



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92^d CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, September 9, 1971

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Being engaged in this service by the mercy of God, we do not lose heart.—II Corinthians 4: 1.

O Thou whose life is love and whose love is a light unto our path, help us to meet our duties with faith, our difficulties with fortitude, and our differences with fairness.

Grant that through these critical and crucial days we, with our President, may never give way to fear but may ever give ourselves in faith to Thee and from Thee receive guidance and strength for each day.

We thank Thee for our astronauts and for their successful mission. Bless them and their families with Thy most gracious favor. May our spiritual affirmations always be more than a match for our scientific achievements, and to Thee be the praise: world without end. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Sparrow, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 395. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of the House and Senate on Thursday, September 9, 1971, to receive the President of the United States.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 2 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 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.

CXVII—1958—Part 24

JOINT SESSION OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE HELD PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 395 TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER of the House presided.
The Doorkeeper (Hon. William M. Miller) announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the President of the United States into the Chamber the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. BOGGS, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. O'NEILL, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. TEAGUE, the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, and the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. ARENDS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the order of the Senate and on behalf of the Senate the following Senators are appointed to escort the President of the United States into the House Chamber: ALLEN J. ELLENDER, of Louisiana, ROBERT C. BYRD, of West Virginia, JOHN L. McCLELLAN, of Arkansas, RUSSELL B. LONG, of Louisiana, ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, of Michigan, JACOB K. JAVITS, of New York, J. CALEB BOGGS, of Delaware, and JOHN G. TOWER, of Texas.

The Doorkeeper announced the ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them.

The Doorkeeper announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper announced the President of the United States.

The President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk. [Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. My colleagues of the Congress, I have the distinct privilege and the high personal honor of present-

ing to you the President of the United States.

A NEW PROSPERITY WITHOUT WAR AND WITHOUT INFLATION—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 92-162)

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, my colleagues in the Congress, our distinguished guests: I come before this special joint session to ask the cooperation of the Congress in achieving a great goal: a new prosperity without war and without inflation.

In this century, Americans have never before had a full generation of peace, and in the past forty years we have had only two years with real prosperity, without war and without inflation.

As a result of major initiatives in the field of foreign policy, I believe that America is bringing to a conclusion the longest and most difficult war in its history. We can look forward with confidence to a generation of peace today.

And yet we confront this irony: as the dangers of war recede, the challenges of peace increase.

It is customary for a President to ask the Congress for bipartisan support in meeting the challenges of war.

Today I come before you to ask bipartisan support in meeting the challenges of peace.

In achieving our goal, we find ourselves confronted at the outset by three problems.

The first is the legacy of war. Two million men have been cut back from our armed forces and defense plants because of our success in winding down the war in Vietnam. As part of the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy, we now have to find jobs for these men—jobs producing for peace instead of war.

The second problem is also a legacy of war. We must stop the rise in the cost of living.

The third problem is a legacy not of war, but of peaceful progress in the world over the past 25 years—progress which has altered dramatically the balance in the economic relationships between the United States and the other great trading nations of the world. As a result, we today are challenged to protect the value of the dollar, and to learn once again to be competitive in the world.

Twenty-five days ago I took action to attack these problems, to advance the goal of a new prosperity without war and without inflation.

I ordered a 90-day freeze on prices and wages.

I ordered a \$4.7 billion cut in Federal spending, to allow for tax cuts to create new jobs.

On the international front, I ordered a temporary 10-percent surcharge on products imported from abroad, and I ordered the convertibility of the dollar into gold suspended.

Now, in taking these actions, I knew there were great risks. There were dire predictions of massive resentment and noncooperation at home, and of turmoil and retaliation abroad, but that did not happen.

Here at home, we can be proud of the fact that millions of Americans have showed that they are willing to give up wage increases and price increases that would benefit some of the people, in order to stop the rise in the cost of living for all of the people.

And then as we look abroad, we find that adjustments are being made and action are being taken to set up a new monetary system within which America can compete fairly once again. Instead of continued talk about the weakness of the American dollar, we now find in the world a new understanding of the strength of the American economy.

The reaction of the American people to the new economic policy has been unselfish and courageous. The reaction of our trading partners abroad has been measured and constructive. And I ask the Congress to respond in a similar spirit, as the Congress has to so many other great challenges in the past. This is a time to set aside partisanship. Let us join together in placing the national interest above special interest in America.

I ask the Congress to consider as its first priority—before all other business—the enactment of these tax proposals that are essential to the new prosperity. These three measures will create 500,000 new jobs in the coming year.

First, I urge the Congress to remove the 7-percent excise tax on automobiles, so that the more than 8 million people in this country who will buy new American-built cars in the next year will save an average of \$200 each. This is a sales tax, paid by the consumer. Its removal will stimulate sales, and every 100,000 additional automobiles sold will mean 25,000 additional jobs for America's workers.

Second, I urge the Congress to adopt a job development credit to encourage investment in machinery and equipment that will generate new jobs. This credit was advocated by a Democratic President and enacted by a Democratic Congress in the 1960's. It was enormously effective then in creating new jobs. It will be just as effective in creating new jobs now, today.

First, it will be an incentive to business to hire more workers. It will enable wage-earners to work more productively, and it will make American products more competitive in the world's markets. And, third, I urge the Congress to create more consumer purchasing power by permitting the planned \$50 increase in the personal income tax exemption scheduled

for 1973 to take effect next January 1, one full year ahead of schedule. For a family of four, this could mean an additional \$200 increase in tax-exempt income, beginning less than four months from now.

Taken together, these tax proposals that I ask Congress to enact would reduce taxes now paid by individuals by \$3.2 billion, and would provide \$2.7 billion in incentives to companies to invest in job-producing equipment.

There is another vital area in which I ask the cooperation of the Congress, and that is the area of budget restraint. Tax cuts to stimulate employment must be accompanied by spending cuts to restrain inflation.

Among the spending cuts that I have ordered are the following:

I have ordered the postponement of scheduled pay raises for Federal employees.

I have ordered a five percent reduction in government employment.

And I have ordered a ten percent cut in foreign economic aid.

Because the Congress has not yet enacted two of my principal legislative proposals—welfare reform and revenue sharing—I have recommended that their effective dates be postponed, three months for revenue sharing and one year for welfare reform. This adjustment recognizes that there is no longer sufficient time to get the administrative machinery in place by the previously scheduled dates.

Now, in the coming year, this Congress will face many temptations to raise spending and to cut taxes, in addition to the recommendations I have made. I understand those temptations. In the short run, they will be very popular proposals. But as we look at the realities of our budget at this time, we must face up to this hard fact: any additional spending increases not accompanied by tax increases—and any additional tax cuts not accompanied by spending cuts—will be certain to start us again on a spiral of higher prices.

To spend more than we can afford or to tax less than we can afford, is the sure route to prices higher than we can afford. I ask therefore that the Congress be responsible in recognizing these realities.

There are two other matters in which I seek the cooperation of the Congress. The first concerns the immediate future and the second the long-range future of America and the world.

The 90-day freeze on wages and prices that I announced on August 15 was a temporary measure, to hold the line while the next phase of stabilization was discussed. I am announcing today that the freeze will not be extended beyond 90 days.

But I assure the Congress and the American people that when this temporary and necessarily drastic action is over, we shall take all the steps needed to see that America is not again afflicted by the virus of runaway inflation.

The system of wage and price stabilization that follows the freeze will require the fullest possible cooperation not

only between the Executive and Legislative Branches, but also by all Americans.

I am announcing today that I have invited representatives of the Congress, of business, of labor, and of agriculture to meet with me within the next few days for the purpose of helping plan the next phase. They have all accepted the invitation.

In addition, I have directed the members of the Cost of Living Council to continue meeting with representatives of all other interested groups.

As we consider what follows the freeze, let us bear in mind that prosperity is a job for everyone—and that fighting inflation is everybody's business.

Let us remember, also, that nothing would be more detrimental to the new prosperity in the long run than to put this Nation's great, strong free enterprise system in a permanent straitjacket of Government controls.

Regimentation and Government coercion must never become a way of life in the United States of America. That means that price and wage stabilization, in whatever form it takes, must be only a way station on the road to free markets and free collective bargaining in a new prosperity without war.

Freedom brought America where it is today, and freedom is the road to the future for America.

Now, the long-term matter on which I seek the cooperation of the Congress centers on this fact: We must set as our goal today an economy that within 10 years will provide 100 million jobs for Americans.

To meet that goal, we need new tax incentives other than the one I have discussed today for the creation of additional jobs.

And to meet that goal, we need new programs to insure that America's enormous wealth of scientific and technological talent is used to its fullness in the production for peace.

Later today in this great chamber the Congress will pay tribute to three splendid Americans back from the moon.

Theirs was a magnificent achievement—a stunning testament to their personal skill and courage, and also to what American technology can achieve.

Let us find the means to insure that in this decade of challenge, the remarkable technology that took these Americans to the moon can also be applied to reaching our goals here on earth.

That is why in the next session of the Congress I shall present new proposals in both these areas: Tax reform to create new jobs and new programs to insure the maximum enlistment of America's technology in meeting the challenges of peace.

Achieving these goals will be in the vital interest of the United States not just for the next year, not just for the next 10 years, but for the balance of this century and beyond. And I look forward to working with the Congress and getting the best thinking of the Congress in preparing for this great experiment.

As we consider these new economic policies, it is important that all of us here

today consider the stakes that are involved.

America has entered a new era in its economic relationships with the rest of the world.

For a quarter of a century now, since the end of World War II, America has borne the principal burden of free world defense, of foreign aid, of helping old nations back onto their feet and new nations to take their first, sometimes faltering steps. We have paid out nearly \$150 billion in foreign aid, economic and military, over the past 25 years. We have fought two costly and grueling wars. We have undergone deep strains at home, as we have sought to reconcile our responsibilities abroad with our own needs here in America. In this quarter century America has given generously of itself and of its resources, and we have done this because we are Americans and America is a good and a generous nation. In the years ahead, we will remain a good and a generous nation—but the time has come to give a new attention to America's own interests here at home.

Fifteen years ago a prominent world statesman put this problem that we confronted then in a very effective way. He commented to me that world trade was like a poker game in which the United States then had all the chips and that we had to spread them around so that others could play. What he said was true in the 1940's. It was partially true in the fifties, and also even partially true in the early sixties. It is no longer true today. We have generously passed out the chips. Now others can play on an equal basis—and we must play the game as we expect and want them to do.

We must play, that means, the best we know how. The time is past for the United States to compete with one hand tied behind her back.

This new era is a time of new relationships in the world; of a changed balance of economic power; of new challenges to our leadership and to our standards of living.

And, my colleagues in the Congress, we should not be resentful of these changes. They mean that more of the world's people are living better than before. They help make the world a better and a more stable and a safer place for all of us. But they also present us with a new set of challenges—the challenges of peace.

The time has come for the United States to show once again that spirit which transformed a small nation, a weak nation, a nation of 3 million people on the precarious edge of an untamed continent, into the world's strongest and richest power.

In this new era, we must find the roots of our national greatness once again.

In order to meet the challenges of peace, we must have a healthy America—a strong America.

We need a healthy and a productive economy in order to achieve the great goals to which we all are so firmly committed: to help those who cannot help themselves, to feed the hungry, to provide better health care for the sick, to provide better education for our children,

to provide more fully for the aged, to restore and renew our natural environment, and to provide more and better jobs and more and greater opportunities for all of our people.

To accomplish these great goals requires many billions of dollars. We cannot accomplish them without a healthy economy. We cannot accomplish them without the revenues generated by the work of more than 80 million Americans. And, my colleagues in the Congress, we cannot accomplish these goals if we make the mistake of disparaging and undermining "the system" that produces America's wealth—of casting it in the false light of an oppressor and exploiter of human beings.

We can be proud of the fact that the much maligned American "system" has produced more abundance, more widely shared, and more opportunity for more people than any other system, any time, any place in the history of man. And it is that very system that makes it possible for us to help the poor, makes it possible for us to feed the hungry, to clean up our environment, to meet all the other great goals which we have set for ourselves as a nation. As we correct what is wrong in this nation, let us always speak up for what is right about America.

To be a healthy nation, a strong nation, we need also to restore the health of our Government institutions.

That is why I again urge the Congress to act in this session on the sweeping reorganization of the executive branch which I proposed in order to make it more efficient, more manageable, more responsive to the needs and wishes of the people.

That is why I again urge the Congress to act in this session on the far-reaching proposals of revenue sharing which I have proposed, to help revitalize our State and local governments and to ease the crushing rise in the burden of property taxes in this country.

That is why I again urge the Congress to act in this session on welfare reform. Let us bring under control a system which has become a suffocating burden on State and local taxpayers and a massive outrage against the people it was designed to help.

Let us get rid of a system where going on welfare is more profitable than going to work.

The postponements I have recommended in the funding of these programs have been made necessary by past legislative delays. Let us make sure that there will be no further delays.

All of these programs—all of our new economic programs that I have described today—will mean nothing, however, unless the American spirit is strong and healthy, the spirit of our people across this land.

In recent weeks I have traveled back and forth across this country—to Maine and New Hampshire, New York, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Texas, Ohio, and Illinois—and I can say with confidence that on the farms and in the cities, in the towns and in the factories throughout this Nation, the spirit of the American people is strong. It is healthy.

A strong and healthy spirit means a willingness to sacrifice, and Americans are willing to sacrifice, when a short-term personal sacrifice is needed in the long-term public interest.

A strong and healthy spirit means a willingness to work.

Hard work is what made America great. There could be no more dangerous delusion than the notion that we can maintain the standard of living that our own people sometimes complain about, but the rest of the world envies, without continuing to work hard. The "good life" is not the lazy life, or the empty life, or the life that consumes without producing. The good life is the active, productive, working life—the life that gives as well as gets.

No work is demeaning or beneath a person's dignity if it provides food for his table and clothes and shelter for his children.

The thing that is demeaning is for a man to refuse work and then to ask someone else who works to pay taxes to keep him on welfare.

Let us recognize once and for all in America that any work is preferable to welfare.

A strong and healthy spirit means having a sense of destiny.

As we look ahead five, ten, twenty years—what do we see?

We could see an America grown old and weary, past its prime, in its declining years. Or we could see an America proud and strong, as vigorous in its maturity as it was in its youth.

We hold the future in our hands.

We have consulted our fears too much. Now let us be inspired by our faith.

If our forefathers had consulted their fears, we would not be here today.

America would never have been discovered.

The West would never have been explored.

Our freedom would never have been defended.

And our abundance would never have been created.

As we renew our faith, let the challenge of competition give a new lift to the American spirit.

A nation becomes old only when it stops trying to be great.

That is why we cannot remain a great nation if we build a permanent wall of tariffs and quotas around the United States and let the rest of the world pass us by. We cannot live behind a wall that shuts out the rest of the world. The world is too small, and the United States is too important a part of that world. If we were not a great power, we would not be the America we know. And if we do not stay a great power, the world will not stay safe for free men.

We cannot turn inward, we cannot drop out of competition with the rest of the world, and remain a great Nation. Because when a nation ceases to compete, when it ceases to try to do its best, then that nation ceases to be a great nation. America today is No. 1 in the world economically. Let us keep America No. 1 in the world economically.

General DeGaulle once said that

France is never her true self unless she is engaged in a great enterprise.

My colleagues in the Congress, America can be her true self only when she is engaged in a great enterprise.

To build a full generation of peace is a great enterprise.

To help the poor and feed the hungry, to provide better health and housing and education, to clean up the environment, to bring new dignity and security to the aged, to guarantee equal opportunity for every American—all these are great enterprises.

To build the strong economy that makes all these possible—to meet the new challenges of peace, to move to a new prosperity without war and without inflation—this truly is a great enterprise, worthy of our sacrifice, worthy of our cooperation, and worthy of the greatness of a great people.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 1 o'clock and 1 minute p.m., the President, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

JOINT SESSION DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint session of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 1 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m., the joint session of the two Houses was dissolved.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.) the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS TO RECEIVE THE APOLLO 15 ASTRONAUTS

The SPEAKER of the House presided. The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate took the chair at the left of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate, occupied the seats reserved for them.

The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments occupied the seats reserved for them.

The members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States occupied the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The SPEAKER. On the part of the House the Chair appoints as members of the committee to escort our distinguished visitors into the Chamber the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. HALE BOGGS, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, the gentleman from California, Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. OLIN E. TEAGUE, the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. GERALD R. FORD, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. LESLIE C. ARENDS, and the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. CHARLES E. CHAMBERLAIN.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On behalf of the Senate, the Chair appoints the following Senators to escort the as-

tronauts into the House Chamber: ROBERT C. BYRD, of West Virginia; JOHN C. STENNIS, of Mississippi; J. W. FULBRIGHT, of Arkansas; JOHN O. PASTORE, of Rhode Island; STUART SYMINGTON, of Missouri; HOWARD W. CANNON, of Nevada; ROBERT P. GRIFFIN, of Michigan; STROM THURMOND, of South Carolina; PAUL J. FANNIN, of Arizona; BARRY GOLDWATER, of Arizona; LOWELL P. WEICKER, of Connecticut; and JAMES L. BUCKLEY, of New York.

At 1 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m., the Doorkeeper (Honorable William M. Miller) announced the Apollo 15 astronauts.

Col. David R. Scott, U.S. Air Force, Apollo 15 commander; Col. James B. Irwin, U.S. Air Force, lunar module pilot; and Lt. Col. Alfred M. Worden, U.S. Air Force, command module pilot, accompanied by the committee of escort, entered the Chamber and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. My distinguished colleagues of the Congress: It is our great honor today to welcome to this Chamber the recently returned heroes of Apollo 15's epic journey into space. On behalf of the entire Congress, I feel privileged to introduce to you three Americans who are such a credit to their country and who represent the highest qualities of human aspiration and courage.

I present the distinguished commander of Apollo 15, Col. David R. Scott.

Col. DAVID R. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of Congress, distinguished guests, it is with a great deal of pride and humility that I stand before you today. Pride, because I have had the privilege of representing this great country in an expedition to the farthest reaches of a new frontier, an expedition which was conducted in peace, before the eyes of the world, and for the benefit of the entire human race. I stand in humility because I have a new appreciation for the magnitude and scope of our lives and our endeavors. The success of this voyage was the result of the leadership, the talents, and the energies of many men, and of the resources of a great nation. The brilliant and imaginative use of these resources has produced results far in excess of our expectations. Let us continue to use man's genius and the resources of the earth to expand the frontiers of space, for we know that a good earth is vital for a healthy man of tomorrow, but we can have neither a good earth nor a healthy mankind, if tomorrow's world of man is only earth. If we look inward, man's only viable future is a return to his past.

Exploration is one of the fundamental natures of man, from exploration comes discovery and from discoveries we obtain new knowledge and understanding, both of the mind and the spirit. And many men are brought together from all nations in the universal task of reducing the discoveries to knowledge and understanding. Let me discuss some of the discoveries from our exploration of the Hadley-Apennine. From the deep core stem we have discovered that in the upper 9 feet of that part of the lunar surface are 57 unique layers of soil. Among other things, these 57 layers will provide 57

chapters in the history of the sun. The number of pages in each chapter awaits further analysis.

We discovered and returned many rocks and only now are their mysteries and beauties unfolding. Since my return I have had an opportunity once again to view the individual sparkling crystals of these rocks—ruby red, canary yellow, olive green, turquoise blue, and cinnamon brown, and all shades of lunar gray.

Many years ago the winds and the rains erased the first quarter of the history of the earth, and only from some other source will we be able to gather the data to explain the beginnings of our planet. We in the scientific community believe that the fragments returned from the moon will be a major factor in unveiling the mysteries of our own environment.

We had many experiences on our natural satellite, the moon. They were indeed fascinating. Some of them were a pleasant reward for the many years of preparation; some penetrated the depth of understanding. I had a personal encounter which gave me a new understanding of the paradox between historical and geological time.

As I approached a fragment freshly deposited on the slopes of the Apennine, I realized it had been undisturbed since before life came out of the sea on earth. 500 million years ago the moon drew the tides across the continents and exposed the creatures of the shallows. These creatures moved upon the earth and produced the evolution of what we know now as man.

But let us not think in terms of millions of years to understand this paradox of time; let us think of time in terms of days. The Book of Genesis records 7 days for the creation of the heavens and the earth. Thereafter came the emergence of man as an intelligent being seeking to constantly improve his numbers and his aspirations for the future. Consider this the eighth day. Now the moon has shifted the tides of life once again, and, gentlemen, I believe this great country is leading mankind into the dawn of the ninth day.

And now may I present my trusted colleague, Col. Al Worden.

Col. ALFRED M. WORDEN. First off, let me say I am overwhelmed by the reception. It is fantastic. I am proud to be an American. I am proud to have been a part of the Apollo 15 flight.

