Footwear Retailers of America, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$974.56.

A. E. R. Wagner, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$184.62. E. (9) \$39.58.

A. Richard B. Walbert, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Wald, Harkrader & Rockefeller, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Franklin Wallick, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$4,172.48. E. (9) \$1,132.53

A. Charles S. Walsh.

B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 1634 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$417. E. (9) \$18.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,884.80. E. (9) \$2,775.17.

A. Washington Consulting Service, 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Occupational Therapy Association, 251 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$285.

A. Washington Consulting Service, 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$800.

A. Charles A. Webb, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners Association of Intercity Bus Operators, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Herman Webb, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$614.

A. E. Jerome Webster, Jr.

B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

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) \$8,750. E. (9) \$101.15.

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.

A. Robert L. Weneck, 9121 West 73d Street, Shawnee Mission, Kans.

B. Weneck International Marketers, Inc., 2 East Gregory, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Terrell M. Wertz, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$2,934. E. (9) \$115.95.

A. John C. White, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Douglas Witlock II, 910 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., Box 8339, Chicago, Ill.

A. Whitlock & Tait, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William E. Wickert, Jr., 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bethlehem Steel Corporation, 701 East Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

A. Leonard M. Wickliffe, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,312.49. E. (9) \$4,054.79.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$250.

A. Billy Glen Wiley, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Company (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$736. E. (9) \$12.13.

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) \$121.23.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.

E. (9) \$3.81.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Data Processing Service Organizations, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

E. (9) \$40.33.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Estate of Albert W. Small, c/o Mrs. Albert W. Small, 5803 Green Tree Road, Bethesda, Md.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Hoopa Valley Tribe, Post Office Box 817, Hoopa, Calif.  
E. (9) \$2.29.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Congress of American Indians, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Quinalt Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash.  
E. (9) \$2.29.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, New Town, N. Dak.  
E. (9) \$2.81.

A. Mr. John Willard, Box 1172, Helena, Mont.

B. Montana Railroad Association, Box 1172, Helena, Mont.  
D. (6) \$460. E. (9) \$650.46.

A. Francis G. Williams.

B. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$100.

A. Harding deC. Williams, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$351.45.

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) \$1,331.

A. Earl Wilson, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$285.38. E. (9) \$56.65.

A. Frank J. Wilson, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Milburn E. Wilson, Route 1, Fremont, Mich.

B. Gerber Products Co., 445 State Street, Fremont, Mich.  
D. (6) \$200.

A. W. E. Wilson, 623 Ockley Drive, Shreveport, La.

B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.  
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$373.37.

A. R. J. Winchester, 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.

B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$365.73.

A. Richard F. Witherall, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.  
D. (6) \$1,320. E. (9) \$2,914.

A. Clay B. Wolfe, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$416.60.

A. Peter L. Wolff.

B. Association of American Law Schools, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$6,318.40. E. (9) \$1,093.20.

A. James Woodside, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$20.

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. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Signal Companies, Inc., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Perry W. Woofter, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$1,719. E. (9) \$639.35.

A. Frank K. Woolley, 230 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Jack Yelverton, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Corporate Owners of One Bank, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$59.90.

A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. First National City Bank, 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$53.80.

A. J. Banks Young, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$600.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Zimring, Gromfine and Sternstein, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert H. Zinkand.

B. Getty Oil Co.

A. John L. Zorack, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$190.

A. Charles O. Zuver, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.

## REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1969:

(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			
	QUARTER			
P	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee," state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
  - (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
- (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
  - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.
2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) if a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,  place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.◀

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

A. American Committee to Keep Biafra Alive, Inc., Hadson Hotel, 1234 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$39,000. E. (9) \$3,310.

A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Phoebe Waterman Foundation, Inc., 330 Boulevard Building, 1819 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. R. Gordon Arneson, 1555 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. The Committee To Maintain a Prudent Defense Policy.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trading & Production Co., 1 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Samuel Hamburger, 2001 Sherwood, Detroit, Mich.

A. Automatic Car Wash Association, Inc., 1115 Union Planters Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Emil F. Baker, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Baker & McKenzie, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Property and Casualty Reinsurers, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Baker & McKenzie, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Club Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Baltimore Gas & Electric Co., Gas and Electric Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. Bechick, Sher & Kushnick, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Connecticut Avenue Association, 1739 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Bow Valley Industries, Ltd., 630 Sixth Avenue SW., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

A. David A. Bunn, 818 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Parcel Post Association, 818 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert A. Carretta, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Work Glove Manufacturers Association, 1604 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. Margaret F. Clamser.