Apollo 15 left the United States soil at 9:34 on the morning of July 26, 1971. Our view out the window was of an area surrounding Cape Kennedy and some of the ocean. After the launch the first thing we noticed, particularly when we got into earth orbit, was that we had a further view—we were further away from the earth, and our view was expanding. We did not see any area around Cape Kennedy. What we saw were continents and oceans—a great deal of the horizon. After we left earth orbit and for the remainder of the flight our view was one of the earth. Our horizons were not limited to the area around us during the flight. We saw the earth as a single planet. There is a oneness about the earth that we do not see from the ground. We do not see

any boundaries from that particular vantage point; we do not see any differences in race or religion or political beliefs. The thought struck me that there was an analogy between the earth and between Endeavour. We were a team of three living in a spacecraft called Endeavour. We are all billions of people living on spacecraft Earth. We had to work as a team to survive and to maintain our own household during the flight. We must work as a team to maintain our household and to maintain our home called Earth.

One thing is quite evident—particularly during the flight—our destinies were bound together by what we did in the flight. We relied on each other; we worked with each other. The same thing must be true on earth. We must work together; we must rely on each other; we must work together as a team for earth.

We had the very crude beginnings of some tools to help us accomplish this goal on our flight. We carried many scientific instruments—a very crude beginning, admittedly—to do the kinds of work that have to be done to clean up spacecraft Earth. We carried scientific instruments that measured remotely. We carried some cameras that took pictures for analysis. As I said, this is a very crude beginning, but it leads into the kinds of things that can be done in a small way to help clean up our spacecraft Earth. We cannot all go to the moon. The three of us were very fortunate to have gone. We sincerely hope that we can be your eyes and ears in providing the perspective of earth that we had.

Thank you.

Now I would like to introduce Col. Jim Irwin.

Col. JAMES B. IRWIN. Distinguished guests:

I am deeply honored and pleased to have the opportunity to tell you my feelings about Apollo 15.

We of Apollo 15 are grateful for the opportunity of having gone to the moon and having explored the mountains of the moon. We think Apollo 15 was a success. That success was because of your continued support. You had the vision over 10 years ago to commit our nation to manned exploration of space. There have been many trying and painful experiences over those years, but your support has always been there.

Reflecting back on our voyage into space, we think that we have demonstrated the usefulness of man in the exploration of another planet.

The moon was indeed a fascinating place to spend six days. There were the three days in orbit and then another three days on the surface and, my, that time sure did go fast. It was not a strange world. Our campsite at Hadley-Apennine was a friendly, beautiful spot, like a valley in the high mountains of the earth; and it was with some reluctance that we left our valley on the moon.

We were extremely happy that the television system worked so well, because we wanted all mankind to participate in the exploration of the moon.

We feel very strongly that man should

participate directly in the exploration of space.

During the time that we were on the lunar surface there were several incidents proving this point. There were the occasional calls from Houston to clean the TV lens so that everyone could have a better picture. There was the difficulty that we had extracting the Rover from its attach points on the lunar module. There was the switch cycling on the Rover that we needed to perform in order to gain full operation of our transportation system on the moon. There were the very useful observations that we made as we explored, as we sampled on the moon that enabled the scientists to gather the data and organize the data in the proper context. The selection of the so-called Genesis rock would have been extremely difficult and probably impossible if man had not been on the scene. We gathered data not only with our instruments but with our minds.

The proudest moment of my life was when I saluted our American flag that we had planted on the plain at Hadley-Apennine—proud that I was an American and proud of the thousands of people that had supported our mission and made it a success.

The future of man's role in space lies in your hands. We realize very well the grave responsibilities in these days. The decisions you make will determine man's trevals and explorations in space. We think that an investment in space technology is an investment in America. America needs space to grow.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that the astronauts will retire to room H207, the Rayburn reception room, where they will be glad for a few minutes to greet individual Members of Congress.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

At 1 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m., Col. David R. Scott, U.S. Air Force; Col. James B. Irwin, U.S. Air Force; and Lt. Col. Alfred M. Worden, U.S. Air Force, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Doorkeeper escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The members of the President's Cabinet;

The ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires of foreign governments.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress dissolved.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess until 2 p.m. The bells will be rung at 1:45 p.m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock p.m.

REFERENCE OF MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

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

There was no objection.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING THE RECESS

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the Record.

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

There was no objection.

MARINE PROTECTION, RESEARCH, AND SANCTUARIES ACT OF 1971

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 9727) to regulate the dumping of material in the oceans, coastal, and other waters, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H.R. 9727, with Mr. PIKE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the Clerk had read through the first section of the committee amendment ending on page 25, line 19.

If there are no amendments to this section, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FINDING, POLICY, AND PURPOSE

SEC. 2. (a) Unregulated dumping of material into the oceans, coastal, and other waters endangers human health, welfare, and amenities, and the marine environment, ecological systems, and economic potentialities.

(b) The Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States to regulate the dumping of all types of material into the oceans, coastal, and other waters and to prevent or strictly limit the dumping into the oceans, coastal, and other waters of any material which could adversely affect human health, welfare, or amenities, or the marine environment, ecological systems, or economic potentialities. To this end, it is the purpose of this Act to regulate the transportation of material for dumping into the oceans, coastal, and other waters, and the dumping of material by any person from any source if the dumping occurs in waters over which the United States has jurisdiction.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this Act the term—

(a) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(b) "Oceans, coastal, and other waters" means oceans, gulfs, bays, salt water lagoons, salt water harbors, other coastal waters where the tide ebbs and flows, the Great Lakes and their connecting waters, and the Saint Lawrence River.

(c) "Material" means matter of any kind or description, including, but not limited to, dredge spoil, solid waste, garbage, sewage, sludge, munitions, radiological, chemical, and biological warfare agents, radioactive materials, chemicals, biological and laboratory waste, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, excavation debris, and industrial waste; but such term does not mean oil within the meaning of section 11 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1161) and does not mean sewage from vessels within the meaning of section 13 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 1163).

(d) "United States" includes the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, the territories and possessions of the United States, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(e) "Person" means any private person or entity, or any officer, employee, agent, department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, of any State or local unit of government, or of any foreign government.

(f) "Dumping" means a disposition of material: Provided, That it does not mean a disposition of any effluent from any outfall structure where such disposition is regulated under the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1151-1175), or under the provisions of section 13 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as amended (33 U.S.C. 407), nor does it mean a routine discharge of effluent incidental to the propulsion of, or operation of motor-driven equipment on, vessels: Provided further, That it does not mean the construction of any fixed structure or artificial island nor the intentional placement of any device in the oceans, coastal, and other waters or on or in the submerged land beneath such waters, for a purpose other than disposal, when such construction or such placement is otherwise regulated by Federal or State law or occurs pursuant to an authorized Federal or State program: And provided further, That it does not include the deposit of oyster shells or other materials when such deposit is made for the purpose of developing, maintaining, or harvesting fisheries resources and is otherwise regulated by Federal or State law or occurs pursuant to an authorized Federal or State program.

(g) "District court of the United States" includes the District Court of Guam, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, the District Court of Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Canal Zone, and in the case of American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the District Court of the United States for the District of Hawaii, which court shall have jurisdiction over actions arising therein.

(h) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Army.

(i) "Dredged or fill material" means any material excavated or dredged from the navigable waters of the United States or any material deposited into such waters for the purpose of bulkheading, or building up or extending land areas.

(j) "High-level radioactive waste" means the aqueous waste resulting from the operation of the first cycle solvent extraction system, or equivalent, and the concentrated waste from subsequent extraction cycles, or equivalent, in a facility for reprocessing irradiated reactor fuels, or irradiated fuel from nuclear power reactors.

TITLE I—OCEAN DUMPING PROHIBITED ACTS

Sec. 101. (a) No person shall transport any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare

agent or high-level radioactive waste, or, except as may be authorized in a permit issued under this title, any other material from the United States for the purpose of dumping it into the oceans, coastal, and other waters.

(b) No person shall dump any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste, or, except as may be authorized in a permit issued under this title, any other material in (1) that part of the oceans, coastal and other waters which is within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, or (2) a zone contiguous to the territorial sea of the United States, extending to a line twelve nautical miles seaward from the base line from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, to the extent that it may affect the territorial sea of the territory of the United States.

(c) No officer, employee, agent, department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States shall transport any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste, or, except as may be authorized in a permit issued under this title, any other material from any location outside the territory of the United States for the purpose of dumping it into the oceans, coastal, and other waters.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY PERMITS

Sec. 102. (a) Except in relation to dredged or fill material, as provided for in section 103 of this title, and in relation to radiological, chemical, and biological warfare agents and high-level radioactive waste, as provided for in section 101 of this title, the Administrator may issue permits, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, for the transportation of material for dumping into the oceans, coastal, and other waters, or for the dumping of material into the waters described in section 101(b), where the Administrator determines that such transportation, or dumping, or both, will not unreasonably degrade or endanger human health, welfare, or amenities, or the marine environment, ecological systems, or economic potentialities. The Administrator shall establish and apply criteria for reviewing and evaluating such permit applications, and, in establishing or revising such criteria, shall consider, but not be limited in his consideration to, the following:

(A) The need for the proposed dumping.
(B) The effect of such dumping on human health and welfare, including economic, esthetic, and recreational values.

(C) The effect of such dumping on fisheries resources.

(D) The effect of such dumping on marine ecosystems, particularly with respect to—

(i) the transfer, concentration, and dispersion of such material and its byproducts through biological, physical, and chemical pathways.

(ii) potential changes in marine ecosystem diversity and stability, and

(iii) species and community population dynamics.

(E) The persistence and permanence of the effects of the dumping.

(F) The effect of dumping particular volumes and concentrations of such materials.

(G) Appropriate locations and methods of disposal, including land-based alternatives.

In establishing or revising such criteria, the Administrator shall consult with the Secretaries of Commerce, Interior, State, Defense, Agriculture, Health, Education, and Welfare, and Transportation, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other appropriate Federal, State, and local officials. With respect to such criteria as may affect the civil works program of the Department of the Army, the Administrator shall also consult with the Secretary. In reviewing applications for permits, the Administrator shall make such provision for consultation with interested Federal and State agencies as he deems useful or neces-

sary. No permit shall be issued for a dumping of material which will violate applicable water quality standards.

(b) The Administrator may establish and issue various categories of permits, including the general permits described in section 104(c).

(c) The Administrator may, considering the criteria established pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, designate recommended sites or times for dumping and, when he finds it necessary to protect critical areas, shall, after consultation with the Secretary, also designate sites or times within which certain materials may be dumped.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS PERMITS

Sec. 103. (a) The Secretary may issue permits, after notice and opportunity for public hearing, for the transportation of dredged or fill material for dumping into the oceans, coastal, and other waters, or for the dumping of dredged or fill materials into the waters described in section 101(b), or both, where the Secretary determines that such transportation, or dumping, or both, will not unreasonably degrade or endanger human health, welfare, or amenities, or the marine environment, ecological systems, or economic potentialities.

(b) In making the determination required by subsection (a) of this section as to whether a permit may be issued, the Secretary shall apply the criteria established by the Administrator pursuant to section 102, together with an evaluation by the Secretary of the effect on navigation, economic and industrial development, and foreign and domestic commerce of the United States: Provided, That in applying the criteria established by the Administrator, the Secretary shall consult with the Administrator and shall give due consideration to the views and recommendations of the Administrator in that regard and also in regard to the designations of the Administrator of recommended sites or times for dumping: Provided further, That the Secretary may issue no permit for dumping which would violate the designation of the Administrator, found necessary to protect critical areas, of a site within which certain material may not be dumped: And provided further, that in regard to the designation of recommended sites or sites where certain material may not be dumped, the Secretary, after consultation with the Administrator, need not follow the designation of the Administrator where the Secretary certifies that there is no economically feasible alternative reasonably available.

(c) In connection with Federal projects involving dredged or fill material, the Secretary may, in lieu of the permit procedure, issue regulations which shall require the application to such projects of the same criteria, other factors to be evaluated, the same procedures, and the same requirement which are made applicable to the issuance of permits under subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

PERMIT CONDITIONS

Sec. 104. (a) Permits issued under this title shall designate and include (1) the type of material authorized to be transported for dumping or to be dumped; (2) the amount of material authorized to be transported for dumping or to be dumped; (3) the location where such transport for dumping will be terminated or where such dumping will occur; (4) the length of time for which the permits are valid and their expiration date; (5) any special provisions deemed necessary by the Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, for the monitoring and surveillance of the transportation or dumping; and (6) such other matters as the Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, deems appropriate.

(b) The Administrator or the Secretary,

as the case may be, may prescribe such processing fees for permits and such reporting requirements for actions taken pursuant to permits issued by him under this title as he deems appropriate.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, may issue general permits for the transportation for dumping, or dumping, or both, of specified material for which he may issue permits, which he determines will have a minimal adverse environmental impact.

(d) The Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, may limit or deny the issuance of permits, or may alter or revoke partially or entirely the terms of permits issued by him under this title, for the transportation of dumping, or the dumping, or both, of specified material, where he finds that such material cannot be dumped consistently with the criteria and other factors required to be applied in evaluating the permit application. No action shall be taken under this subsection unless the affected person or permittee shall have been given notice and opportunity for hearing on such action as proposed.

(e) The Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, shall require an applicant for a permit under this title to provide such information as he may consider necessary to review and evaluate such application.

(f) Information received by the Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, as a part of any application or in connection with any permit granted under this title shall be available to the public as a matter of public record, at every stage of the proceeding. The final determination of the Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, shall be likewise available.

(g) A copy of any permit issued under this title shall be placed in a conspicuous place in the vessel which will be used for the transportation or dumping authorized by such permit, and an additional copy shall be furnished by the issuing official to the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, or his designee.

PENALTIES

SEC. 105. (a) Any person who violates any provision of this title, or of the regulations promulgated under this title, or a permit issued under this title shall be liable to a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000 for each violation to be assessed by the Administrator. No penalty shall be assessed until the person charged shall have been given notice and an opportunity for a hearing on such violation. In determining the amount of the penalty, the gravity of the violation and the demonstrated good faith of the person charged in attempting to achieve rapid compliance after notification of a violation shall be considered by said Administrator. For good cause shown, the Administrator may remit or mitigate such penalty. Upon failure of the offending party to pay the penalty, the Administrator may request the Attorney General to commence an action in the appropriate district court of the United States for such relief as may be appropriate.

(b) In addition to any action which may be brought under subsection (a) of this section, a person who knowingly violates this title, regulations promulgated under this title, or a permit issued under this title shall be fined not more than \$50,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, one-half of said fine, but not to exceed \$2,500, to be paid to the person or persons giving information which shall lead to conviction.

(c) For the purpose of imposing civil penalties and criminal fines under this section, each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate offense as shall the dump-

ing from each of several vessels, or other sources.

(d) The Attorney General or his delegate may bring actions for equitable relief to enjoin an imminent or continuing violation of this title, or of regulations promulgated under this title, or of permits issued under this title, and the district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to grant such relief as the equities of the case may require.

(e) A vessel, except a public vessel within the meaning of section 13 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1163), used in a violation, shall be liable in rem for any civil penalty assessed or criminal fine imposed and may be proceeded against in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof; but no vessel shall be liable unless it shall appear that one or more of the owners, or bareboat charterers, was at the time of the violation a consenting party or privy to such violation.

(f) If the provisions of any permit issued under section 102 or 103 are violated, the Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, may revoke the permit or may suspend the permit for a specified period of time. No permit shall be revoked or suspended unless the permittee shall have been given notice and opportunity for a hearing on such violation and proposed suspension or revocation.

(g) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection any person may commence a civil suit on his own behalf to enjoin any person, including the United States and any other governmental instrumentality or agency (to the extent permitted by the eleventh amendment to the Constitution), who is alleged to be in violation of any prohibition, limitation, criterion, or permit, established or issued by or under this title. The district courts shall have jurisdiction, without regard to the amount in controversy or the citizenship of the parties, to enforce such prohibition, limitation, criterion, or permit, as the case may be.

(2) No action may be commenced—

(A) prior to sixty days after notice of the violation has been given to the Administrator or to the Secretary, and to any alleged violator of the prohibition, limitation, criterion, or permit; or

(B) if the Attorney General has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a civil action in a court of the United States to require compliance with the prohibition, limitation, criterion, or permit; or

(C) if the Administrator or the Secretary has commenced action to impose a penalty pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, or has initiated permit revocation or suspension proceedings under subsection (f) of this section; or

(D) if the United States has commenced and is diligently prosecuting a criminal action in a court of the United States or a State to redress a violation of this title.

(3) (A) Any suit under this subsection may be brought in the judicial district in which the violation occurs.

(B) In any such suit under this subsection in which the United States is not a party, the Attorney General, at the request of the Administrator or Secretary, may intervene on behalf of the United States as a matter of right.

(4) The court, in issuing any final order in any suit brought pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection may award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to any party, whenever the court determines such award is appropriate.

(5) The injunctive relief provided by this subsection shall not restrict any right which any person (or class of persons) may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of any standard or limitation or to seek any other relief (including relief

against the Administrator, the Secretary, or a State agency).

(h) No person shall be subject to a civil penalty or to a criminal fine or imprisonment for dumping materials from a vessel if necessary in an emergency, to safeguard life. Any such dumping shall be reported to the Administrator under such conditions as he may prescribe.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS

SEC. 106. (a) After the effective date of this title, all licenses, permits, and authorizations other than those issued pursuant to this title shall be void and of no legal effect, to the extent that they purport to authorize any activity regulated by this title, and whether issued before or after the effective date of this title.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to actions taken before the effective date of this title under the authority of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (30 Stat. 1151), as amended (33 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).

(c) Prior to issuing any permit under this title, if it appears to the Administrator that the disposition of the material, other than dredged or fill material, to be transported for dumping or to be dumped may affect navigation in the navigable waters of the United States or may create an artificial island on the Outer Continental Shelf, the Administrator shall consult with the Secretary and no permit shall be issued if the Secretary determines that navigation will be unreasonably impaired.

(d) After the effective date of this title, no State shall adopt or enforce any rule or regulation relating to any activity regulated by this title. Any State may, however, propose to the Administrator criteria relating to the dumping of materials into the waters described in subsection 101(b) which might affect waters within the jurisdiction of such State and, if the Administrator determines, after notice and opportunity for hearing, that the proposed criteria are not inconsistent with the purposes of this title, he may adopt those criteria and may issue regulations to implement such criteria. Such determination shall be made by the Administrator within one hundred and twenty days of receipt of the proposed criteria. For the purposes of this subsection, the term "State" means any State, interstate, or regional authority, Federal territory or Commonwealth, or the District of Columbia.

(e) Nothing in this title shall be deemed to affect in any manner or to any extent any provision of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act as amended (16 U.S.C. 661-666c).

ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 107. (a) The Administrator or the Secretary, as the case may be, may, whenever appropriate, utilize by agreement, the personnel, services, and facilities of other Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities, or State agencies or instrumentalities, whether on a reimbursable or a nonreimbursable basis, in carrying out his responsibilities under this title.

(b) The Administrator or the Secretary may delegate responsibility and authority for reviewing and evaluating permit applications, including the decision as to whether a permit will be issued, to an officer of his agency, or he may delegate, by agreement, such responsibility and authority to the heads of other Federal departments or agencies, whether on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis.

(c) The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall conduct surveillance and other appropriate enforcement activity to prevent unlawful transportation of material for dumping, or unlawful dumping.

REGULATIONS

SEC. 108. In carrying out the responsibilities and authority conferred by this title, the Administrator and the Secretary are authorized to issue such regulations as they may deem appropriate.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

SEC. 109. The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator, shall seek effective international action and cooperation to insure protection of the marine environment, and may, for this purpose, formulate, present, or support specific proposals in the United Nations and other competent international organizations for the development of appropriate international rules and regulations in support of the policy of this Act.

REPEAL OF OTHER LAWS

SEC. 110. (a) The second proviso to the last paragraph of section 20 of the Act of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat. 1154), as amended (33 U.S.C. 418), is repealed.

(b) Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Act of June 29, 1888 (25 Stat. 209), as amended (33 U.S.C. 441-451b), are repealed.

(c) Section 2 of the Act of August 5, 1886 (24 Stat. 329) (44 U.S.C. 407a), is repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE AND SAVINGS PROVISION

SEC. 111. (a) This title shall take effect six months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) No legal action begun, or right of action accrued, prior to the effective date of this title shall be affected by any provision of this title.

AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 112. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the purposes and administration of this title.

TITLE II—COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH ON OCEAN DUMPING

SEC. 201. (a) The Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating and with the Administrator shall, within six months of the enactment of this Act, initiate a comprehensive and continuing program of monitoring and research regarding the effects of the dumping of material pursuant to title I of this Act, and shall from time to time report his findings (including an evaluation of the short-term ecological effects and economic factors involved) to the Congress.

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted and for the next two fiscal years thereafter such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section, but the sums appropriated for any such fiscal year may not exceed \$1,000,000.

SEC. 202. (a) The Director, National Science Foundation, in consultation with other appropriate Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities shall, within six months of the enactment of this Act, initiate a comprehensive and continuing program of research with respect to the possible long-range effects of pollution, overfishing, and man-induced changes of ocean ecosystems. In carrying out such research, the National Science Foundation shall take into account such factors as existing and proposed international policies affecting oceanic problems, economic considerations involved in both the protection and the use of the oceans, possible alternatives to existing programs, and ways in which the health of the oceans may best be preserved for the benefit of succeeding generations of mankind.

(b) In carrying out its responsibilities under this section, the National Science Foundation, under the foreign policy guidance of the President and pursuant to inter-

national agreements and treaties made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, may act alone or in conjunction with any other nation or group of nations, and shall make known the results of its activities by such channels of communication as may appear appropriate.

(c) In January of each year, the National Science Foundation shall report to the Congress on the results of activities undertaken by it pursuant to this title during the previous year.

(d) Each department, agency, and independent instrumentality of the Federal Government is authorized and directed to cooperate with the National Science Foundation in carrying out the purposes of this title and, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish such information as may be requested.

(e) The National Science Foundation, in carrying out its responsibilities under this title, shall, to the extent feasible, by contract or other agreement, utilize the personnel, services, and facilities of other Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities.

(f) There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted and for the next two fiscal years thereafter such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section, but the sums appropriated for any such fiscal year may not exceed \$1,000,000.

TITLE III—MARINE SANCTUARIES

SEC. 301. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (h) of section 3 of this Act, the term "Secretary", when used in this title, means Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 302. (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretaries of State, Defense, Interior, and Transportation and the Administrator, may designate as marine sanctuaries those areas of the oceans, coastal, and other waters, as far seaward as the outer edge of the Continental Shelf, as defined in the Convention on the Continental Shelf (15 U.S.T. 741; TIAS 5578), which he determines necessary for the purpose of preserving or restoring such areas for their conservation, recreational, ecological, or esthetic values.

(b) Prior to designating a marine sanctuary which includes waters lying within the territorial limits of any State or superjacent to the subsoil and seabed within the seaward boundary of a coastal State, as that boundary is defined in section 2 of title I of the Act of May 22, 1953 (67 Stat. 29), the Secretary shall consult with, and give due consideration to the views of, the responsible officials of the State involved. As to such waters, a designation under this section shall become effective sixty days after it is published, unless the Governor of any State involved shall, before the expiration of the sixty-day period, certify to the Secretary that the designation, or a specified portion thereof, is unacceptable to his State, in which case the designated sanctuary shall not include the area certified as unacceptable until such time as the Governor withdraws his certification of unacceptability.

(c) When a marine sanctuary is designated, pursuant to this section, which includes an area more than twelve miles from the baseline from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured, the Secretary of State shall take action, as appropriate, to enter into agreements with other Governments, in order to protect such sanctuary and promote the purposes for which it was established.

(d) The Secretary shall make his initial designation under this section within two years following the date of enactment of this title. Thereafter, he shall periodically designate such additional areas as he deems appropriate. The Secretary shall submit a report annually to the Congress, setting forth a comprehensive review of his actions under the authority under this section, together

with appropriate recommendations for legislation considered necessary for the designation and protection of marine sanctuaries.

(e) Before a marine sanctuary is designated under this section, the Secretary shall hold public hearings in the coastal area which would be most directly affected by such designation, for the purpose of receiving and giving proper consideration to the views of any interested party. Such hearings shall be held no earlier than thirty days after the publication of a public notice thereof.

(f) After a marine sanctuary has been designated under this section, the Secretary shall issue necessary and reasonable regulations to control any activities permitted within the designated marine sanctuary, and no permit, license, or other authorization issued pursuant to any other authority shall be valid unless the Secretary shall certify that the permitted activity is consistent with the purposes of this title and can be carried out without the regulations promulgated under this section.

SEC. 303. (a) Whoever violates any regulation issued pursuant to this title shall be liable to a civil penalty of not more than \$50,000 for each such violation, to be assessed by the Secretary. Each day of a continuing violation shall constitute a separate violation.

(b) No penalty shall be assessed under this section until the person charged has been given notice and an opportunity to be heard. Upon failure of the offending party to pay an assessed penalty, the Attorney General, at the request of the Secretary, shall commence action in the appropriate district court of the United States to collect the penalty and to seek such other relief as may be appropriate.

(c) A vessel used in the violation of a regulation issued pursuant to this title shall be liable in rem for any civil penalty assessed for such violation and may be proceeded against in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof.

(d) The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to restrain a violation of the regulations issued pursuant to this title, and to grant such other relief as may be appropriate. Actions shall be brought by the Attorney General in the name of the United States, either on his own initiative or at the request of the Secretary.

SEC. 304. There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year in which this Act is enacted and for the next two fiscal years thereafter such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, including sums for the costs of acquisition, development, and operation of marine sanctuaries designated under this title, but the sums appropriated for any such fiscal year shall not exceed \$10,000,000.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment be considered as read and printed in full in the RECORD.

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

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask a question of the chairman. If this request is granted, then will the gentleman now speaking have the first right to offer his amendment to strike title III of the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair states to the gentleman that if a member of the committee managing the bill sought recognition to offer an amendment, he would have a prior right to be recognized for that purpose.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I have the following inquiry of the chairman: If a member of the committee should offer a perfecting amendment to title III, would that prevent the Member now speaking from offering his amendment to strike?

The CHAIRMAN. If a perfecting amendment were pending, a motion to strike would not at that time be in order. The gentleman's motion could however, be made at a subsequent time.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

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

Mr. HALL. I would like to inquire whether or not the unanimous-consent request included the language that the bill as considered read "would be open for amendment at all points." If so, I did not hear that statement.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Colorado yield to me?

Mr. ASPINALL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. I think I failed to state—although it was my intention to do so—that the committee amendment would be open to amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The request then includes the language that the committee amendment be open for amendment at any point. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I wish to be sure now that I understand the procedure. A motion to strike would be in order even though a perfecting amendment has been offered?

The CHAIRMAN. The perfecting amendment would be in order and would have to be disposed of prior to recognition of the gentleman from Colorado for the purpose of offering a motion to strike.

Mr. ASPINALL. I understood the Chair to say that after a motion to perfect had been made by a member of the committee, then my motion to strike the section as perfected would be in order. Is that correct?

The CHAIRMAN. After the perfecting amendment is disposed of the motion to strike would be in order at that time.

Mr. ASPINALL. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Chairman, I have a committee amendment at the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Evidently a quorum is not present. The Clerk will call the roll.

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

[Roll No. 250]

Abernethy	Andrews,	Betts
Abouzeck	N. Dak.	Blackburn
Abzug	Baring	Blanton
Anderson,	Barrett	Blatnik
Tenn.	Bell	Bray

Brown, Mich.	Hansen, Idaho	Quillen
Caffery	Hansen, Wash.	Railsback
Camp	Hébert	Rees
Carey, N.Y.	Heckler, Mass.	Reid, Ill.
Carney	Hollifield	Riegle
Carter	Hosmer	Rooney, N.Y.
Casey, Tex.	Howard	Rosenthal,
Cederberg	Ichord	Rostenkowski
Celler	Jarman	Roush
Chisholm	Jones, Ala.	Rousselot
Clancy	Kastenmeier	Roy
Clark	Kee	Runnels
Clay	Koch	Ruppe
Collins, Ill.	Kuykendall	St Germain
Colmer	Landgrebe	Saylor
Conyers	Long, La.	Scheuer
Culver	Long, Md.	Schwengel
de la Garza	Lujan	Sebelius
Delaney	McClary	Shipley
Derwinski	McCulloch	Sisk
Diggs	McEwen	Slack
Dorn	McKinney	Smith, Iowa
Eckhardt	Macdonald,	Snyder
Edwards, Calif.	Mass.	Staggers
Edwards, La.	Madden	Stanton,
Eshleman	Martin	James V.
Evins, Tenn.	Mayne	Steiger, Wis.
Flood	Melcher	Stephens
Ford,	Michel	Stubblefield
William D.	Mikva	Stuckey
Fraser	Miller, Calif.	Sullivan
Fuqua	Minshall	Symington
Galifianakis	Mitchell	Teague, Tex.
Gallagher	Monagan	Thompson,
Gibbons	Moorhead	N.J.
Goldwater	Morgan	Thone
Grasso	Morse	Tieman
Green, Oreg.	Murphy, Ill.	Vander Jagt
Gross	Nichols	Widnall
Gubser	Patman	Wiggins
Haley	Pirnie	Wilson,
Hamilton	Powell	Charles H.
Hanna	Price, Ill.	Yatron

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PIKE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H.R. 9727, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 296 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The Committee resumed its sitting.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. LENNON

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. LENNON: Page 44, line 25, and page 45, line 1, strike out "Director, National Science Foundation" and insert "Secretary of Commerce".

Page 45, line 7, strike out "National Science Foundation" and insert "Secretary of Commerce".

Page 45, line 14, strike out "its" and insert "his".

Page 45, line 15, strike out "National Science Foundation" and insert "Secretary of Commerce".

Page 45, line 20, strike out "its" and insert "his".

Page 45, lines 22 and 23, strike out "National Science Foundation" and insert "Secretary of Commerce".

Page 45, line 24, strike out "it" and insert "him", and strike out "title" and insert "section".

Page 46, line 3, strike out "National Science Foundation" and insert "Secretary of Commerce".

Page 46, line 4, strike out "title" and insert "section".

Page 46, line 7, strike out "National Science Foundation" and insert "Secretary of Commerce".

Page 46, line 8, strike out "its" and insert "his", and strike out "title" and insert "section".

Mr. LENNON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that

the amendments be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and considered en bloc.

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

There is no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. LENNON

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. LENNON: Page 49, line 1, strike out "without" and insert "within".

Page 49, line 2, add the following sentence: "Such regulations shall be applied in accordance with recognized principles of international law, including treaties, conventions and other agreements to which the United States is signatory."

Page 49, line 3, strike the word "Whoever", and insert the following in its place: "Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who".

Mr. LENNON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and considered en bloc.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, do I correctly understand that the amendments are pro forma or technical amendments, or are we going to have important amendments offered without explanation or discussion to be voted up or down due to lack of attention of the House?

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

Mr. HALL. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. The first sequence of amendments was a series of purely technical amendments. The amendments before us now are committee amendments which are substantive, and I am well satisfied that my good friend from North Carolina will be more than happy to explain them at the appropriate time.

Mr. HALL. I would be glad to yield to the gentleman, my friend from North Carolina, for a brief explanation of his amendments, but we are not going to adopt important amendments to a bill by rote, and without explanation, as long as unanimous consent is required.

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to omit explanation. Is the gentleman's comment directed to the amendments that are now pending before the committee?

Mr. HALL. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LENNON. Subsequent to July 17, when this bill was reported to the House, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee received a letter from the Executive Office of the President, Director of the Office of Management and Bureau of the Budget, raising objections to certain specific provisions of the bill, including title III and, in addition, raising a point in relation to a qualified statement that is contained on page 27 of the

committee bill. What the amendment in substance does is this: It is a technical amendment. First, there was a typographical error. On page 49, line 1, strike out the word "without" and insert the word "within". That was a typographical error. On the same page, page 49, line 2, we would add the following sentence:

Such regulations shall be applied in accordance with recognized principles of international law, including treaties, conventions and other agreements to which the United States is signatory.

On the same page, page 49, line 3, we would strike out the word "Whoever" and insert the following in its place: "Any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States who."

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

Mr. HALL, Mr. Chairman, I have no opposition at all now that the amendment has been explained. I withdraw my reservation.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. ASPINALL

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ASPINALL: Page 46, line 17, strike all of Title III.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. Chairman, under my remarks while we were considering H.R. 9727 in general debate yesterday, which remarks can be found on pages 30863 and 30864 of yesterday's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I suggested several reasons why title III should be stricken from the legislation. Let me repeat for those who were here yesterday and for those who may not have been here yesterday during my presentation, the cogent arguments for striking this particular title from the legislation at this time.

First. This is an "ocean dumping" bill and the matter of establishing marine sanctuaries has no place in it. The enactment of title III would have the effect of turning over to the Secretary of Commerce the regulation of the offshore mineral leasing program authorized by the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act—a program already subject to regulation by the Department of the Interior and for which the Secretary of the Interior has responsibility.

Second. Title III was added to the bill after hearings were completed and without any testimony from the administration and without the knowledge and advice of the committee having primary jurisdiction—the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Third. The Departments of Interior, State, and Defense and the Office of Management and Budget strongly oppose the enactment of title III, and the

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has gone on record in opposition to this title.

Fourth. The Department of the Interior is giving full consideration to the environmental impact of the mineral leasing program pursuant to the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act. No Federal agency is better able than the Department of the Interior to identify the natural values that must be preserved, and it does not make sense to me to transfer this authority and responsibility to the Department of Commerce.

The enactment of title III could result in locking up unnecessarily offshore resources valued at billions of dollars, reducing revenues available in the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the acquisition of much-needed recreation areas, park areas, and wildlife refuges, and curtail the President's program for meeting the growing energy needs of this Nation.

I agree fully with Admiral Rickover in his statement to the Appropriations Committee of the other body:

Man, from the beginning of his evolution, has directed his actions toward transformation of the earth from its natural state to one more suitable for human habitation. Some believe that in light of past mistakes this goal must be completely renounced. They reject the modern world because the byproducts of industrialization and population increase have been air pollution, destruction of scenery, harm to the ecology, etc. I would suggest, however, that in actual fact, and despite all its shortcomings, the world of 1971 is a much safer and pleasanter place for nearly all human beings than the world of 10,000 B.C. or even of 1000 A.D.

Mr. Chairman, title III has no place in this legislation and I hope it will be deleted.

Mr. LENNON, Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the proposed amendment. Before discussing briefly my reasons for opposing the amendment, I would like to clarify the record on two points. Yesterday, during the general debate on the bill, the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, gave notice of his intention to submit an amendment to delete title III of the bill. He raised two basic jurisdictional points in his discussion. The first of these related to committee jurisdiction, and he stated that the primary jurisdiction of the subject matter in title III lies with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I have deep respect and admiration for the distinguished chairman, but I must disagree with this assertion. It is true that his committee has jurisdiction over the mineral resources of the Outer Continental Shelf, but the proposed title III does not in any way invade that jurisdiction. The primary jurisdiction, as to title III provisions, relates to the responsibility of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in the area of fish and wildlife, including research, restoration, and conservation. In addition, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has jurisdiction over the oceanographic research programs which have now been concentrated in the National Oceanic and At-

mospheric Administration. The purpose of title III is to give to the Secretary of Commerce, who has responsibility not only for the National Marine Fisheries Service but also the National Oceanographic Survey, the authority to take appropriate action where it is necessary for conservation and other purposes. It is true that his action may have an effect on programs involving mineral leasing. It may also have effect on Department of Defense programs involving channel improvements and defense research. It may have an impact on Coast Guard programs involving aids to navigation, and it may have an impact on the responsibilities of the Administrator of EPA. It is for this reason that section 302 of the title requires the Secretary of Commerce to consult with Interior, Defense, Transportation, EPA, as well as the Secretary of State, before he makes a designation of any marine sanctuary. In addition, he is required to hold public hearings in order to receive the views of all interested parties. Furthermore, the title provides that the Secretary of State shall take appropriate action to enter into international negotiations in order to protect a sanctuary and the purposes for which it was designated.

An additional point has been raised as to the "usurpation without notice of the authority of the Secretary of the Interior." Mr. Chairman, this, in my opinion, is not a correct analysis of the situation. The question of marine sanctuaries has been the subject of hearings by the subcommittees of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee for at least the past three Congresses.

In 1966, the President's Science Advisory Committee recommended the creation of marine sanctuaries. Some 11 bills were the subject of hearings by the Subcommittee on Oceanography in the 90th Congress. The Interior Department testified on those bills and suggested that action should be delayed until the pending national estuary study and the forthcoming report of the Marine Science Commission was received. In part, due to that suggestion, no legislation was enacted in the 90th Congress. The national estuary study was completed and forwarded to the Congress in early 1970. It stated in part:

It is in the national interest that the Federal government help to provide leadership and incentive for estuary preservation and restoration for the benefit of all the people.

It further stated:

The choice is clear—either we provide for preservation and restoration measures, or our estuaries will degenerate and disappear under the onslaught of economic development.

That report was approved and adopted on January 30, 1970, by the Honorable Walter J. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior. The Marine Science Commission report was also received by the Congress, this in January of 1969. While it did not address itself to marine sanctuaries per se, it did include a detailed discussion of competing uses in the ocean areas, particularly the coastal zone, and made the following statement:

Federal, state and local governments share the responsibility to develop a plan . . . which

reconciles, or, if necessary, chooses among competing interests and protects long-term values.

Following the completion of the national estuary study and the Marine Science Commission report, bills on the subject of marine sanctuaries were introduced in the 91st Congress. Six of those bills were the subject of hearings before the Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife. The report of the Department of Interior on those bills recommended that consideration be deferred pending completion of the comprehensive study by the Council on Environmental Quality on ocean dumping. That study has also been completed and contains the following recommendations:

High priority should be given to protecting those portions of the marine environment which are biologically more active: namely the estuaries and the shallow nearshore areas in which many marine organisms breathe or spawn. These biologically critical areas should be delimited and protected.

Further:

Marine research preserves should be established to protect representative marine ecosystems for research and to serve as ecological reference points—baselines by which man-induced changes may be evaluated.

The Department of Interior was represented in the preparation of those recommendations.

During the 92d Congress, a total of eight bills have been referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries relating solely to marine sanctuaries. The Department of Interior has been requested for a report on each of those bills, the first such request having been made in February of this year. No reports have been furnished to the committee by the Department. Of the more than 40 bills introduced on the subject of ocean dumping, approximately 25 percent contain marine sanctuary provisions. The Department of Interior was also requested for its comments on those bills, and although the departmental reports specifically recognized in some instances, particularly H.R. 4359, the existence of a marine sanctuary provision, the reports did not take a specific stand on the subject.

In its consideration of the various ocean dumping bills, the committee heard the testimony of the Department of the Interior and the witness did not address himself or express any objection specifically to marine sanctuary provisions. It is true that the administration proposal, H.R. 4723, did not contain such a provision. The subcommittees considering the bills, however, felt that this additional provision would be an added tool in protecting the quality of our ocean waters.

As early as May 1971, a committee print for discussion purposes, contained just such a provision. That committee print was used in the markup of the bill and representatives of at least three executive agencies were continually present in the executive committee meetings to give advice and counsel to the subcommittee members. The print was also made available to other Government departments and while no formal request was made to Interior for its comments, it

could have furnished them at any time. H.R. 9727, as we are considering it today, was, in effect, a clean bill resulting from the subcommittee deliberations. Since all interested departments had been heard during the hearings, there was no need to again request testimony on H.R. 9727. But to say that the Department of Interior was not aware of the committee deliberations will not bear the light of day.

As I have previously pointed out, the Department of Commerce, through the National Marine Fisheries Service has jurisdiction over the living resources of the oceans including those of the Continental Shelf. This is specifically covered in the act of May 20, 1964, as amended—16 U.S.C. 1081-1086—which includes provisions relating not only to fisheries in the contiguous zone but to Continental Shelf fishery resources. It is also obvious that if this bill passes, an additional "permitted activity" will be dumping of materials as regulated by title I.

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

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

Mr. FREY. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to point out that this is true.

There were three bills on the subject, H.R. 4359, H.R. 4360, and H.R. 4361, with 52 cosponsors, including five members of the committee.

As a matter of fact, on the question, there was knowledge of the sanctuaries. This is an old question. The Council on Environmental Quality in 1970 in its report initially brought this up.

A bill including this was filed in the 91st Congress by myself.

There is testimony on page 216 of the hearings of April 5, 6, and 7 which goes into this, Mr. Chairman.

Furthermore, there was a report, although innocuous, filed by the Department of Interior, which appears at page 108 of the report.

So there certainly was notice of this. It is a good bill. It seems to me, on something as important as this, we ought to get down to passing it.

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

Mr. LENNON. I shall be happy to yield, if I may have my time extended.

Mr. KYL. I will seek additional time for the gentleman.

Mr. LENNON. Under those conditions I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. Is there any proposed authority in title III, which authority now exists in the Department of the Interior, in the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. LENNON. This does not in any way circumvent or impede or diminish the present authority of the Secretary of the Interior relating to exploration and exploitation off the Continental Shelf, regarding phosphates, minerals, oil, gas or anything else.

Mr. KYL. The gentleman did not respond to the question, perhaps because it was poorly phrased.

Does the Secretary of the Interior today have the authority to do what title III seeks to do for the Commerce Department?

Mr. LENNON. No. All he has the authority to do now is make the determination as to what leases shall be granted for exploration and exploitation.

This title III does not interfere with or to any degree impede him in this regard.

He must, however, and rightly so, confer not with the Secretary of Commerce as such but with the administrator of the agency that this Congress created, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency. At the same time public hearings must be held in the area where this is done to determine whether or not there will be an adverse effect.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. LENNON was allowed to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. KYL. Will the gentleman yield for one further question?

Mr. LENNON. Yes. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KYL. The Secretary of the Interior, then, in making regulations concerning fish and wildlife and the protection thereof, and marine sanctuaries and so on, has been acting beyond any official capacity. Is that what the gentleman is saying?