B. National Frozen Food Association, 55 East 43d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Bonn H. Clayton, 3924 Louisiana Circle, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. Fire Engineers Inc., 3924 Louisiana Circle, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Realty Committee on Taxation, 299 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Coal Industry Committee on Mine Safety, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

A. Carl A. S. Coan, Jr., 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Cohen & Uretz, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Benwood Foundation, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. Earl M. Colson, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Antonio M. Marinelli, 4744 Baltimore Avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

A. Committee of Foreign-Owned Banks, 52 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. The Committee of Friends of the Museum of Modern Art, 21 West 53d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Committee for Humane Legislation, Inc., 11 West 60th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Computer Lessors Association, Inc., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. D. Barry Connelly, 6767 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex.

B. Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc., 6767 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex.

A. James T. Conner, Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

A. Darrell Coover, 215 Watergate Building, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. James D. Cope, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Stock Exchange Firms, 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gas Marketers Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Lilly Endowment, Inc., 914 Merchants Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The James Irvine Foundation, 111 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert Craig, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.

A. Harold L. Crosier, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Harold Daly, 80 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. C. A. Darnell, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sheet Metal Workers International Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Trans Union Corp., 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Thomas R. Dougherty, National Press Building.

B. The National Association of Retail Druggists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Elbridge Stuart Foundation, 5045 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Kenneth W. Emerson, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Club Association, 5122 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Fensterwald, Bevan & Ohlhausen, 927 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Winepress Publishing Co., 4026 North Longview Avenue, Portland, Ore.

A. Fire Engineers Inc., 3924 Louisiana Circle, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. John J. Flynn, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Loeb-Rhoades & Co., New York, N.Y.

A. John J. Flynn, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Fuel Desulphurization, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James E. Gaffigan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Gardner, Morrison & Rogers, 1126 Woodward Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Chas. Pfizer & Co., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Gatz-Armco-Boothe, 1 Maritime Plaza, San Francisco, Calif.

A. John H. Gilbert, 128 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Theatre Owners, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Don L. Gilchrist, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Home Manufacturers Association, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Jay W. Glasmann, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Browning Arms Co., Morgan, Utah.

A. James M. Henderson, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.; Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Thomas Arciola and Techbestos, Inc., Moonachie, N.J.

A. The Glenmede Trust Co., 1608 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Harry P. Guenther, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

- A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17 Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Paulin Publishing Co., Inc., 4980 Wyaconda Road, Rockville, Md.
- A. Redmond Roop Hart, Post Office Box 414, Alexandria, Va.
- A. J. Dudley Huapt, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. St. Regis Paper Co, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. John Gerald Hayes, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.  
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Hercules Inc., 910 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.
- A. Alice Herrington, 1 West 85th Street, New York, N.Y.  
B. Committee for Humane Legislation, Inc., 11 West 60th Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Frederic W. Hickman, 1 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.  
B. Northwest Industries, Inc., 400 West Madison, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Teresa B. Hightower, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. The Hormel Foundation, Austin, Minn.
- A. David J. Humphreys and Jones, Paulson, Humphreys & Leach, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Mobile Housing Association of America, 39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. David J. Humphreys and Jones, Paulson, Humphreys & Leach, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Recreational Vehicle Institute, 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill.
- A. International Association of Fire Fighters AFL-CIO, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. William E. Isaef, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. P. Janetatos, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Baker & McKenzie, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ardon B. Judd, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Dresser Industries, Inc., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Augustus W. Kelley III, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
B. Bristol-Myers Co., 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. David W. Kendall, 1881 First National Building, Detroit, Mich.  
B. Wilfred V. Casgrain, 1343 Free Press Building, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Robert F. Kennon, 356 St. Charles Street, Baton Rouge, La.  
B. Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
- A. Kennon, White & Odom, 356 St. Charles Street, Baton Rouge, La.  
B. Provident Life and Accident Insurance Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
- A. Gladys Kessler, 1910 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Berlin, Roisman and Kessler, 1910 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John L. Kilcullen, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington D.C.  
B. Coal Industry Committee on Mine Safety, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- A. Charles Koppelman, 1525 M Street, Washington, D.C.  
B. Youth Franchise Coalition, 1525 M Street, Washington, D.C.
- A. William J. Lehrfeld, 1000 Federal Bar Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. The National Fraternal Congress of America, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- A. George A. Lucas, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airlines & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- A. Joseph E. McAndrews, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Silberberg & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. W. F. McCroskey, Post Office Box 371, Corpus Christi, Tex.
- A. William G. McFadzean, 505 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn.
- A. J. Raymond McGlaughlin, 400 First Street NW., Washington D.C.  
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Peter E. McGuire, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- A. Andre Maisonnier, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- A. James J. Marshall, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Citizens Committee for Postal Reform, Inc., 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Mining Congress, 1102 Ring Building, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Baltimore Gas & Electric Co., Gas and Electric Building, Baltimore, Md.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Berylwood Investment Co., care of John Robinson, 1 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Elbridge Stuart Foundation, 5045 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Hercules Inc., 910 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Estate of Roy A. Hunt.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Litton Industries, Inc., 9370 Santa Monica Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education and Research, 5200 Gibson Boulevard SE., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. McDonnell-Douglas Corp., St. Louis, Mo.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Henry T. Mudd, 523 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Interfraternity Conference, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. James H. Orr, 75 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Margaret Bundy Scott, care of Walker, Wright, Tyler & Ward, 631 Van Nuys Building, 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Temple Sinai, care of Melvin D. Wilson, Musick, Peeler & Garrett, 1 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Washington Gas Light Co., 1100 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Dr. Norman Zamcheck, 63 Kenwood Avenue, Newton Center, Mass.
- A. Paul Minarchenko, 1525 M Street, Washington, D.C.  
B. Youth Franchise Coalition, Inc., 1525 M Street, Washington, D.C.
- A. Hogan & Hartson, 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.
- A. Susan Moon, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y.
- A. Henry T. Mudd, 523 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. National Club Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. National Interfraternity Conference, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. National Realty Trust, 69 Hickory Drive, Waltham, Mass.