Mr. LENNON. No. You must recall, my friend, through your vote and the other votes, we took out of the Department of the Interior and put into NOAA—the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency—the commercial fishing and certain aspects of sports fishing and wildlife. That was done by the Congress, and it is now in NOAA, which is a part of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. KYL. I thank the gentleman for yielding, although we are in disagreement completely.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LENNON. I will be delighted to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. As I interpret the statement made a few moments ago by the gentleman from North Carolina, the inference was that in effect the head of NOAA would make the decision as to the establishment of marine sanctuaries, implying that the Secretary of Commerce was not the person who made the final decision.

Mr. LENNON. The Secretary of Commerce is designated as the individual because that is the Cabinet-level status, as the gentleman so well knows. But certainly the Administrator of NOAA within the Department of Commerce will be the chief advocate of such marine sanctuaries.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Let me clarify that if I might.

The Secretary of Commerce makes the final decision.

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

Mr. LENNON. If the gentleman will permit me, I will be happy to yield now to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), who, I am sure, can clarify this point.

Mr. DINGELL. I would like to read from the language of the bill. This is in section 302.

The "Secretary"—referring to the

Secretary of Commerce who is outlined above—"after consultation with the Secretaries of State, Defense," and so forth, "and the Administrator"—referring to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency—"may designate as marine sanctuaries" and so forth. And then it goes on from there. Referring further to the language of the bill, it is permissive for him to do after having engaged in consultation with the officers of the other departments.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Let me make a further inquiry.

Mr. LENNON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I am sure the gentleman would not want to upgrade the head of NOAA so that he could preempt the final authority of the Secretary of Commerce. What I am trying to clarify is, if the Secretary of Commerce disagrees with the head of NOAA, the Secretary of Commerce is the person who makes the final decision.

Mr. LENNON. That would be my interpretation of it.

Mr. DINGELL. If the gentleman will yield, the gentleman from Michigan is correct. That is a correct interpretation.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. In other words, he can disagree with the head of NOAA and make a final decision, and his decision is the final one?

Mr. DINGELL. I so read the bill.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. LENNON was allowed to proceed for 4 additional minutes.)

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Chairman, I think I could have answered these questions that have been raised if they would have permitted me to proceed with my statement.

Twelve bills were introduced, three in the 90th Congress. The Interior Department testified on these bills and suggested that this issue be delayed until the pending national estuary study and the forthcoming report of the Marine Science Commission was received.

It was based upon the suggestion that no legislation was brought to this floor in the 90th Congress or in the 91st Congress.

This estuary study was made, was completed and forwarded to the Congress in 1970 and states in part:

It is in the national interest of the Federal Government to help provide leadership incentive for estuary preservation and restoration for the benefit of all the people.

It further stated other very pertinent facts concerning this issue. That report was approved and adopted on January 30, 1970, by whom? By Walter J. Hickel, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior. The Marine Science report was also received by the Congress at the same time. We followed the recommendations of the administration, the previous administration and this administration, in the attempt to bring this legislation before the House.

Gentlemen, I urge you to support your committee on this matter.

On the other side of the spectrum there will be an effort made to go a little

further. We have adopted the middle course in this bill. However, there will be an amendment offered to the amendment now pending that would designate some spots other than those covered by this legislation as marine sanctuaries. I do not think that is equitable, because that would be an infringement upon the Department of the Interior which is now engaged in present negotiations for these leased sites.

Mr. Chairman, I think we should adopt the middle course and follow the recommendations of these two subcommittees which have given their time and their effort to bring this type of bill to you.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Aspinall amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the Aspinall amendment should be defeated. In my opinion it represents a misguided and ill-conceived effort on the part of well-meaning individuals to protect the development of offshore oil resources which they view as threatened by a marine sanctuary law.

This fear is groundless. Let me assure the distinguished chairman of the Interior Committee that it has never been our intention to stop the development of these vast resources. As the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MOSHER) stated during general debate yesterday, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has led the way in fostering the increased utilization of the oceans to satisfy man's need for food, energy sources, and hard minerals. We have constantly endeavored to advance technology and basic knowledge, so that these offshore resources and the wealth of the deep sea bed can be extracted economically.

Let me reemphasize the fact that marine sanctuaries as proposed in title III of this legislation are not intended to prevent legitimate uses of the sea. They are intended to protect unique areas of the ocean bordering our country. How many such marine sanctuaries should be established remains to be determined. It is likely that most of them will protect sections of our national seashores. A sanctuary is not meant to be a marine wilderness where man will not enter. Its designation will insure very simply a balance between uses.

The amendment is the result of misinformation generated by the Department of the Interior. What is the Department afraid of? Are we to assume that the development of offshore minerals is not compatible with conservation of fisheries, recreation and our many other beneficial uses of the sea? Is the Department saying we must choose between oil and these other uses? I hope that is not the case. Perhaps the Department of the Interior should take another close look at the National Environmental Policy Act, and advise the Congress if its statutory responsibilities are in conflict with that act.

The basic thrust of the letters spread in the RECORD yesterday by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL) is that title III of this legislation will have the effect of cutting off the flow of oil from

the Outer Continental Shelf which, in turn, will curtail the President's program for meeting the energy needs of this country and will seriously reduce the flow of money to the Federal Treasury from the leasing of these offshore lands. This premise is completely wrong and is an unfortunate overreaction to a moderate and realistic attempt to insure balance among the competing uses for the seaward areas.

What does title III do? First of all, it provides that the Secretary of Commerce, after consultation with the Secretaries of State, Defense, Interior, Transportation, and the Administrator of EPA, may designate marine sanctuaries for the purpose of preserving or restoring such areas for their conservation, recreational, ecological or esthetic values. So far as State waters are concerned, the Governor of any State may refuse to accept the designation of any sanctuary within the territory of his State. A sanctuary which extends beyond our territorial sea does not impose any burden upon foreign nationals. It does not extend U.S. territory. It does not involve any creeping jurisdiction. It does not affect our efforts at the international level to formulate a new law of the sea.

Under an amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. LENNON), the fears of the Department of State are completely laid to rest. The difficulty with title III seems to arise in section 302(f) on page 48 of the bill. This subsection provides that the Secretary, after a marine sanctuary has been designated, shall issue necessary and responsible regulations to control any activity permitted within the designated sanctuary, and no permit, license or other authorization shall be valid unless the Secretary certifies that the permitted activity is consistent with the purposes of this title and can be carried out within the regulations promulgated under this section.

Thus it is clear that two things must occur before the fears of the Department of the Interior might be realized. First of all, a marine sanctuary will have to be designated in an area where offshore oil exploration or extraction is under way or feasible. The mere designation of a marine sanctuary, however, will not prohibit such activity. The Secretary must further find that oil exploration or extraction cannot be conducted consistent with the purpose for which the sanctuary was established. There may well be areas where, due to a variety of circumstances, the Secretary will be compelled to reach such a conclusion. I certainly do not envision, however, that this will frequently be the case. I am sure that the Interior Department and the distinguished chairman of the Interior Committee, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL), do not mean to imply that the extraction of oil from the Outer Continental Shelf lands is so sacrosanct nor so inherently dangerous that it cannot be subjected to reasonable scrutiny by a responsible Federal official outside of the Department of the Interior.

Title III is a logical and reasonable corollary to the balance of this legisla-

tion. It is not a new or novel concept dreamed up by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries at the last minute. A number of bills before the committee at the outset of our deliberations tied the regulation of ocean dumping with the establishment of marine sanctuaries. These bills were reported upon by the Interior Department and were before the committee when the representative of the Interior Department testified. I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment and to support the passage of H.R. 9727, as reported by your committee.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman whose name I just mentioned.

Mr. ASPINALL. I intended to get recognition while the gentleman from North Carolina was speaking. It so happens that the Speaker, with the Parliamentarian's advice, assigned three—at least three—bills establishing marine sanctuaries to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

If that does not establish the right to the jurisdiction of our committee over at least bills having to do with general policies of marine sanctuaries, I do not know what else does.

Our committee was never given any notice or consideration at all when the hearings on this legislation were held or at any time during the consideration of the legislation which will authorize studies for the purpose of establishing marine sanctuaries.

I desire that the members of this Committee know that there is no personal ambition to have legislation taken before our committee when it is before another committee.

But anyone who suggests that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs does not have jurisdiction over the general operations here, is mistaken, or the reference of the bills was wrong. Also it would have been a simple question of congressional courtesy that the committee which had at least some of the bills before it be given some kind of warning that the bills would be considered by another committee.

There may be dual jurisdiction in this respect, but there is jurisdiction in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs without question.

If my colleague, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. PELLY) will yield further, section (d) of title III says that the Secretary, that is, the Secretary of Commerce, "shall make his initial designation under this section within 2 years following the date of enactment of this title."

This takes the jurisdiction, whatever there may be, away from the Secretary of the Interior, and gives it to the Secretary of Commerce.

Section (f) states that after a marine sanctuary has been designated under this section, the Secretary shall issue necessary and reasonable regulations to control any activities permitted within the designated marine sanctuary.

If that does not take complete jurisdiction away from the Secretary of the Interior, then I cannot read the language.

Mr. PELLY. I certainly do not want our committees to become engaged in any jurisdiction fight. We have had our little differences with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs before, and we have reconciled them. I can say to my good friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL) that I had no thought in my mind that we were invading his jurisdiction. I am certain we are not, and it was not our intention to do so.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, I would like to correct the statement I made, and that is that we have eight bills before our committee at the present time instead of the three that I mentioned.

Mr. PELLY. I certainly am aware of the important responsibilities that the gentleman and his committee have over the exploration for oil, and I do not want—as a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to have any part in that jurisdiction.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I think it is important that we recognize that bills of this nature have been referred to our Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries since 1966, and in each Congress since that time, and that there have been a goodly number of such bills which have been referred to our committee.

There are now pending something in the neighborhood of eight bills. Six bills of this nature were heard during the last Congress. There is even a bill dealing with the subject which I would call to the attention of my good friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL), and that is H.R. 9111—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has expired.

(On request of Mr. DINGELL, and by unanimous consent, Mr. PELLY was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Washington will continue to yield to me, I would point out to my good friend, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL) that the bill H.R. 9111, which was introduced by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. WAGGONER) has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the title states as follows:

Relating to the conservation of natural resources upon lands of the United States and amending certain provisions of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the Mineral Leasing Act.

I think that we have a situation where there has been a long-established jurisdiction, well recognized by the Parliamentarian and by the Speaker, by the reference of bills of this kind to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries for no less than three Congresses, and that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has acted on those bills.

Also, there have been additional bills, such as one relating to the coastal zone, that have been handled under the distinguished and able leadership of my

good friend, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. LENNON). So I believe that the question of jurisdiction is very clear and simple, and that it is abundantly plain that it is in the hands of the committee that has brought this bill before us today.

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Chairman, there were 39 distinct bills introduced in this Congress on marine sanctuaries. Many of those bills, including the first one, H.R. 285, have been referred to this committee. I introduced that bill in the previous Congress, and the Parliamentarian referred it to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. I feel that virtually every Government agency testified before the committee, and I would like to compliment the gentleman from North Carolina and the members of that committee for the outstanding job they did in putting together this legislation.

I am also well aware of the many points of views from many of the other Members of Congress with regard to the jurisdictional question, particularly with regard to the Secretary of the Interior in regard to advice and consenting to the establishment of these sanctuaries.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to add to what I said, that I personally do not intend to invade the jurisdiction of the great Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I do not believe this bill has done that. As I said before I am hopeful that this can be resolved without getting into a fight between two of the great committees of the Congress.

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

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DINGELL. Reports were requested in each instance on each and every one of the bills dealing with marine sanctuaries by the staff and the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of all interested government agencies including the Department of the Interior. Of the some 30-odd bills before our committee at this time, a request was made for a report on each of the bills of the Department of the Interior. The Department of the Interior was brought in to testify and was queried on the subject of marine sanctuaries by our committee, and, more importantly, other Government agencies, including the Council on Environmental Quality and the Office of Science Technology, were also queried.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LENT

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LENT: Page 48, line 12, insert "(1)" after "(e)".

Page 48, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

"(2) In any case in which the Secretary has an area under study for possible designation as a marine sanctuary—

(A) the Secretary is authorized to cooperate with all affected Federal, State, local, and international organizations for the purpose of arranging a moratorium, until the study

is completed, on industrial development within the oceans, coastal, and other waters of such area; and

"(B) the Secretary of the Interior may not issue any new permit, license, or other authorization for the extraction of oil from such area until such study is completed."

Page 49, line 2, after "section." insert the following:

"The Secretary may not certify as consistent with the purposes of this title any permit, license, or other authorization for the extraction of oil from any area designated as a marine sanctuary."

Mr. LENT. Mr. Chairman, I offer a perfecting amendment which is at the desk.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to preface my remarks on the amendment by commending the committee for reporting an excellent bill to control ocean dumping in nearly every respect. Especially commendable is title III of this legislation, which, for the first time, authorizes the establishment of select areas of our coastal waters for distinctive treatment because of their noteworthy conservation, recreational, ecological, or esthetic values.

I am pleased that we have finally reached this legislative juncture that acknowledges the fact that our oceans are not an indestructible resource—that whatever further damage we will permit to our waters—at least we have seen fit to select a portion of them for restoration and preservation.

The purpose of this amendment, which is cosponsored by the gentleman from California (Mr. TEAGUE), is to lend real credence to our intent here today rather than let this very well-meaning title stand as merely a partial solution—controlling dumping, but disregarding the equally hazardous problem of offshore oil drilling.

This amendment simply adds language to title III to restrict the Secretary of the Interior from proceeding to issue permits, licenses, or leases for new offshore oil drilling, pending completion of a study of the affected area for possible designation as a "marine sanctuary."

If one were to ask my colleagues who serve the coastal areas, "What is the one potential danger that would result in the most catastrophic destruction to the conservation, recreational, ecological, or esthetic values of your shore?" I doubt very seriously that their answers would reflect "red tide," a hurricane, or any other passing natural disaster.

I think you know as I know that their responses would most likely cite the potential devastation that oil spills off our coasts creates.

If there is any activity that can be judged more totally incompatible with the concept of marine sanctuaries, Mr. Chairman, it must be the offshore drilling of oil.

The immediate need for this legislation from the vantage point of those of us representing highly vulnerable beach and wetland areas along the Atlantic coast has only recently come to light with the disclosure by two major daily newspapers on Long Island—the Long Island

Press and Newsday—confirmed by the Department of the Interior, that extensive oil explorations now taking place along the Atlantic shelf from Maine to Florida have indicated the areas may yield as much as 200 billion barrels of oil.

These disclosures, which have aroused great interest and concern among east coast residents, indicate a very real possibility that, unless the Congress acts now, oil leases may be granted and drilling commenced in the Atlantic as early as 2 years from now. Similar pressures are mounting for oil development off the Gulf of Alaska and the northern Pacific coast.

There is no doubt but that the National interest demands the development of new energy sources. But, there are times when we may erroneously risk sacrificing long-term values for short-term gains.

There is no reason why these vast areas of the Atlantic shelf, presently barren of oil drilling operations, should be permitted to be developed helter skelter by commercial interests. The current bill, in providing for the establishment of marine sanctuary areas, affords an excellent vehicle for declaring certain precious estuary, wetland, and beach areas "off-limits" to drilling and other forms of development.

This amendment is designed to preclude the threat that the oil interests will proceed at a faster pace in developing this area than the administrative machinery for establishing marine sanctuary areas will permit.

Today we have a real opportunity to put the proverbial horse before the cart, as it belongs, and establish our environmental guidelines first. We have the means at hand to prevent damage to these special areas before they have been despoiled by oil drilling operations. We should grasp that opportunity now rather than to have to come back to this Chamber at some future time, after the mistakes have been made and the irreparable damage done.

The question today is:

Are we going to abandon this chance or will we learn from past mistakes and seize this opportunity? I urge support of this amendment.

At this point in the proceedings, I insert the following items into the RECORD:

First, a letter dated July 22, 1971, sent to me by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey.

Second, a tentative schedule containing Office of Geological Survey leasing data, dated June 1971.

Third, Newsday editorial, "Sacking the Sea," which appeared in the Tuesday, July 20, 1971, edition.

Fourth, Long Island Daily Press editorial entitled "A Threat to Long Island" which appeared June 17, 1971.

Fifth, an article from the March 1971 issue of Environment, volume 13, No. 2, entitled "A Small Oil Spill" by Max Blumer, Howard L. Sanders, J. Fred Grassle, and George R. Hampson, of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Mass.

Sixth, Long Island Daily Press editorial entitled "Get The Fords" which appeared July 17, 1971.

Seventh, Long Island Daily Press editorial entitled "Potential For Disaster," which appeared August 30, 1971.

The items follow:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D.C., July 22, 1971.

Hon. NORMAN F. LENT,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. LENT: Your letter of July 14 to Dr. Russell G. Wayland, Chief of our Conservation Division, requests information on the extent of oil exploration off the coast of Long Island and on a comparison of present Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) regulations with those in effect prior to the Santa Barbara incident.

Enclosed are the following which contain the information requested and certain additional information which may be of interest to you:

1. A paper containing data compiled by the Geological Survey in January 1971 on the "Oil and gas potential for the Atlantic Continental Shelf north of Cape Hatteras," with attached Figures 1-4 and Tables 1 and 2. Table 1 contains a list of all permits for geological and geophysical explorations issued by the Geological Survey for the Atlantic OCS. The table has been revised to include 2 permits issued to date during 1971, under which operations currently are in progress. Both of these permits were issued for periods ending October 31, 1971; however, operations probably will be completed prior to that date. Areas off Long Island are included within the permit areas for 25 of the 58 Atlantic OCS permits. We have attached to Table 1 the addresses of the companies to which these 25 permits were issued.

2. An article entitled "Is there oil in the Atlantic?" from the Spring 1970 issue of *Petroleum Today* magazine. The geophysical operations mentioned in the article were those conducted under Permit E 1-68 (Item 37 on Table 1).

3. An article on the "Atlantic Seaboard" from the 4th Quarter 1969 issue of *The Humble Way* magazine. The environment and multiple use are discussed on pages 16-18.

4. Two recent articles on drilling operations currently being conducted in the Atlantic off Canada.

5. News release of August 22, 1969, announcing the adoption of the new OCS leasing and operating regulations which were published in the *Federal Register* on that date.

6. News release of August 29, 1969, announcing new OCS orders for stricter regulation of drilling and producing operations in the Gulf of Mexico. Similar orders have been issued also for the Pacific Region of our Branch of Oil and Gas Operations, the only other region in which OCS Lands have been leased.

7. A November 1970 speech by the Chief of our Conservation Division on "Federal Regulations and Pollution Controls on the U.S. Offshore Oil Industry".

8. News release of June 15, 1971, announcing a tentative OCS leasing schedule and a copy of the tentative schedule.

9. Booklet dated April 1971 containing the current regulations and other papers pertaining to the OCS.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you desire any additional information.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. RADLINSKI,
Acting Director.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE—O.C.S. LEASING

1971 SALES

- Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
June—Draft, E. Q. State.
August—E. Q. State.
September—Sale Notice.
October—Sale.
- E. Louisiana, General and Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
January—Call.
March—Nom. Due.
July—Hearing Notice.
August—Draft, E. Q. State.
September—Hearing.
October—E. Q. State.
November—Sale Notice.
December—Sale.
- Louisiana General and Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
June—Call.
August—Nom. Due.
September—Hearing Notice.
October—Draft, E. Q. State.
November—Hearing.
- E. Texas General and Gulf of Mexico Drainage:
September—Call.
December—Nom. Due.

1972 SALES

- Gulf of Alaska, General:
January—Hearing Notice.
February—Draft E. Q. State.
March—Hearing.
June—E. Q. State.
- Louisiana, General, and Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
January—E. Q. State.
February—Sale Notice.
May—Sale.
- E. Texas, General, and Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
February—Hearing Notice.
March—Draft E. Q. State.
April—Hearing.
June—E. Q. State.
August—Sale Notice.
November—Sale.
- Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, General, and Gulf of Mexico Drainage:
March—Call.
June—Nom. Due.
August—Hearing Notice.
September—Draft E. Q. State.
October—Hearing.
December—E. Q. State.
- Louisiana and East Texas, General, and Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
September—Call.
December—Nom. Due.
- Atlantic, General:
August—Hearing Notice.
October—Draft E. Q. State.
November—Hearing.

1973 SALES

- Gulf of Alaska, General:
This sale, or one of comparable potential reserves, to be held prior to 1976.
- Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, General and Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
February—Sale Notice.
May—Sale.
- Louisiana and East Texas, General and Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
February—Hearing Notice.
March—Draft, E. Q. State.
April—Hearing.
June—E. Q. State.
August—Sale Notice.
November—Sale.
- Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
October—Draft, E. Q. State.
December—E. Q. State.
- Louisiana and Texas, General and Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
September—Call.
December—Nom. Due.
- Atlantic General:
February—E. Q. State.
This sale, or one of comparable potential reserves, to be held prior to 1976.

1974 SALES

- Gulf of Alaska, General:
This sale, or one of comparable potential reserves, to be held prior to 1976.
- Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
February—Sale Notice.
May—Sale.
- Louisiana and Texas, General, and Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
February—Hearing Notice.
March—Draft E. Q. State.
April—Hearing.
June—E. Q. State.
August—Sale Notice.
November—Sale.
- Atlantic, General:
This sale, or one of comparable potential reserves, to be held prior to 1976.
- Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
October—Draft E. Q. State.
December—E. Q. State.
- Gulf of Mexico, General and Drainage:
September—Call.
December—Nom. Due.

1975 SALES

- Gulf of Alaska, General:
This sale, or one of comparable potential reserves, to be held prior to 1976.
- African, General:
This sale, or one of comparable potential reserves, to be held prior to 1976.
- Gulf of Mexico, Drainage:
February—Sale Notice.
May—Sale.
- Gulf of Mexico, General and Drainage:
February—Hearing Notice.
March—Draft, E. Q. State.
April—Hearing.
June—E. Q. State.
August—Sale Notice.

[From Newsday, July 20, 1971]

SACKING THE SEA

There was a time when the mere cataloging of resources was a sure-fire source of national pride. But that was before Americans really got down to the task of exploiting those resources.

The sacking of Rome was a high tea compared to the industrial growth of America. The barbarian hordes never killed a river or dug an Appalachian strip mine or caused the tides to flow heavy with oil. It took American ingenuity to dream up that kind of vandalism. And despite the havoc already wreaked, the process continues. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, there may be as much as 200 billion barrels of oil beneath the Continental Shelf off the east coast of the U.S. At the moment a consortium of 33 oil companies is financing a search for likely new oil fields under offshore waters.

The geologists have already located two northeastern sites that look promising. One is situated about 60 miles southeast of Long Island; the other about 80 miles east of Massachusetts. The oil companies are interested, and an Interior Department spokesman has estimated that drilling could be proceeding in the Atlantic as early as two years from now.

The chairman of the Suffolk County Legislature, John V. N. Klein, reacted to this prospect with a letter to President Nixon in which he said, "The potential for off-shore drilling activities poses the greatest single environmental threat in Suffolk County since its settlement in the early 1600s." That sounds like the language of hyperbole, but it isn't. Klein's assessment is accurate and precise.

Recently a mere 38,000 gallons of oil spilled by a Navy tanker closed Coney Island, New York City's prime summer recreational area. An off-shore oil drilling operation has a potential for loosing vast amounts of oil, which could forever destroy Long Island's wetlands. This potential cannot be dismissed lightly. The oil companies, of course, minimize the chance of accident, but these assurances have a hollow ring in the wake of the Santa Barbara spill and the more recent one in the Gulf of Mexico.

Until the techniques of protecting the environment are as sophisticated as those used in exploiting it, oil drilling in the Atlantic should be prohibited.

[From the Long Island Press, June 17, 1971]

A THREAT TO LONG ISLAND

We have grave misgivings about the Interior Department plan to lease off-shore land for commercial oil and gas drilling.

"We all saw what happened in California," Rep. James Grover of Babylon said, referring to the massive oil spill off Santa Barbara that caused extensive damage to hundreds of miles of coastline. And, he added, "it can happen here."

His concern is shared by Rep. Otis G. Pike of Riverhead, Suffolk Legislative Chairman John V. N. Klein and others who fear what might happen to our beaches and bays in the event of a major spill, blowout or fire. As Mr. Klein aptly put it, the last thing Long Island needs is "one additional mammoth threat to its environment."

The danger is real because the lease program announced by Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton does not envision drilling by a handful of companies with some hope of success, but by a consortium of 33 major companies with high hopes of tapping a rich new source of oil.

Fortunately, Secretary Morton also said there will be "ample time" allotted for public hearings and for a careful review of each mining proposal by the President's Council on Environmental Quality. It is vital that Long Island leaders insist on the same intense public scrutiny that has been given—for similar reasons—to the Long Island Lighting Company's plan to build a nuclear power plant at Shoreham.

So long as we depend upon oil as a prime source of energy there will be a need to mine it. And it may well be, as predicted by Thomas Macres Jr., co-chairman of the State Conservation Council, that "there's too damn much money and power involved" to stop this oil lease program. It will therefore take powerful opposition and solid evidence of high environmental risk to persuade Washington that it is off course in permitting the drilling operations.

Populous Long Island's unique coastline, with its bays, wetlands and beaches, is already highly vulnerable to existing sources of pollution. Massive oil drilling would tremendously magnify the threat. Public officials and civic leaders from Astoria and Coney Island to Orient and Montauk Point must mount a campaign to nip this high-risk venture in the bud, or, at the very least, with government guarantees that the strongest possible safety regulations will be enacted—and enforced.

A SMALL OIL SPILL
AN OCEAN OF OIL

Oil pollution of the ocean is an increasingly serious global problem. This was the consensus of a large group of scientists from many disciplines who met last fall at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to consider the most pressing problems of man's technological impact on world ecology (see page 48). The conclusion also was voiced by a number of scientists at European conferences late last year sponsored by NATO and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Scientists at the month-long MIT meeting observed that the oils from petroleum are different in composition and toxicity from those occurring naturally in living marine organisms. These differences present a threat to ocean life and ultimately to human welfare, particularly in view of the scope of the pollution. The scientists pointed out that, although major catastrophes such as the wreck of the tanker Torrey Canyon in 1967 or the Santa Barbara Channel leak in 1969 receive the headlines, the smaller day-to-day spills in coastal waters and harbors of the world produce chronic pollution that is much larger in total volume and probably more severe in biological consequences.

The following article examines the impact of one localized oil spill that would have received only passing attention had it not occurred near the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts. An interdisciplinary group of experienced scientists at the institution spent many months examining the after effects of the accident. Their conclusions have far-reaching implications for the rising tide of oil pollution around the globe. Chronic oil pollution contaminates near-shore waters that are key to the survival of most marine animals that are taken for man's food. Over a long period of time, this persistent pollution may interfere with the normal life processes of the organisms—as well as killing them outright at high concentrations. The result, as in the West Falmouth story that follows, may be progressive

disappearance of usually abundant fish and shellfish. Their decline would be accompanied by an increase in pollution-tolerant species that generally indicate an unhealthy state of biological affairs. Furthermore, remaining organisms of food value to man may be permanently contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons that could be hazardous to health.

Because of this, chronic oil spills can be called "small" only in a relative sense. Each one further contributes to the deterioration of the marine environment. Meanwhile, there is no letup in single, massive oil accidents around the world. The largest ones over the past year or so are summarized in the special Environment report that follows the article by Dr. Blumer and his colleagues.

During the last few years the public has become increasingly aware of the presence of oil on the sea. We read about the recurring accidents in oil transport and production, such as the disaster of the *Torrey Canyon* tanker, the oil well blowout at Santa Barbara, and the oil well fires in the Gulf of Mexico. To those visiting our shores the presence of oil on rocks and sand has become an everyday experience; however, few of us realize that these spectacular accidents contribute only a small fraction of the total oil that enters the ocean. In the *Torrey Canyon* episode of 1967 about 100,000 tons of crude oil were lost. By comparison, routine discharges from tankers and other commercial vessels contribute an estimated three and one-half million tons of petroleum to the ocean every year. In addition, pollution from accidents in port and on the high seas, in exploration and production, in storage, in pipeline breaks, from spent lubricants, from incompletely burned fuels, and from untreated industrial and domestic sewage contribute an equal or larger amount of oil. Thus, it has been estimated that the total oil influx into the ocean is between five and ten million tons per year.¹

What are the effects of oil on marine organisms and on food that we recover from the sea? Some scientists have said that the oceans in their vastness should be capable of assimilating the entire oil input. This, however, assumes that the oil is evenly distributed through the entire water profile, or water column, of the ocean. Unfortunately this assumption is not correct. Oil production, transportation, and use are heavily concentrated in the coastal regions, and pollution therefore predominately affects the surface waters on the continental margins. J. H. Ryther has stated that the open sea is virtually a biological desert.² Although the deeper ocean provides some fishing for tuna, bonito, skipjack, and billfish, the coastal waters produce almost the entire shellfish crop and nearly half of the total fish crop. The bulk of the remainder of the fish crop comes from regions of upwelling water, near the continental margins, that occupy only one-tenth of one percent of the total surface area of the seas. These productive waters receive the heaviest influx of oil. They also are most affected by other activities of man, such as dredging, waste disposal, and unintentional dispersal of chemical poisons like insecticides.

Some environmentalists have expressed the belief that major oil spills such as those from the *Torrey Canyon* and the blowout at Santa Barbara have brought about little biological damage in the ocean.³ These statements are largely based on statistical measurements of the catch of adult fish. We believe that such statistics are a very insensitive measure of the ecologic damage to wide oceanic regions. Often the migratory history of the fish species studies is unknown. The fish may not have been exposed to the spill itself, or may not have suffered from a depletion of food organisms if their growth occurred in areas remote from the spill. Statistical and observational data on adult

fishes will not reveal damage to the often much more sensitive juvenile forms or to intermediate members in the marine food chain. The only other studies on effects of oil on marine organisms have concentrated on relatively tolerant organisms which live between the tides at the margins of affected areas. The main impact, however, would be expected in subtidal areas, and that has never been measured quantitatively.

A relatively small oil spill that occurred almost at the doorstep of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, gave us the opportunity to study immediate and long-term ecological damage in a region for which we had extensive previous knowledge about the biology and chemistry of native marine organisms.⁴ On September 16, 1969, an oil barge on the way to a power plant on the Cape Cod Canal came ashore off Fassetts Point, West Falmouth, in Buzzards Bay. Between 650 and 700 tons of #2 fuel oil were released into the coastal waters. The oil-contaminated region in Buzzards Bay expanded steadily with time after the accident as the complex interaction of wind, waves, and bottom sediment movement spread oil from polluted to unpolluted areas. Eight months after the grounding, polluted sea bottom, marshes, and tidal rivers comprised an area many times larger than that first affected by the accident. The dispersion was much greater than expected on the basis of conventional studies of oil pollution. The situation even forced changes in our research efforts. As we shall explain later, a control point for marine surveys was established beyond the anticipated limit of the spread of oil. Within three weeks, the contamination had spread to the station. Another was established twice as far away. Three months after the accident, that too was polluted. Bottom sediment was contaminated 42 feet beneath the surface, the greatest water depth in that part of Buzzards Bay.

Ecological effects of the spreading blanket of oil beneath the surface were severe. The oil decimated offshore marine life in the immediate area of the spill during the first few days. As the oil spread out across the bottom of the bay in the following months, it retained its toxicity.

Even by May 1970, eight months after the spill, bacterial degradation (breakdown into simpler substances of oil was not far advanced in the most polluted regions. More rapid oil deterioration in outlying, less affected areas had been reversed by a new influx of less degraded oil from the more contaminated regions.

The tidal Wild Harbor River still contained an estimated four tons of fuel oil. The contamination had ruled out commercial shellfishing for at least two years. The severe biological damage and the slow rate of biodegradation of the oil suggests that shellfish productivity will be affected for an even longer period. Furthermore, destruction of bottom plants and animals reduced the stability of marshlands and sea bottom. Resulting erosion may have promoted spread of the oil along the sea floor. Inshore, the oil penetrated to a depth of at least one to two feet in marsh sediment.

Nevertheless, compared in magnitude to other catastrophes, this was a relatively small spill the amount of oil lost in the *Torrey Canyon* accident was 150 times larger. The interim results of our survey, coupled with research findings of other studies in this laboratory, indicate that crude oil and other petroleum products are a far more dangerous and persistent threat to the marine environment and to human food resources than we would have anticipated. Pollution from a large oil spill is very obvious and visible. It has often been thought that the eventual disappearance of this visible evidence coincides with the disappearance of any biologi-

cal damage. This, however, is not true. Sensitive analytical techniques can still detect oil in marine organisms and in sediments after the visual evidence has disappeared, and biological studies reveal that this residual oil is still toxic to the marine organisms. Here we shall discuss first the general results of our study, then go more deeply into the description of the laboratory work involving biology, biochemistry, and chemistry. Our most important findings are these:⁴

Crude oil and petroleum products contain many substances that are poisonous to marine life. Some of these cause immediate death; others have a slower effect. Crude oils and oil products differ in their relative composition; therefore the specific toxic effect may vary. Crude oil, in general, is less immediately toxic than some distilled products, but even crude oil that has been weathered (altered by exposure to the weather) at sea for some time still contains many of the acutely toxic hydrocarbons.⁵ The more persistent, slowly acting poisons (for example, the carcinogens) are more abundant in crude oil than in some of the lower boiling distillates. These poisons are quite resistant to the environmental weathering of oil.

In spite of low density, oil may mix with water, especially in a turbulent sea during storm conditions. Hydrocarbons may be dispersed through the water column in solution in the form of droplets, and the compounds may reach the sea bottom, particularly if weighted down by mineral particles. On the sea floor oil persists for long periods and can continue to damage bottom plants and animals. Thus, a single accident may result in long-term, continual pollution of the sea. This is a very important finding since biologists have long agreed that chronic pollution generally has more far-reaching effects than an accident of short duration. Hydrocarbons can be taken up by fish and shellfish. When the oil enters the fat and flesh of the animals, it is isolated from natural degradation processes. It remains essentially constant in amount and chemically intact even after the animals are transplanted into clean water for decontamination. Thus, chemicals from oil that may be poisonous to marine organisms and other animals, including man, may persist in the sea and in biological systems for many months after the spill.

By killing the bottom organisms, oil reduces cohesion of the bottom sediments and thereby accelerates transport of the sediments. Sediment movements along the sea bottom thus are a common occurrence after an oil spill. In this way contaminated sediments may be spread over great distances under the influence of tide and wave action, and the oil may be carried to areas not immediately polluted by the spill.

None of the presently available countermeasures can completely eliminate the biological damage of oil spills. The rapid removal of oil by mechanical recovery or by burning appears most promising. The use of sinking agents or detergents, on the other hand, causes the toxic and undegraded oil to spread in the ocean; the biological damage is then greater than if the spill had been left untreated. Reclamation of contaminated organisms, marshes, and offshore sediments is virtually impossible, and natural ecological recovery is slow.

With these conclusions in mind we can now turn to our experience with the West Falmouth oil spill. The effect of this relatively small spill was still acute in January 1971, almost a year and one-half after the accident. Officials in the town of Falmouth have estimated that the damage to local shellfish resources, during the first year after the accident, amounted to \$110,000. This does not include the damage to other marine species and the expected damage in coming years. In addition to the loss of the oil and the barge and the cleanup expenses (estimated to be \$65,000), the owner of the oil

Footnotes at end of article.

paid compensations for the losses of marine fishery resources to the town of Falmouth (\$100,000) and to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (\$200,000). The actual ecological damage may far exceed this apparent cost of almost half a million dollars.

Biological and chemical analysis

For our analysis (which is still continuing) bottom samples were carefully taken from the marshes and from the offshore areas. Samples for biological analysis were washed and sieved to recover living or dead organisms. These were preserved, identified, and counted. Results of counts from the affected area were compared with those from control areas that were not polluted by the spill. Some animals can be used as indicators for the presence of pollution, either because of their great sensitivity or because of their great resistance. Thus, small shrimp-like animals, the amphipods of the family Ampeliscaidae, are particularly vulnerable to oil pollution. Wherever the chemical analysis showed the presence of oil, these sensitive crustaceans were dying. On the other hand, the annelid worm, *Capitella capitata*, is highly resistant to oil pollution. Normally, this worm does not occur in large numbers in our area. However, after the accident it was able to benefit from the absence of other organisms which normally prey upon it and reached very high population densities. In the areas of the highest degree of pollution, however, even this worm was killed. *Capitella capitata* is well known, all over the world, as characteristic of areas heavily polluted by a variety of sources.

For chemical analysis, the sediments collected at our biological stations were extracted with a solvent that removed the hydrocarbons. The hydrocarbons were separated from other materials contained in the extracts. They were then analyzed by gas-liquid chromatography. This technique separates hydrocarbon mixtures into individual compounds, according to the boiling point and structural type. To do this, a sample is flash-evaporated in a heated tube. The vapor is swept by a constantly flowing stream of carrier gas into a long tube that is packed with a substance (substrate) that is responsible for the resolution of the mixture into its individual components. Ideally, each vaporized compound emerges from the end of the tube at a definite time and well separated from all other components. A sensitive detector and an amplifier then transmit a signal to a recorder which traces on a moving strip of chart paper a series of peaks (the chromatogram) that correspond to the individual components of the mixture. From the pattern of peaks in the gas chromatogram the chemist can learn much about the composition of the mixture. Each oil may have a characteristic fingerprint pattern by which it can be recognized in the environment for weeks, or even months, after the initial spill. Past and continuing work on the composition of those hydrocarbons that are naturally present in all marine organisms (see box, "What is Petroleum?") enabled us to distinguish easily between the natural hydrocarbons and those contained in the fuel oil. These analyses facilitated our study of the movement of the fuel oil from the West Falmouth oil spill into the bottom sediments and through the marine food chain.

Immediate kill

Massive, immediate destruction of marine life occurred offshore during the first few days after the accident. Affected were a wide range of fish, shellfish, worms, crabs, other crustaceans, and invertebrates. Bottom-living fish and lobsters were killed and washed up on the shores. Trawls made in ten feet of water soon after the spill showed that 95 percent of the animals recovered were dead and others were dying. The bottom sediments contained many dead snails, clams, and crustaceans. Similarly severe destruction oc-

curred in the tidal rivers and marshes into which the oil had moved under the combined influence of tide and wind. Here again fish, crabs, shellfish, and other invertebrates were killed; in the most heavily polluted regions of the tidal marshes almost no animals survived.

The fuel oil spilled at West Falmouth was a light, transparent oil, very different from the black viscous oil associated with the *Torrey Canyon* and Santa Barbara episodes. Within days most of the dead animals had decayed and the visual evidence of the oil had almost disappeared. Casual observers were led to report to the press that the area looked as beautiful as ever. Had we discontinued our study after the visual evidence of the oil had disappeared, we might have been led to similar interpretations. From that point on, only continued, careful biological and chemical analysis revealed the extent of continuing damage.

PERSISTENCE OF POLLUTION

Quite recently a leading British expert on treatment of oil spills remarked that "white products, petrol, kerosene, light diesel fuel, and so forth, can be expected to be self-cleaning. In other words, given sufficient time they will evaporate and leave little or no objectionable residue." Our experience shows how dangerously misleading such statements are. Chemical analyses of the oil recovered from the sediments and from the bodies of the surviving animals showed the chromatographic fingerprint of the diesel fuel, in monotonous repetition, for many months after the accident.

Bacteria normally present in the sea will attack and slowly degrade spilled oil. On the basis of visual observations it has been said that the oil spilled by the *Torrey Canyon* disappeared rapidly from the sediments. This was interpreted to mean that the action of the bacteria was "swift and complete." Our analyses, which were carried out by objective chemical, rather than by subjective observational techniques, showed the steady persistence of fuel oil that should, in principle, be even more rapidly degraded than a whole crude oil. Thus, in May 1970, eight months after the spill, oil essentially unaltered in chemical characteristics could still be recovered from the sediments of the most heavily polluted areas. By the end of the first year after the accident, bacterial degradation of the oil was noted at all locations, as evidenced by changes in the fingerprint pattern of the oil. Yet only partial detoxification of the sediments had occurred, since the bacteria attacked the least toxic hydrocarbons first. The more toxic aromatic hydrocarbons remained in the sediments.

Spread of pollution

For our chemical and biological work we established an unpolluted control station, outside of the area that was polluted, immediately after the accident. For a short period after the accident the sediments at this station were still clean and the organisms alive in their normal abundance and distribution. However, within three weeks, oil was found at this station and a significant number of organisms had been killed. Another control station was established twice as far from shore. Within three months fuel oil from the spill was evident at this station, and again there was a concomitant kill of bottom-living animals. This situation was repeated several times in sequence, and by spring 1970 the pollution had spread considerably from the area affected initially. At that time, the polluted area offshore was ten times larger than immediately after the accident and covered 5,000 acres (20 square kilometers) offshore and 500 acres (2 square kilometers) in the tidal river and marshes.

Another significant observation was made in the spring of 1970: Between December

1969 and April 1970, the oil content of the most heavily contaminated marine station two and one-half miles north of the original spill increased tenfold. Similar but smaller increases were observed at about the same time at other stations more distant from shore. The oil still showed the typical chromatographic fingerprint of the diesel fuel involved in the September 1969 oil spill. This and the lack of any further accident in this area suggested that oil was spreading from the most heavily contaminated inshore regions to the offshore sediments. We believe that the increase in the pollution level and the spread of oil to outlying areas are related to a transportation mechanism that we do not yet fully understand. However, the drastic kill of the animals that occurred with the arrival of oil pollution at the offshore stations showed that mortality continued for many months after the initial spill, even though no visible evidence of oil remained on the shores.