A. Nessen & Csaplar, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Condren, Walker & Co., Inc., 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Nessen & Csaplar, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Lazard Freres & Co., 44 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. E. J. Newbould, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Clay Pipe Institute, 350 West Terra Cotta Avenue, Crystal Lake, Ill.

A. F. Clayton Nicholson, Box 15, Route 1, Henryville, Pa.

B. Northern Helex Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Neb.

A. Daniel F. O'Keefe, Jr., 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Raymond B. Ondov, 105 East Oakland Avenue, Austin, Minn.

B. The Hormel Foundation, Austin, Minn.

A. James H. Orr, 75 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Joseph G. W. Parry-Hill, 3803 Military Road NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Christopher A. Paterson, 1316 Fenwick Lane, Silver Spring, Md.

B. National Association of Single Taxpayers, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Computer Lessors Association, Inc., room 3901, One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. GATX-Armco-Boothe, 1 Maritime Plaza, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Kelly, Cladouhos & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. U.S. Court Reporters Association, U.S. Court House, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. The Glenmede Trust Co., 1608 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. John K. Pickens, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.

B. American Nursing Home Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John K. Pickens, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.

B. Laundry-Dry Cleaning Association of Greater Metropolitan Washington, 2401 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Advertising Federation, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Soap & Detergent Association, 405 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Zenith Radio Corp. 1900 North Austin Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Milton Plumb, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shade Tobacco Growers Agricultural Association, River Road, Windsor, Conn.

A. Mrs. Pearl B. Price, 406 Mayrant Drive, Dallas, Tex.

A. Earl G. Quinn, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Fund-Raising Counsel, Inc., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Thomas H. Quinn, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Olin Foundation, 1 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Chris J. Radovan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sheet Metal Workers International Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Louis J. Rancourt, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Roberts & Holland, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. AMK Corp., 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Roberts & Holland, 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

B. Samuel Hamberger, 20001 Sherwood Road, Detroit, Mich.

A. Anthony Z. Roisman, 1910 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Berlin, Roisman and Kessler, 1910 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dena Rosen, Ruder & Finn, Inc, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Academy of General Practice, Volker Boulevard at Brookside, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Dena Rosen, Ruder & Finn, Inc, 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Potters Brothers, Inc., Carlstadt, N.J.

A. Michael P. Roudnev, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Del Monte Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The ARW Foundation, 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Pinkerton Foundation, 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America and College Retirement Equities Fund, 730 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Rural-Small Town-Small City Coalition, Inc., 206 North Main Street, Rushville, Ind.

A. Alan Di Scullo, 1525 M Street, room 612, Washington, D.C.

B. Youth Franchise Coalition, Inc., 1525 M Street, Washington, D.C.

A. Margaret Bundy Scott, 631 Van Nuys Building, 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Scribner, Hall, Casey, Thornburg & Thompson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. Ashley Sellers, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Wilfred V. Casgrain, 1343 Free Press Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. Shapero, Shapero & Cohn, 2525 Cadillac Tower, Detroit, Mich.

B. Samuel Hamburger, 20001 Sherwood, Detroit, Mich.

A. Sharon, Pierson & Semmes, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Livestock Tax Committee, 500 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts, Trowbrige & Madden, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of Foreign Owned Banks.

A. Joseph C. Shell, 2930 21st Street, Bakersfield, Calif.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of California, Route 1, Box 487, Bakersfield, Calif.

A. Shipley, Akerman & Pickett, 1108 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Ad Hoc Committee on Pet Legislation, Post Office Box 531, Fond du Lac, Wis.

A. Sidley & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Walnut Manufacturers Association, 666 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Sidley & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Inc., 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Silverstein & Mullens, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bristol Myers Co., 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Silverstein & Mullens, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. GATX-Armco-Boothe Group, 1 Maritime Plaza, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Silverstein & Mullens, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Walter A. Slowinski, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Baker & McKenzie, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Smathers, Merrigan & O'Keefe, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Horse Council, 1735 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Smith & Smith, 1400 Bull Street, Columbia, S.C.

B. Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.

A. Mrs. Mary M. Spears, 500 23d Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Folsom Cordova Unified School District, 1091 Coloma Street, Folsom, Calif.

A. Joseph L. Spilman, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

A. Louis P. Spitz, 404 Madison Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 404 Madison Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Robert College of Istanbul, Turkey, 548 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Theodore Roosevelt Storch, 220 West 24th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fuel Desulphurization, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Structural Clay Products Industry Depletion Committee, 1032 Shoreham Building, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$28,816.12.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 1956 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Akron Community Trusts, 307 Hollywood Avenue, Akron, Ohio.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 1956 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Chicago Community Trust, 10 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 1956 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. The Cleveland Foundation, 700 Nation City Bank Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 1956 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Columbus Foundation, 100 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 1956 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Committee of the Permanent Charity Fund, 100 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 1956 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Hartford Foundation for Public Giving, 45 South Main Street, West Hartford, Conn.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 1956 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. New York Community Trust, 415 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 1956 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Philadelphia Foundation, 1509 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 1956 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. The Pittsburgh Foundation, 1417 North American Rockwell Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Norman A. Sugarman, 1956 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. San Francisco Foundation, 425 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Sutherland, Asbill & Brennan, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Governors of the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben, 63d and Shirley Streets, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Sutherland, Asbill and Brennan, 1200 Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. John M. Olin, Box B, Alton, Ill.

A. Richard V. Thornton, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 620 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph P. Trainor, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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. Washington Gas Light Co., 1100 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Herman Webb, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Wenchel, Schulman & Manning, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Heckscher Foundation for Children, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Wenchel, Schulman & Manning, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Public Welfare Foundation, Inc., 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Whitlock & Tait, 1032 Shoreham Building, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Structural Clay Products Industry Depletion Committee, 1032 Shoreham Building, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Data Processing Service Organizations, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Winepress Publishing Co., 4026 N. Longview Avenue, Portland, Ore.

A. Burton C. Wood, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William E. Woods, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The National Association of Retail Drug-gists, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Finell, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Youth Franchise Coalition, Inc., 1525 M Street, Washington, D.C.

A. Dr. Norman Zamcheck, 63 Kenwood Avenue, Newton Center, Mass.

A. Charles O. Zuver, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 90 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

## SENATE—Tuesday, December 23, 1969

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m. and was called to order by Hon. HAROLD E. HUGHES, a Senator from the State of Iowa.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

"O holy Child of Bethlehem,  
Descend to us, we pray;  
Cast out our sin, and enter in,  
Be born in us today.  
We hear the Christmas angels  
The great glad tidings tell;  
O come to us, abide with us,  
Our Lord Emanuel."

—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Unto God's gracious mercy and protection we commit you.

Go in peace, be kindly disposed one to another, and may the blessing of God's love go with you and remain in this day and ever more. Amen.

### DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read a communication to the Senate. The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., December 23, 1969.  
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. HAROLD E. HUGHES, a Senator from the State of Iowa, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. HUGHES thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of

the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, December 22, 1969, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.