We believe these observations demonstrate that chronic oil pollution can result from a single spill, that the decimation of marine life can extend to new regions long after the initial spill, and that, once poisoned, the sea bottom may remain toxic to animals for long time periods.

Destruction of shellfish resources

Our analyses showed that oysters, soft-shell clams, quahaugs (another variety of clam), and scallops took up the fuel oil. Because of the pollution, the contaminated regions had to be closed to the harvesting of shellfish. Continuing analyses revealed that the contamination of the 1970 shellfish crop was as severe as that of the 1969 crop. Blue mussels that were juveniles in the polluted area at the time of the spill generally were sexually sterile the next season—they developed almost no eggs or sperm. Furthermore, in 1970 distant areas contained shellfish contaminated by fuel oil. Therefore, harvesting prohibitions had to be maintained in 1970 and had to be extended to polluted shellfish grounds that had not been closed to the public immediately after the accident.

It has long been common to transfer shellfish polluted by human sewage into clean water to make the animals marketable again. It has been thought that a similar flushing process would remove the oil from animals exposed to oil. Indeed, taste tests showed that the objectionable oily taste disappeared from animals maintained for some period in clean water. However, we removed oysters from the contaminated areas and kept them in clean running sea water up to six months. Fuel oil was still found in the animals by chemical analysis at essentially the same concentration and in the same composition as at the beginning of the flushing period.

Thus, we discovered that hydrocarbons taken up into the fat and flesh of fish and shellfish are not removed by natural flushing or by internal metabolic processes. The substances remain in the animals for long periods of time, possibly for their entire lives. The presence or absence of an oily taste or flavor in fish products is not a measure of contamination. The reason is that only a relatively small fraction of the total petroleum product has a pronounced taste or odor. Subjective observations cannot detect the presence of the toxic but tasteless and odorless pollutants. Only objective chemical analysis measures the presence of these chemical poisons. It is important to note in this regard that state and federal laboratories in the public health sector are not generally equipped to carry out these important chemical measurements. Such tests are vital, however, for the protection of the consumer.

Thus, our investigation demonstrated that the spill produced immediate mortality, chronic pollution, persistence of oil in the sediments and in the organisms, destruction of fishery resources, and continued harm to fisheries for a long period after the accident.

Our continuing study will assess the persistence and toxicity of the oil and the eventual ecological recovery of the area. At the present time, one and one-half years after the spill, only the pollution-resistant organisms have been able to reestablish themselves in the more heavily contaminated regions. The original animal populations there have not become reestablished. Many animals that are able to move, early in their life cycles, as free-swimming larvae, reach the polluted area and are killed when they settle on the sea bottom or in the marshes at West Falmouth.

In addition, revitalization of bottom areas probably will be hampered by oxygen depletion caused by oxygen-requiring bacteria that degrade oil.⁷

The significance of West Falmouth

Some scientists are convinced that the effects at West Falmouth are a special case and have little applicability to spills of whole, unrefined crude oils. They contend that No. 2 fuel oil is more toxic than petroleum and that therefore it has effects that would not be comparable to those of whole petroleum. We cannot agree with this view.

Fuel oil is a typical oil-refining product. It is frequently shipped by sea, especially along coastal routes, and it is spilled in accidents like those which occurred at West Falmouth and off Baja California following the grounding of the *Tampico Maru* in 1957.⁸

More importantly, fuel oil is a part of petroleum, and as such it is contained within the whole petroleum. Surely, hydrocarbons that are toxic when they are in fuel oil must also be toxic when they are contained in petroleum. Therefore, the effects observed in West Falmouth are typical both for that fuel oil and the whole crude oil. In terms of chemical composition, crude oils span a range of molecular weights and structures. Many light crude oils have a composition not too dissimilar from that of fuel oil, and their toxicity and effects on the environment are very similar. Other heavier crude oils, while still containing the fuel oil components, contain higher proportions of the long-lasting poisons that are much more persistent and that include, for instance, some compounds that are potent carcinogens (cancer-producing agents) in experimental animals. Such heavy crude oils can be expected to be more persistent than a fuel oil, and they will have longer lasting long-term effects. Even weathered crude oils may still contain these long-term poisons, and in many cases some of the moderately low-boiling, immediately toxic compounds. In our view, these findings differ from those of other investigators principally for two reasons: Our study is based on objective measurement and is not primarily concerned with the mobile, adult marine species—the fish whose migratory history is largely unknown—or the highly resistant intertidal forms of life. We are studying quantitatively the effects of the spill on the sessile (bottom) animals that cannot escape the spill or the polluted sediment and that are thus exposed to chronic pollution. Since all classes of bottom animals are severely affected by the oil, we believe that the effects on free-swimming animals should be just as drastic. The difficulty of measuring the total impact of oil on the marine life has led many to doubt the ecological seriousness of oil pollution. Our findings, extending far beyond the period when the visual evidence of the oil had disappeared, are based on objective chemical analyses and quantitative biological measurements, rather than on subjective visual observations. They indict oil as a pollutant with severe biological effects.

It is unfortunate that oil pollution research has been dominated so strongly by

subjective, visual observations. Clearly, oil is a chemical that has severe biological effects, and therefore oil pollution research, to be fully meaningful, must combine chemical with biological studies. Those few investigators who are using objective chemical techniques find patterns in the environmental damage by oil that are similar to those demonstrated by the West Falmouth spill. Thus, R. A. Kolpack reported that oil from the blowout at Santa Barbara was carried to the sea bottom by clay minerals and that within four months after the accident the entire bottom of the Santa Barbara basin was covered with oil from the spill.⁹ Clearly, this is one of the most significant observations in the aftermath of that accident. A concurrent and complimentary biological study would have appreciably enhanced our understanding of the ecological damage caused by the Santa Barbara oil spill.

G. S. Sidhu and co-workers, applying analytic methods similar to those used by us, showed that the mullet, an edible finfish, takes up petroleum hydrocarbons from waters containing low levels of oil pollution from refinery outflows. In their chemical structures the hydrocarbons isolated by the investigators are similar to those found in the polluted shellfish of West Falmouth. The compounds differ markedly from those hydrocarbons present as natural components in all living organisms, yet closely approximate the hydrocarbons in fossil fuels.¹⁰

Numerous results of crude-oil toxicity tests, alone or in the presence of dispersants, have been published in the literature. However, in almost all cases such tests were performed on relatively hardy and resistant species that can be kept in the laboratory and on adult animals for short time periods under unnatural conditions or in the absence of food. At best, such tests may establish only the relative degree of the toxicity of various oils. We are convinced that the exposure of more sensitive animals, especially young ones, to oil pollution over many months would demonstrate a much greater susceptibility to the damaging effects of the oil. Such effects have been demonstrated in the studies of the West Falmouth oil spill. These studies represent a meaningful field test in open waters.

Thus, we believe that the general toxic potential and the persistence of the West Falmouth oil are typical of most oils and oil products both at the sea bottom and in the water column.

Conclusions

Our analysis of the aftermath of the West Falmouth oil spill suggests that oil is much more persistent and destructive to marine organisms and to man's marine food resources than scientists had thought. With the advent of objective chemical techniques, oil pollution research has entered a new stage. Earlier interpretations of the environmental effect of oil spills that were based on subjective observation, often over a short time span, have questionable validity. Crude oil and oil products are persistent poisons, resembling in their longevity DDT, PCB and other synthetic materials [which have been discussed in these pages]. Like other long-lasting poisons that, in some properties, resemble the natural fats of the organisms, hydrocarbons from oil spills enter the marine food chain and are concentrated in the fatty parts of the organisms. They can then be passed from prey to predator where they may become a hazard to marine life and even to man himself.

Natural mechanisms for the degradation of oil at sea exist—the most important of which is bacterial decomposition. Unfortunately, this is least effective for the most poisonous compounds in oil. Also, oil degrades slowly only in marine sediments, and it may be completely stable once it is taken up by organisms. It has been thought

that many of the immediately toxic low-boiling aromatic hydrocarbons are volatile and evaporate rapidly from the oil spilled at sea. This has not been the case at West Falmouth where the low-boiling hydrocarbons found their way into the sediments and organisms. We believe that the importance of evaporation has been overestimated.

Oil-laden sediments can move with bottom currents and can contaminate unpolluted areas long after the initial accident. For this reason, a single and relatively small spill may lead to chronic, destructive pollution of a large area.

We have not yet discussed the low-level effects of oil pollution. However, a growing body of evidence indicates that oil as well as other pollutants may have seriously damaging biological effects at extremely low concentrations, previously considered harmless. Some of this information was presented in Rome at the December 1970 Food and Agriculture Organization's Conference on the Effects of Marine Pollution on Living Resources and Fishing. Greatly diluted pollutants affect not only the physiology but also the behavior of many animals. Many behavioral patterns which are important for the survival of marine organisms are mediated by extremely low concentrations of chemical messengers that are excreted by marine creatures. Chemical attraction and repulsion by such compounds play a key role in food finding, escape from predators, homing, finding of habitats, and sexual attraction. Possibly, oil could interfere with such processes by blocking the taste receptors of marine animals or by mimicking natural stimuli and thus eliciting false responses. Our general ignorance of such low-level effects of pollution is no excuse for neglecting research in these areas nor for complacency if such effects are not immediately obvious in gross observations of polluted areas.

Recent reports suggest an additional environmental threat from oil pollution. Oil may concentrate other fat-soluble poisons, such as many insecticides and chemical intermediates.¹¹ Dissolved in an oil film, these poisons may reach a concentration many times higher than that which occurs in the water column. In this way other pollutants may become available to organisms that would not normally be exposed to the substances and at concentrations that could not be reached in the absence of oil.

The overall implications of oil pollution, coupled with the effects of other pollutants, are distressing. The discharge of oil, chemicals, domestic sewage, and municipal wastes, combined with overfishing, dredging, and the filling of wetlands may lead to a deterioration of the coastal ecology. The present influx of pollutants to the coastal regions of the oceans is as damaging as that which has had such a detrimental effect on many of our lakes and freshwater fishery resources. Continued and progressive damage to the coastal ecology may lead to a catastrophic deterioration of an important part of marine resources. Such a deterioration might not be reversed for many generations and could have a deep and lasting impact on the future of mankind.

Since present oil-spill countermeasures cannot completely eliminate the biological damage, it is paramount to prevent oil spills. The recent commitment by the United States to take all steps to end the intentional discharge of oil from its tankers and non-tanker vessels by the mid 1970s is important. As a result of this step and of the resolution of the NATO Ocean Oil Spills Conference of the Committee on Challenges of Modern Society in Brussels, December 1970, other countries hopefully also will adopt necessary measures to halt oil pollution from ships. This would eliminate the largest single source of oceanic oil pollution. At the same time steps also must be taken to reduce oil pollution from many other, less readily obvious sources,

Footnotes at end of article.

such as petrochemical operations on shore, disposal of automotive and industrial lubricants, and release of unburned hydrocarbons from the internal combustion engine.

WHAT IS PETROLEUM?

Organic materials, deposited at the bottom of the sea millions of years ago have been covered by sediments and deeply buried. Under the influence of elevated temperature over very long periods of time, an immensely complex mixture of hydrocarbons has been formed. Some of these have accumulated in reservoirs from which crude oil can be procured.

Crude oil is one of the most complicated natural mixtures on earth. Compounds made up of only carbon and hydrogen predominate, but small amounts of sulfur-, oxygen-, and nitrogen-containing substances also occur.¹²

The way in which the individual carbon and hydrogen atoms combine into hydrocarbon molecules helps scientists to classify them. They distinguish four principal types of hydrocarbons:

The first type, the aliphatic compounds, includes straight and branched chain compounds in which each carbon atom is directly linked to four other atoms (saturated). Aliphatic compounds frequently accounts for a large fraction of crude oil and are common in gasoline and many other fuels.

The second general type is the alicyclic compounds (naphthenes). These compounds are also saturated, but the carbon atoms of at least part of the molecules are joined in rings.

The third major type, also cyclic, consists of the aromatic compounds. These contain at least one benzene ring. This type includes a large number of one-ring, two-ring, and multi-ring compounds, among them several materials that have been implicated as potent carcinogens (cancer-producing agents) in laboratory animals.

The fourth type, the olefinic compounds, are unsaturated. Here, double or triple chemical bonds between carbon atoms exist, but not of the regular arrangements found in the benzene ring. Olefins do not occur in crude oil, but are formed in some refining processes and are common in many oil products.

The boiling point is an important physical property of the hydrocarbons. Differences in boiling point between different crude-oil hydrocarbons are useful in separating the oil into fractions with individual characteristics suited to specific fuels or lubricants. Crude oil contains components boiling over a range from below room temperature to well above 500 degrees C. The lowest boiling fractions of crude oil are relatively rich in the simpler chain- and ring-type saturated hydrocarbons. Intermediate fractions have a higher content of the immediately poisonous aromatic hydrocarbons. Conversely, the higher boiling hydrocarbon fractions contain relatively more of the complex polycyclic aromatic compounds, including the carcinogens.

Hydrocarbons are formed by all living organisms. The hydrocarbons in crude oil are very different from those normally found in healthy unpolluted organisms, however. The crude oil mixture is far more complex, the compounds cover a much wider range in structure and boiling point, and many hydrocarbons are present that are toxic to organisms. As a rule, only very few individual natural hydrocarbon compounds are found in unpolluted plants and animals. They are mostly saturated or olefinic, and with a few exceptions they are nontoxic.¹³

FOOTNOTES

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⁴ Blumer, M., G. Souza, J. Sass, "Hydrocarbon Pollution of Edible Shellfish by an Oil Spill," *Marine Biology*, 5(3):195-202, March 1970. Blumer, M., J. Sass, G. Souza, H. L. Sanders, J. F. Grassle, G. R. Hampson, "The West Falmouth Oil Spill," Reference No. 70-44, unpublished manuscript available from senior author, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, September 1970.

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⁶ Smith, J. Wardly, "Dealing with Oil Pollution Both on the Sea and on the Shores," paper presented to the Ocean Oil Spills Conference on Challenges of Modern Society, NATO, Brussels, November 1970.

⁷ Murphy, T. A., "Environmental Effects of Oil Pollution," presented at American Society of Civil Engineers, Boston; available from author at Edison Water Quality Laboratory, Edison, New Jersey, p. 14-15, July 13, 1970.

⁸ Jones, Laurence G., Charles T. Mitchell, Einar K. Anderson, and Wheeler J. North, "A Preliminary Evaluation of Ecological Effects of an Oil Spill in the Santa Barbara Channel," W. M. Keck Engineering Laboratories, California Institute of Technology.

⁹ Kolpack, R. A., "Oil Spill at Santa Barbara, California, Physical and Chemical Effects," paper presented to the FAO Technical Conference on Marine Pollution, Rome, Dec. 1970.

¹⁰ Sidhu, G. S., G. L. Vale, J. Shipton and K. E. Murray, "Nature and Effects of a Kerosene-like Taint in Mullet," paper presented to FAO Technical Conference on Marine Pollution, Rome, Dec. 1970.

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¹² Gruse, W. A., and D. R. Stevens, *The Chemical Technology of Petroleum*, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Second Edition, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, p. 2, 1942.

¹³ For example, see: Clark, R. C. and M. Blumer, "Distribution of n-paraffins in Marine Organisms and Sediments," *Limnology and Oceanography*, 12:79-87, 1967.

[From the Long Island Press, July 17, 1971]

GET THE FACTS

The Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management says there is a real chance a consortium of 33 companies seeking oil off Long Island will make a major find within 100 miles of the coast.

If so, Long Island's entire coastline would be in constant danger of oil spills of the magnitude that devastated beaches in California, the Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere in recent years.

We agree, therefore, with Rep. Norman Lent of East Rockaway, who has asked the Interior Department to give the public all the facts about this hunt for black gold—including the identity of the 33 companies—before the government gives final approval to any undersea leases. What is at stake, as the congressman told department officials is "one of the most important estuarian systems in the nation."

[From the Long Island Press, Aug. 30, 1971]

POTENTIAL FOR DISASTER

Congress is ready to pass an anti-pollution bill that would stop indiscriminate dumping of raw sewage, garbage and other wastes in offshore waters. Yet the lawmakers hesitate to include a ban against offshore oil drilling, with its potential for quick environmental disaster.

This is what is happening, according to Rep. Norman Lent of Lynbrook, the sponsor

of an amendment to the anti-dumping bill that would prohibit oil drilling in coastal waters from Cape Cod to Cape May, N.J.

Such legislation is urgent in the wake of reports that the Interior Department may grant drilling permits to a consortium of 33 petroleum companies that has apparently found promising oil deposits in its explorations of the sea bottom off Long Island and other areas along the Atlantic Coast.

Congressman Lent needs all the support he can get to overcome opposition from the White House and the powerful oil interests. Long Island's public officials, regardless of their political affiliation, should support this amendment. They also should maintain heavy pressure on the Interior Department to deny drilling permits in the meantime.

Conservationists could help also through legal action to insure enforcement of the National Environmental Policy Act. This act, passed in January 1970, requires government agencies to submit an impact statement on any project or activity which has a significant effect on the environment.

America needs more oil—but we need our priceless shorelines even more.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Lent-Teague amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington is recognized.

Mr. PELLY. I recognize the grave problems which have prompted the sponsors of the amendment to offer it.

Your committee considered this most carefully and rejected the concept. We are, as I have indicated, in favor of a balanced and rational use of the oceans, not an exclusive use for any one industry or group.

The answer to oil pollution from offshore drilling is increased knowledge of the geologic formations, increased safety, and strict regulation by the Department of the Interior.

Offshore oil can be produced safely, and it is needed to meet our growing energy requirements. It is not a sacred cow, however, and is subject to the National Environmental Policy Act. The Department of Interior has a heavy responsibility to insure no repetition of the Santa Barbara Channel disaster or the outrageous violations of safety which have occurred in the Gulf.

Moratoriums are not the answer. We cannot bury our heads in the sand. I urge the defeat of this amendment.

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized.

Mr. LENNON. In connection with the comments by the distinguished gentleman with respect to a motion to strike all of title III, I understood that there would be an amendment offered which would go all the way over.

Let me call the attention of the membership to the fact that the Secretary would be required to consult with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Transportation, and the Administrator of EPA, the Environmental Protection Agency, and officials of States as well as hold public hearings before he could designate such marine sanctuaries.

The bill provides on page 48, line 3:

The Secretary shall make his initial designation under this section within two years following the date of enactment of this title.

In view of the fact the study might well extend over a long period of time and might not, in fact, result in a sanctuary designation, premature restrictions either as to industrial development within the area or as to oil exploitation would be undesirable. In the coordination process, it is anticipated that persons interested in all potential activities in the area would be put on notice of the study and some degree of restraint would obviously follow. This should be sufficient under the circumstances.

Nor should the Secretary in his certification, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, in his certification procedure be restrained from at any time certifying oil exploitation as being consistent with the sanctuary designation.

There are several purposes for which a sanctuary may be designated. And I say to my friends on the floor today, you can sometimes go either too far to the left or too far to the right. We spent, I think it was, 12 days in executive session with the counsel and the Administrator or the Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Assistant Chief of the Corps of Engineers, and the General Counsel, reaching an agreement on these matters so that after the fact we would not be faced with a situation such as that which some of you gentlemen have described might take place if we pass the bill now.

I can assure the members of the committee that this is a moderate and fresh approach. Let us accept the bill as it is. Let us vote down the amendment, and let us vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado to strike title III. Let us take the bill as it is. It is a good solid comprehensive bill.

Mr. Chairman, I urge defeat of the amendment.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Lent amendment. First, I should like to make it very clear that I do not want to get involved in this jurisdictional dispute between the two committees, because I have bills to create sanctuaries pending before each, and certainly I do not want to offend either committee. I do not want to be in the same position as I was at home.

I claim some expertise in this business of oil pollution and oil spillage, because I represent the Santa Barbara area where, as Members will recall, we had a disastrous accident about a year and a half ago. Incidentally, the leakage is still occurring into the Santa Barbara Channel. I am in a difficult position out there because all of the oil companies and service companies, and so on, are in one of my counties, whereas the oil wells are in another of my counties, so I do not want to get into that position here.

I do suggest to the Members who may not represent areas bordering on the sea-coast that oil wells in one's front yard are decidedly a mixed blessing. I am well aware of the argument that the oil belongs to the citizens of all the States, to the citizens of Iowa and Indiana as well as to the citizens in the ocean-bordering areas, but having oil wells sitting shortly off one's coast, with the ever-present danger of breaks in the lines and oil on

the beaches, as in the case of Santa Barbara, is a mixed blessing. The amount of that leakage went into hundreds of thousands of barrels, and the Union Oil Co. took the major responsibility of cleaning that up, and it spent \$5 million or \$10 million and did a good job, to the credit of the company. However, there still is hanging over the heads of the people in that area the threat of further oil exploration and further accidents.

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

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say that the gentleman from New York, a cosponsor with the gentleman from California in this amendment, and many of my colleagues from the eastern part of New York where it is surrounded by water, representing about 7 million people, are all deeply concerned about the prospects of a marine environmental catastrophe. It is said the state of the art of deepwater drilling is not perfected, and we do have deep waters on the northeastern Continental Shelf. I go along with the gentleman, and I support him on this amendment. I am not too sanguine about the prospects of getting this amendment passed, but I join the gentleman and others who will join in urging the Secretary to continue to implement a voluntary moratorium until such time as we have better information.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman. I believe we should support the amendment until studies have been made concerning the practicality of establishing sanctuaries.

I might say to my friends that the former Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall told me the greatest mistake he made during his term in office was, on behalf of the Federal Government, to grant those leases in Santa Barbara Channel. I do not wish any Members to have the experience I have had in that connection.

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

Mr. TEAGUE of California. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I think the greatest mistake the former Secretary made was in permitting one of his men who supposedly had the authority, to set the standards—to fail to comply with the strict standards that were in effect at that time.

Mr. TEAGUE of California. Well, certainly they were not complied with. That is certainly true. Those were the words of Secretary Udall. He felt it was a terrible mistake he had made.

I urge support of the amendment.

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, the language which is contained in the amendment offered by the gentlemen from California and New York is practically verbatim to that which was contained in my original marine sanctuary bill filed in July of 1967. That bill would have established a moratorium on all exploration or exploitation of oil during the period that the prospects of the marine sanctuaries were being discussed and deliberated upon by the Secretary.

That bill ran into rough sledding. It is only since we have modified that stand that we have made progress.

I share the sentiments expressed by others in the well of this House when they have complimented the cochairmen, working in tandem as chairman of the Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife and the Subcommittee on Oceanography, who have come up with this outstanding piece of legislation.

My constituents were extraordinarily disturbed by the geophysical surveys, utilizing high explosives. These were conducted off the shores of Cape Cod. These detonations, intended to identify oil or gas on the Continental Shelf caused many fish kills in the waters off Polluch Rip and Chatham. My constituents were adamant that there should not be any further exploration or exploitation in these waters.

It is difficult for me to stick with the committee position, but this is a balanced bill. This is one which I believe in the long run will survive, not only in this chamber but hopefully in the Senate, and will not receive a Presidential veto.

By adopting this amendment we would in effect be declaring a moratorium on all further exploration or exploitation of all the areas that should be studied. The President would have no choice but to veto the bill, because there are many extensive ongoing legitimate efforts to discover oil that will be necessary if we are to satisfy the energy requirements of this Nation and of the world.

Therefore, I will reluctantly have to vote against the amendment and vote for the bill in its present form.

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

Mr. KEITH. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. LENNON. I should like to commend the gentleman for what he has explicitly stated, that this amendment would declare a moratorium for a period of 2 years, and that just cannot be in this Nation of ours.

I know the gentleman has worked long and hard, and he has been diligent in his efforts in regard to this question, especially with regard to his own area. I also commend him not only for the contribution he has made with respect to his coastal area but the other coasts as well.

Mr. KEITH. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. KEITH. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I should like to say that the gentleman from Massachusetts was, as I recall, the first Member of this body who introduced legislation to create marine sanctuaries. It has been a matter of interest to him for at least three Congresses, I believe.

I am happy to see that the gentleman's labors on behalf of this proposal have finally begun to bear fruit and that the Congress finally is sustaining the hand of the gentleman from Massachusetts, who has so long and so hard fought to get the concept of marine sanctuaries adopted. I am delighted that he has had success, and I am delighted that the Congress is taking action in this regard.

Mr. KEITH. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to say that those who joined with me in the first bill were the gentlemen from Massachusetts, Mr. BATES, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. O'NEILL and Mr. CONTE, and also Mr. BOW, Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. GROVER, Mr. McCLOY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan and Mr. TIERNAN.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, this is indeed more than a jurisdictional dispute. At the same time there is some question apparently about how the branches of the administration stand on this legislation.

I would like to quote at some length from a letter from the U.S. Department of the Interior, from Under Secretary of the Interior, W. T. Pecora, dated July 28, 1971. In this letter addressed to Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL, chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, House of Representatives, Mr. Pecora said:

As you are no doubt aware, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported and the House will soon consider, H.R. 9727, a bill "To regulate the dumping of material in the oceans, coastal, and other waters, and for other purposes." While title I of H.R. 9727 follows closely the Administration proposal introduced as H.R. 4723, titles II and III are committee amendments to which we are opposed.

Now, why are they opposed?

Title I would afford to the Secretary of Commerce and the Director of the National Science Foundation redundant authority.

But more significantly:

With respect to the program responsibilities of this Department"—Interior, in other words—"we are most concerned about the prospective effect of title III."

And please note this—

It provides generally for designation by the Secretary of Commerce of marine sanctuaries within a broad area ranging seaward to the outer edge of the Continental Shelf, for the regulation of "any activities permitted within the designated marine sanctuary," and for certification by the Secretary of Commerce that otherwise lawful activity "is consistent with the purposes of this title and can be carried out without (sic) the regulations" promulgated under section 302(b).

This is the truly significant part of this letter and what difficulty we are in.

In letters to the Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the Departments of State and Defense, and the Office of Management and Budget, have expressed their concern about the claim to extra-territorial jurisdiction proposed in title III. It may suffice to note that any such assertion of jurisdiction beyond established limits has been carefully, and properly, avoided in title I of the same bill.

To the extent that the United States does claim jurisdiction beyond the territorial sea and the contiguous fisheries zone, such jurisdiction pertains only to natural resources of the Outer Continental Shelf. Thus, the only "permitted activity" lawfully subject to certification by the Secretary within a marine sanctuary beyond the territorial sea would be that already subject to regulation by this Department under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

The plain fact of the matter in consideration of title III and amendments

thereto is that if we are to do this job properly, what we do ought to be presented is an amendment to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, which covers the only area of jurisdiction that the country legitimately has or can have or claims. In lieu of such an amendment, we could add restrictions to language which already governs the activity of the Department of the Interior. That is the only logical way we should move.

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act does require thorough consideration of the environmental impact. As a matter of fact, the Department of the Interior has already done a great deal in connection with the subject for instance in the Santa Barbara Channel. The administration has suspended extraction activities in the Santa Barbara Channel and recommended to the Congress that this area be set aside as a national energy preserve, thus excluding extraction and exploration. This has already been done under existing law.

But the kind of proposal in this legislation goes far beyond a committee jurisdictional fight or a departmental fight and gets into the whole business of what authority does the U.S. Government itself have over the Outer Continental Shelf. Obviously that is a resource control authority and that is all, and that is already subject to regulation and control of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. PELLY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLEY. I think the gentleman knows that in an amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina earlier which was agreed to this objection was met. It provides that any regulations that are applied must be in accordance with recognized principles of international law.

And, also, that such regulations would only apply to those who over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. KYL was allowed to proceed for 1 additional minute.)

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, regulation under title III will only apply to foreigners to those areas where the United States has jurisdiction. Beyond that area the Secretary of State is directed to seek through proper diplomatic channels foreign recognition of a marine sanctuary.

Mr. KYL. I am glad that the gentleman from Washington has mentioned this, because what this amendment does is make it impossible for the act to mean anything unless you give the Secretary of the Department of Commerce the authority already given to the Department of the Interior under the Outer Continental Shelf Act. That is the only authority we have. We have to observe international law. Otherwise it is meaningless.

Mr. PELLY. We cannot pass laws that bind other nations beyond our jurisdiction and, therefore, this law is made to apply to those areas outside U.S. jurisdiction only to the extent the other na-

tions agree to recognize the existence of a marine sanctuary.

Mr. KYL. I just mentioned that. The gentleman is absolutely correct. It is meaningless.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not use the 5 minutes.

I rise in support of the Aspinall amendments and in opposition of title III. What we are really talking about here is tweedledum and tweedledee as to the provisions contained in the bill and in the Lent-Teague amendment, because the amendment says exactly above board what the language as contained in the bill does covertly. I have no offshore area and I am not a member of the Interior Committee.

Mr. Chairman, what this bill does is stop offshore drilling. With reference to offshore drilling or other interests, the minute you sign for a mineral lease someone is going to say, "That is going to be a sanctuary." We already have an energy shortage.

Mr. Chairman, it will not affect my area nor will it affect the area of the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL), but it will affect the very people who want to stop the oil industry. That is all some people want to do. This bill will stop it and you had just as well kiss goodby to offshore drilling. That is the effect of section III in my opinion.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the two amendments pending before this body.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand the parliamentary situation we have two amendments pending before us, the first of which to be voted on will be that amendment offered by my good friend and colleague from New York (Mr. LENT), and the second of which has been offered by my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL).

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to both amendments. I rise in opposition to that amendment offered by my good friend and colleague (Mr. LENT) because I must point out that although this amendment appears to have merit, it was not considered in the committee. It is, indeed, possible that this kind of technical language, not having had careful consideration, conceivably could result in unwanted and untoward results. As has been pointed out by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. LENNON), areas under study as a sanctuary drilling would be absolutely prohibited for 2 years. So, the amendment could conceivably inhibit study of creation of marine sanctuaries because the agencies might wish to allow drilling to go forward.

Mr. Chairman, the question of jurisdiction has been raised. I would point out that there were something like 30 bills considered by our committee this year on this subject—most of them contained marine sanctuary provisions in them. In the previous Congress there

were eight before our committee dealing explicitly with marine sanctuaries. In the Congresses preceding that—two and three Congresses ago—legislation was under consideration for this purpose, first introduced by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KERR). Most of these bills were referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries which has held hearings on them and has requested reports from all the departments including the Department of the Interior.

I would point out the fact that the Department of the Interior has not even chosen in most instances to respond to the request of our committee for reports on these particular bills.

Mr. Chairman, our committee has come to you with a bill today indicating that we are tired of waiting for the Department of the Interior to give comments on these matters. We have exercised the prerogatives of Congress to frame national policy, good national policy which should be enacted.

The gentleman from Colorado is fully capable of defending his own jurisdiction insofar as his Committee on Interior is concerned, but I would point out that if he wishes to do so, there is nothing to prevent him from bringing to this body legislation dealing with the offshore lands and dealing with the question of drilling on the offshore lands.

Mr. Chairman, the Office of Science and Technology was queried on this and they had no objection.

In 1966 there was a study which said there should be marine sanctuaries.

The Congress has been continually impressed with the fact that we have had no policy for the protection of these areas in the offshore lands which have significant ecological, environmental, and biological values. Indeed, today my Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation is considering the question of marine mammals. And in the case of two of the mammals, the otter, which is on the near edge of extinction in many of his ranges, and the manatee, which is an extremely valuable and rather unique creature, and which is a marine vegetarian, we have found that each of these species could possibly be significantly protected by establishing the kind of marine sanctuaries which are under consideration here.

Now, not long back this Congress had before it legislation which proposed to set up the National Oceanographic Agency, and I pointed out that moving resource management and ocean resources to the Department of Commerce was bad, that the judgments dealing with offshore marine resources should be vested in the Department of the Interior. Indeed, I pointed out that Interior should properly be expanded into a Department of Natural Resources with broader responsibilities. The House did not choose to follow my judgment. I think that many of us are having occasion to consider that perhaps this was a very bad thing to split these things off from the Department of the Interior. But that question is not before us today. The question before us today is shall we establish a mechanism

within the Commerce Department which would protect areas in the ocean valuable to marine biological resources, the kind of mechanism whereby they may take steps to set aside areas for the protection.

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has considered this legislation carefully. This legislation is not, as one of my good colleagues and friends, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROBERTS) has indicated, going to halt oil drilling. And it is not the intent of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to halt drilling or other mineral exploration on the offshore lands. It simply says that the Secretary of Commerce, when he finds it necessary to protect areas of this kind, or to protect the ecology or environmental valuable areas, that he may, in consultation with the Department of Defense and in consultation with the Department of State, and with the Environmental Protection Agency, take steps necessary to protect those areas, and those species which are dependent upon those areas.

Title III of the bill is purely discretionary, and if there is any question of a difference between the Department of the Interior or the Department of State, and the Secretary of Commerce, then the matter will be referred to the Bureau of the Budget, and the President, and the question will be decided there.

The question of extraterritoriality, let me say, is a red herring. This has been handled by an amendment to this bill, and we have limited this to American citizens, and have extended the jurisdiction of title III only to the limits that we may properly and justifiably do under international law.

For these reasons the two amendments now pending should be voted down in succession, and the bill should be passed in its entirety.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentlemen from New York and California.

Mr. Chairman, as a cosponsor of legislation similar to H.R. 9727, I urge prompt passage of this vitally needed measure which would control the dumping of harmful waste materials into America's coastal and offshore waters. Legislation providing strong and effective measures aimed at regulating ocean dumping is long overdue, for the ever-increasing pollution of our waterways is a constant threat to the health and welfare of us all.

I also want to take this opportunity to express my strong support of the amendment offered by the gentlemen from New York and California (Mr. LENT and Mr. TEAGUE) which would preclude the Secretary of the Interior from issuing any new leases for the mining or extraction of any oil from any area designated or under study for possible designation as a marine sanctuary.

Oil spillage from offshore drilling has become an ever-growing problem. Because of such spills in Florida waters, I introduced in the Florida Senate legislation aimed at preventing, controlling, and cleaning oil spills, and I was gratified when this legislation—including stricter penalties for violations and fail-

ure to report such spills—was enacted into law.

Until the oil companies prove they have the technology to prevent oil spills, we must impose strict regulations on oil exploration such as those contained in the amendment offered by Mr. LENT and Mr. TEAGUE. While many of these companies claim to have the necessary technology, in the past there have been oil spills caused by failure to utilize fully effective control measures.

There should be no question but that we take every step necessary to insure our Nation of the clean waters it once enjoyed. Therefore, it is essential that we adopt this amendment to H.R. 9727, so that all forms of ocean dumping and pollution can be controlled.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LENT).

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. LENT), there were—ayes 10, noes 42.

Mr. LENT. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise to join my colleagues of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in support of H.R. 9727, as reported by the committee, and to oppose the amendment of the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL), which would strike from the bill the marine sanctuary title.

The strict regulation of ocean dumping as provided in this legislation is vital to the health of the oceans and our endangered coastal areas. Eventually, we must eliminate all ocean dumping if the ecology of the world's oceans is to be preserved for future generations. This legislation marks a significant first step toward that goal.

In many respects the committee has written a stronger bill than the administration proposed. It has, for example, placed an outright ban on the dumping of warfare agents and high-level radioactive wastes. It has, as well, accepted certain compromises as in the case of dredge spoil where the Corps of Engineers will continue to play a major role. On balance, however, title I of the legislation is a good bill worthy of our unqualified support.

Title II represents an attempt by the committee to insure that the continued dumping of wastes in the oceans under the permit system is carefully monitored to insure that such permits as are issued do not result in any further degradation of the marine environment. Although it has been asserted by various agencies, notably the Office of Management and Budget that this title is unnecessary, our committee believes there is great merit in expressly authorizing such a program rather than leaving this up to the whim of the executive agencies under general authority to undertake research studies.

Title III which has become involved in a controversy with the Interior Department is a salutary effort to preserve certain areas off our shores from the more undesirable effects of man's intervention

in the sea. The establishment of marine sanctuaries where needed will insure that the unique resources of the sanctuary area are given careful consideration whenever man embarks upon commercial ventures within such an area. I concur in the thoughts expressed by my colleagues, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. PELL) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. LENNON). Title III is a reasonable and most sensible provision which should be retained.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise reluctantly to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado to strike title III of this bill.

I spoke on this matter in support of the amendment yesterday.

I say that I rise reluctantly because I want it clearly understood that the members of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs are not, as I am not, opposed to the concept of marine sanctuaries nor to the necessary preservation of the ecological and environmental and biological systems that are present in some of our offshore areas.

The authority now vested in the Secretary of the Interior with respect to offshore exploration and the utilization of resources is carefully balanced by other laws which require him to take cognizance of the impact that any such actions would have upon these values.

The authority which is sought to be vested in the Secretary of Commerce under title III of this act is not so balanced in favor of the other values which are present there.

I have the honor to serve as chairman of the Task Force on Energy and Resources established in the Republican Conference. I think the evidence which has come forward before our task force is very clear that we are in an energy crisis, and while I sympathize with the people of New England in their concern for the protection of their shorelines, I must also point out that they are caught up, and that they complain about it vociferously, in high priced energy because the energy is not readily available to them.

Where will they be then? If it occurs, as many say it may, if there is an energy crisis throughout New England, throughout the Northeast United States, with brownouts in electricity, if factories are shut down because of loss of base energy, if that does occur as some experts tell us it will, where will they stand then with respect to preservation versus a balanced—a balanced—utilization of energy resources?

I am not saying we are going to go into these offshore areas and find energy. I say we have to leave it open to the kind of balanced program which the Secretary of the Interior is charged with developing. I joined with the Secretary of the Interior in suggesting that we suspend operations in the Santa Barbara Channel, that we cancel the leases and get that activity out of that channel because of the problems we have run into there. I think when we have this kind of clear choice, we must come down hard in favor

of a preservation of resources which would be damaged by an unbalanced utilization on the other side.

But I beg of this Congress now not to give the Secretary of Commerce the kind of unbalanced mandate that this bill would require in preservation without due regard to the necessity of utilizing resources.

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

Mr. McCLURE. I am happy to yield to my chairman.

Mr. ASPINALL. Is it not a fair statement of the committee's position that the question of jurisdiction of the committee is involved since there is a question of the present authority of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. McCLURE. The gentleman is exactly correct.

Mr. ASPINALL. And the committee voted unanimously here without any opposition, if I remember correctly, that the committee take this position.

Mr. McCLURE. That is exactly correct, and I would like to point out, too, that much has been made of the fact that the Department of the Interior was offered the opportunity to appear and offer testimony before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, but never once did any of those people today mention the fact that the Department of the Interior has been and remains opposed to the transfer of this kind of jurisdiction to the Department of Commerce.

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

Mr. McCLURE. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. LENNON. At one time one of our most distinguished and able members of the Committee on Oceanography was my good friend Rogers Morton, of Maryland. I would like to read to you what he said on the subject as a member of the Oceanography Subcommittee back in 1968: He favored the concept of establishing marine sanctuaries.

Mr. McCLURE. I would say to the gentleman that is not the debate here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. McCLURE was allowed to proceed for 2 additional minutes.)

Mr. McCLURE. That again is begging the issue, because the issue is not the establishment of sanctuaries, but who shall have the authority to do it under what kind of legislative mandate? A balanced one or one which calls for the establishment of sanctuaries?

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

Mr. McCLURE. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. LENNON. The gentleman will recall when the President recommended the establishment within the Department of Commerce of a National Oceanography and Atmospheric Agency, he recommended that the Administrator should have general supervision, and that these matters should be brought together under one umbrella, the areas which would be affected by these marine sanctuaries. The

National Oceanography and Atmospheric Agency cannot escape that.

Mr. McCLURE. That is not an opinion shared by either the Secretary of Commerce or the Secretary of the Interior or the Office of Management and Budget.

Mr. LENNON. It is not shared by the Secretary of Commerce, did the gentleman say?

Mr. McCLURE. Yes. I do want to make it clear that the problem of dumping is so serious that I will vote for the bill even if title III is not stricken. Title I is a very necessary action by this Congress and I fully support it. Once again, I support the concept of marine sanctuaries, but not as proposed in title III and it should be stricken.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, the comments made by the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. McCLURE) in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL) regarding title III are totally consistent with the expressed point of view of our Interior Committee.

Further, I believe it to be in keeping with the wishes of our present Secretary of Interior.

We, in California are very concerned about the matter of marine sanctuaries, oil spills, and factors affecting marine life, seashores, and ocean resources. This is particularly significant in view of the disastrous experience in the Santa Barbara Channel.

While I intend to support the bill, in any event, I believe the primary jurisdiction should remain with the Secretary of the Interior and the Interior Committees of the Senate and the House. Therefore, I support the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. ASPINALL).

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KYL) there were—ayes 20, noes 33.

So the amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. McCLOSKEY

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCLOSKEY: On page 31, line 25, strike the word "and" appearing at the beginning of the line, change the period to a comma, and add the following: "and interested members of the general public."

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Chairman, this is a simple amendment and one which I think carries out the intent of the bill as expressed in all other sections of the bill itself. We have seen difficulties arise on environmental matters when decisions have been solely a matter of governmental agencies without taking into account public expressions of opposition or concern. All this amendment does is add to the criteria-making authority and the review of that criteria the requirement that, in addition to consulting with seven Cabinet Secretaries, the Atomic

Energy Commission, and other appropriate Federal and State and local officials, before making criteria for these dumping applications or revising that criteria, the Administrator will consult also with interested members of the public.

That amounts to a practice long followed by the Corps of Engineers in granting these applications. The corps maintains a list of interested groups in the area and makes a point of writing to those organizations and prints a notice in the newspapers. All this amendment would do is require the continuation of that procedure.

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

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

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman for the amendment he has offered. It follows a policy adopted by the committee and adopted by the two subcommittees in other parts of the bill. Also I would say it is an amendment which generally reflects the attitude of the departmental agencies, which said they had no objection to this when they appeared before us. I have and I will introduce into the RECORD correspondence from the Environmental Agency indicating they have no objection to this kind of thing.

It is an amendment about which I have conferred with my colleagues on the committee and one which, on this side of the aisle, we will be happy to accept. It is an excellent addition to the bill.

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

Mr. McCLOSKEY. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from California was kind enough to show me his amendment, and I conferred with such Members of the minority as I could. They, too, concur in approval. I hope, therefore, the amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. McCLOSKEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SANDMAN

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SANDMAN: On page 41, strike lines 9 through 23 and insert in lieu thereof: "(d) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as preempting any State, Federal territory or Commonwealth, or subdivision thereof from imposing any requirement or liability."

Mr. Chairman, I am going to be as brief as possible. It is a very important amendment as far as I am concerned. I said yesterday on the floor that the area I come from seems to be the dumping ground for 70 percent of the eastern seaboard. Most of the refuse from New York City and from Philadelphia is presently, and has been for the 10 years past, dumped off the New Jersey coast.

I would like all the Members to pay strict attention to line 9 on page 41, which says:

(d) After the effective date of this title, no State shall adopt or enforce any rule relating to any activity regulated by this title.

Do the Members know what that does? That says to all the States in these United States that already have a law pertaining to this kind of offense, that is promiscuous dumping in the ocean, that they cannot enforce their laws. That is what it says.

I would like to call to the attention of Members that every State in the United States to my knowledge which borders on the Atlantic Ocean, on the Gulf of Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean, or on the Great Lakes—all have such a law. I have written to all the Governors and the attorneys general calling this to their attention, and I received answers from almost all of them. From California, for example, Ronald Reagan says:

Federal legislation such as is being proposed is significant to help in the control of these wastes which are dumped into the offshore waters over which the State has no control.

I do hope, however, that this will supplement and not supplant the State's effort to control these problems.

The State of Michigan boasts of having the strongest antipollution law of the United States. A letter from Frank J. Keller, attorney general of the State of Michigan, points out that the law was first enacted in 1965, and improved over the years, and had its final improvement in 1969. He is pretty proud of it. He wants the State of Michigan to enforce that law. He does not want some newly created agency in Washington to take all the responsibility for doing that.

I could go right on down the list.

Louis J. Lefkowitz, attorney general of the State of New York, says the same thing:

I agree emphatically that the States should enact similar legislation.

New York has indeed enacted such legislation.

And so it goes for all the States one can think of.

This is an unusual situation here. I have made a review of some of these statutes, and I believe other Members should, too, because I find that this is the first time a piece of Federal legislation is attempting to preempt a State from doing what a State should do.

At my insistence the State of New Jersey has already made a law, in 1971, to prohibit ocean dumping. I believe that is altogether proper. It is for New Jersey to regulate what ships can be loaded in New Jersey ports, how they shall be loaded, and what they are going to do with the refuse.

Again, New Jersey is not willing to sacrifice that authority in toto to a newly created agency here in Washington.

One can go to all the other sections of the law he wants, and he will find in every case the U.S. Government has requested and has encouraged the States to take parallel jurisdiction.

If we go back to the recently dusted off Refuse Act of 1899, we will find the same thing there, where the Government encouraged the States to take parallel jurisdiction.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Public Law 84-66, said:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to recognize, preserve and pro-

tect the primary responsibilities and the rights of the States in preventing and controlling water pollution. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as impairing or in any manner affecting any right or jurisdiction of the States with respect to the waters.

This is repeated in laws adopted in 1956, 1961, 1965, 1966, 1969, and 1970.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition of the amendment of my good friend from New Jersey, and I say, Mr. Chairman, I do so reluctantly.

Mr. Chairman, the matter before us was considered with great care by the committee. We sought to come forward with a bill which would treat a major national and international problem in the best fashion possible. In like fashion, we sought to consider the problems of the States and to let the States have an opportunity to have a say over what be done within their own waters and within their own boundaries.

We were aware of the fact that many of the States were going to want additional protection, but we were also aware of the fact that unless this be done on a national basis by an agency set up fully and capably to establish uniform standards across the Nation the interests of many smaller States might be significantly jeopardized. Indeed, it was the concern of the committee, and one of the reasons why we adopted the language in the bill before us today, that one State or two States might by reason of inaction wind up being dumping grounds for many of their neighbors, and might wind up finding water quality and environmental values being much more jeopardized than would be true if we had a fairly uniform and high standard established by the Federal Government.

However, in order to give the States an opportunity to have their problems considered, we set out here and said that a State could go to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency and secure such additional protection and more stringent protections and controls as would be consistent with the purposes and objectives of this bill.

That is the language that my good friend from New Jersey would strike. I recognize that my friend is very much concerned with this problem. He has been interested in it. He has litigated it and been before our committee to testify on the need for stronger legislation. He has a distinguished record in this field, and I commend him for it.

The fact of the matter is, however, that your committee brought the collective wisdom of all its members to bear on the problem before us. The best and the most balanced solution to meeting these problems of all of the States and handling this properly on a national and international basis and seeing to it that the problems of single States are handled correctly, which might require more stringent controls, is all embodied here, in the opinion of your committee which has considered this matter in prolonged hearings and in executive sessions.

It is my hope, although the amendment offered by the gentlemen, I am sure, is offered in the best of good faith and in a most sincere desire to perfect the bill, that the House will nevertheless accept

the wisdom of the committee and reject the amendment offered by my good friend from New Jersey.

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. DINGELL. I am happy to yield to my good friend from New Jersey.

Mr. SANDMAN. I have two questions I would like to ask the gentleman from Michigan to answer.

First, in your own State's case, for example, your bill here does give a right to the State to submit this to the Environmental Protection Agency for their consideration. If the EPA decides not to accept what Michigan wants to do, the question I have been asked is what happens to the Michigan statutes?

Mr. DINGELL. The Michigan statute is then preempted, but I will say that I do not expect the EPA is going to disregard lightly the wishes of any State or the actions of any State legislature or the request of any Governor. I do not believe that this bill is phrased so that they can do so. This is one of the reasons why I oppose the amendment offered by my good friend from New Jersey.

I will further bring to the gentleman's attention the fact that we have had a uniform Federal treatment of this matter since 1899 in the Flood Control Act of that year. A strong argument can be made that we have already preempted these questions through Federal action.

I would further point out to my good friend from New Jersey that we have very carefully considered the problem of water quality standards and the wishes of the State on page 3, in line 6, to which the amendment does not go, incidentally, which deals with the requirements and says that no permit shall be issued for dumping material which will violate applicable State standards. We have sought to protect the State water quality standards and State actions in that area to the fullest extent possible.

Mr. SANDMAN. Could I ask whether or not the gentleman would suggest accepting an amendment that the States would have the right to make such laws in cases where they are more stringent than the Federal law?

Mr. DINGELL. I would not make that statement at all, but I will say that we would be happy to consider such legislation of that kind if it is referred to us.

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I think even though my good friend from New Jersey acts with the very best intentions in this matter, it would be a serious mistake if we adopted the language in his amendment.

I spoke to this yesterday in general debate, and I would like to reemphasize again today the reasons for my opposition.

By permitting each State to enact its own legislation you will have a number of loopholes in the laws with overlapping jurisdiction, which in the end in some instances will allow a polluter or an ocean dumper to escape prosecution because he will find that he can pass his case through

the eye of the needle and escape one law or the other.

In addition to that, in those jurisdictions where there are waterways bounded by two States, such as in the case of the sponsor of the amendment and my State, which both border on the Delaware River, you will find competing laws.

You are going to find that you can dump things in one jurisdiction that you cannot dump in another and, again, you are going to have chaos.

Finally, and perhaps in response to the last question propounded to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), if you permit the States to enact their own laws, you are taking away Federal jurisdiction, you are taking away the use of the Federal courts, the injunctive powers of the Federal courts, and the Federal remedies as contained in this bill. While it may be that individual State legislation would in some instances, as the gentleman suggests, be beneficial, the existing language as contained in the bill would permit the EPA to pick those up. In such instances, the Federal law would pick up the State law and that would be a good solution.

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, my only point here, as the gentleman well knows, is to give to the States the right to specify how a ship is going to be loaded in the ports within a State.

Is the gentleman of the opinion that it is possible for any State to enact a law which is going to be enforceable outside the 3-mile limit?

Mr. DU PONT. No, I do not believe so.

Mr. SANDMAN. Well, if that is the case, how can you have conflicting jurisdictions because no one is dumping within the 3-mile limit?

Mr. DU PONT. Let me correct my statement. The State could legislate outside the 3-mile limit—under this bill or even existing law—concerning the dumping of material outside the 3-mile limit that would have an effect inside the 3-mile limit.

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, is the gentleman saying that a State could pass an act that would affect the State outside the 3-mile limit?

Mr. DU PONT. If you are dumping sludge, for instance, 3.1 miles out and it is coming back in, I believe so.

Mr. SANDMAN. Does a State have that jurisdiction?

Mr. DU PONT. I believe that State has that jurisdiction.

Mr. SANDMAN. Anything outside the territorial sea is clearly Federal operations that cannot be governed by a State law. So, you can have conflicting jurisdiction.

There is not anyone, as the gentleman well knows, dumping into the Delaware Bay. They are dumping 15, 16, and 20 miles off where I live and there is no State that can pass a law under the present constitution of any State as well as the Federal Constitution that affects anything that is happening in that area.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Delaware has expired.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SANDMAN) raises a question that conceivably might involve a very stringent State law recently enacted within the last year or two in the State of Michigan. As I understand the present provision in the existing bill before us, the Federal Government would preempt this area. If it does, certainly then it would have an impact on existing Michigan legislation.

I would like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) what the gentleman's interpretation is of the language as contained in this bill as it relates to the legislation on our statute books in Michigan.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I thank my good friend from Michigan for yielding to me.

I would say that in my view the bill before this body at this particular time is a very strong one. It is not weaker than any State legislation nor would it empower the creation of regulations or standards which are less stringent than those of many of the States with which I am familiar.

I would point out that the States may come to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to request additional and more stringent Federal standards as the conditions and circumstances of the States might require. It is my view that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency would give very careful and very sympathetic attention, particularly with respect to previously existing State laws, and to see to it that the protection afforded under State law at this time is continued in being.

I would bring to the attention of my good friend and colleague that in the bill in the earlier sections, sections 1 and 2 of the first title made very plain that the dumping of deliterious material and other materials into our waters is not to be done lightly, and indeed that the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is to consider not only fish and wildlife, but all of the amenities, the biological concerns, and must consider strong steps to protect the ecology and health.

I would like to point out that I have received no word, speaking as Chairman of one of the two subcommittees which have dealt with this matter in lengthy hearings—have received no communication whatsoever from the attorney general of our State regarding this matter.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, let me ask the gentleman from Michigan one further question:

Section 106(d), in the first sentence, says:

After the effective date of this title, no State shall adopt or enforce any rule relating to any activity regulated by this title.

This would appear to me to be a pre-emption—

Mr. DINGELL. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. To be a pre-emption under this legislation of any State law, and certainly any State rule or regulation.

Now, the language does not say law. It says rule or regulation. But does that provision preempt the Michigan law in regard to this problem?

Mr. DINGELL. The answer to that is that this statute—or, rather, this legislation—would preempt not only any presently existing Federal statutes and rules and regulations issued by the Federal Government in areas covered—and there are some areas not covered, I would bring to the attention of my good friend—but it also would preempt any State action in these areas, either rules, regulations, permits or State statutes. But I would call to the attention of my good friend, the gentleman from Michigan, the sentence which follows, which says:

Any State may, however, propose to the Administrator criteria relating to the dumping of materials into the waters described in subsection 101(b) which might affect waters within the jurisdiction of such State and, if the Administrator determines, after notice and opportunity for hearings, that the proposed criteria are not inconsistent with the purposes of this title, he may adopt those criteria and may issue regulations to implement such criteria.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. In other words, this could preempt, but the Administrator has the flexibility to authorize State criteria or State regulations which are more rigid than those that even may exist under Federal law; is that the answer?

Mr. DINGELL. The answer is absolutely, and it is the expectation of the committee that he will listen most respectfully and attentively to the requests of the States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words, and I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I recall the very thorough discussion that developed relative to the philosophy of States' rights, and if there is a States'-righter within this body certainly I could claim some part of it.

One of the gentlemen on our subcommittee, the gentleman from Virginia, raised the question: "Are we dealing with transportation and the issuance of permits for dumping, dredging and dumping?"

Now, I do not know of any State to my knowledge having the authority to control permits for the dredging and dumping in navigable waters.

We are talking about article 1, section 8 of the Constitution—the Congress shall have the power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce.

That is what we are talking about.

Now if we go back to page 32 and begin reading on line 3, we will see this language:

In reviewing applications for permits, the Administrator shall make such provision for consultation with interested Federal and State agencies as he deems useful or necessary.

No permit shall be issued for a dumping of material which will violate applicable water quality standards.

I agree with the distinguished gentleman. It looks a little bit like States' rights. But I recognize we are dealing here now with the issuance of permits for dredging and filling and dumping which is handled now by the Corps of Engineers and will be hereafter handled by the Corps of Engineers in this bill.

I do not know of any State that has the authority to issue a permit for dredging in navigable waters.

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

Mr. LENNON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SANDMAN. I can tell you any number of States. In fact, New Jersey passed a bill that I sent to them this year.

I can show you a statement from the attorney general of the State of Michigan.

It says in 1969 they perfected their law.

From the attorney general of the State of New York, Mr. Lefkowitz, and from California, Governor Reagan, and right on down the list.

Mr. LENNON. Yes, sir; they were complying with the law of 1899 which limits the several States in that a permit could not have been issued unless it was in conjunction with the Corps of Engineers if it related to the navigable waters of the United States.

I am familiar with that subject and I have been involved with it over a period of years even before I came to the House of Representatives.

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

Mr. LENNON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SANDMAN. The very law you are referring to, the Refuse Act of 1899, has written right into that act that it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress to recognize, preserve, and protect the primary responsibility and the rights of the States in preventing and controlling water pollution.

That is precisely what I am saying.

Mr. LENNON. I agree with you that there has always been that cooperation in the work between the conservation department in a State with the Corps of Engineers.

We are dealing now with a subject—not only barging and dumping outside of the New Jersey jurisdictional waters of the several States. That is the reason I want to capitulate and I was happy to see that the language of the committee finally adopted was dealing with all of the States, all of the 32 coastal States.

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

Mr. LENNON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SANDMAN. I am absolutely in concurrence with what the gentleman is saying. I do not believe any State should legislate as to what is going to happen outside of the 3-mile limit. As lawyers, we all know that no State can do that. It is not possible. I think this

is a good bill. I think this should be the only law outside the 3-mile limit.

Mr. LENNON. This would be a system for now and for hereafter.

The law would be handled by the Secretary of the Army through the Corps of Engineers through the Environmental Protection Agency and not by the States. I hope the gentleman will understand that.

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

Mr. Chairman, I wish to commend the gentleman from New Jersey for his amendment. I would just briefly like to comment on the remarks a few moments ago made from the well indicating that passage of this amendment might permit some States to enact less stringent regulations which would lessen the protection of the Federal law. I do not believe that is the case.

I believe many States have already passed legislation. I believe more may pass legislation in the future. I believe they should have the right to do so.

If the Federal Government passes a higher level of criteria or of requirement, the Federal requirement will certainly prevail. But this amendment would still leave the States with the option, if they wish to be more stringent, to make their environment better than the Federal legislation would provide. I believe we should certainly allow that. In this case we will not give the States any right to lessen the quality or lessen the requirements, but the States will have the opportunity to write more stringent requirements should they desire to do so. Therefore, I believe in the interest of promoting the best possible environment, the best protection for our people, the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOWARD. I am happy to yield to the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. DU PONT. I would point out to the gentleman the purpose of the language we have in the bill now is to make sure that if the States enact higher standards, the Secretary of the Environmental Protection Agency will have the power to approve them and thus make the Federal enforcement machinery available to enforce those standards, so you would be gaining a great deal. That is the purpose of the legislation as it stands.

Mr. HOWARD. You are saying the Federal agency may approve stronger standards.

Mr. DU PONT. Exactly.

Mr. HOWARD. I presume also the Federal Government may disapprove stronger legislation or requirements?

Mr. DU PONT. Yes.

Mr. HOWARD. That would allow the possibility permitting lesser strictures. That is why this amendment would be necessary, because we have seen where we have passed in Congress legislation relating to the automobile pollution, in which we said the Federal Government and the Secretary of Transportation shall set regulations. Then we have found month by month and year by year that the Federal Government is knocking under and permitting the auto-

mobile manufacturers to take more time, to be less in compliance with the goals we had originally set. I would not like to see this happen as far as dumping off the shores of New Jersey and other States is concerned. So I think we have nothing to lose, and everything to gain by adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. DU PONT. If the gentleman will yield further, I concur that we do not want to have the Federal Government knuckling under. For example, the problem in my State with regard to air pollution has been that the State mechanisms for enforcing the State air pollution laws are just dreadful. If we had Federal jurisdiction available, with Federal injunctive powers and the Federal court system, we could enforce the laws. That is the purpose of the language.

Mr. HOWARD. If the Federal legislation is stronger than the State requirements, then we would have the Federal machinery available for enforcement.

Mr. DU PONT. But if the State is stronger than the Federal, under the existing bill draft, we could also use the Federal machinery to enforce the State law.

Mr. HOWARD. The amendment would not prevent that.

Mr. DU PONT. Yes; I believe it would. Once you strike out the language of section 106(d), which permits the Administrator to approve a State law, then you lose all your machinery under State law.

Mr. HOWARD. If the State has a stronger law than that of the Federal Government, but slightly less in strength of enforcement, and someone is violating the Federal requirements, then I believe the Federal machinery would be in effect. The States would only come into the picture if the violation is something that is not anticipated by the Federal Government.

Mr. DU PONT. That is correct.

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

Mr. Chairman, the legislation before the House today to provide controls over ocean dumping and other waters is a strong bill and one which will greatly assist in solving our environmental problems. I have legislation pending in this field, H.R. 1214, which is a comprehensive environmental protection bill, which was referred to the House Public Works Committee, and I testified in support of the ocean dumping provision during the committee hearings. I congratulate the chairman and the committee on presenting this bill to the House.

For some time now, I have been extremely concerned about deterioration of our oceans by pollutants. Oceans cover 140 million square miles of water surface and over 70 percent of the area of the earth. The world environment and our very existence are dependent on the oceans and we must stop using them as huge open sewers which can absorb pollutants on an unrestricted and indefinite basis.

Reports on ocean contaminants from leading scientists and engineers are truly alarming. Thor Heyerdahl, in his at-

tempt to cross the ocean in a reed ship, found that he could not fill containers for desalting for drinking water in the middle of the ocean because of the filthy condition of the water. Dr. Jacques Cousteau, famed oceanologist who has traveled nearly 155,000 miles in the last 3½ years exploring the oceans of the world, recently concluded:

The oceans are in danger of dying. The pollution is general.

I am pleased that the Congress is taking affirmative action in seeking greatly reduced ocean dumping and I am glad that the thrust of the bill before the House today and my bill are similar.

It has been estimated that in 1968 slightly over 48 million tons of waste were dumped at sea off the shores of the United States. Many of these wastes are oxygen-demanding materials, which have the potential to reduce oxygen in ocean waters to levels in which aquatic life cannot live. The volume of waste dumping is growing rapidly and with many major cities running out of landfill areas, they will be looking toward the oceans to get rid of their wastes.

As the most prosperous industrialized Nation in the world, we must set an example for other nations to follow in cleaning up and keeping clean our oceans.

I believe this bill to control ocean dumping directly and firmly attacks the problem and will aid in preserving our life-giving oceans.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Minnesota is recognized.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Chairman, I am going to support the Sandman amendment. I do so with some reluctance, because I think the committee has done a magnificent job in bringing this bill before us. I endorse the bill in its entirety. But I think it would be improved by the Sandman amendment.

There are three assumptions on which the objections to the Sandman amendment seems to be based: The first one is that papa knows best. The second one is that papa, knowing best, will always do best. The third one is that the States do not ever do anything right.

In my judgment, this is nonsense. It is federalism in reverse. The States in this bill have been reduced, as one of my colleagues has put it, to mere petitioners before the Federal agencies. But for those of you who are persuaded by the arguments that you will always be given a rule in the form of your petitions, forget it.

My own State is now engaged in litigation with the Atomic Energy Commission. We have had the opportunity to present to that Commission the things that we think are reasonable in terms of standards. But we are fought on every hand, and we are losing our fight.

If you think the States know anything, or if you think they have the ability and the wisdom to provide for their own environment, it seems to me the least we can do is to give them a continued ability to legislate on their own behalf. It seems to me it would be ideal if the Federal Government, and the Federal stand-

ards, could provide a floor under which the States could not sink, and an enforcement floor, too, if you wish.

But beyond that, in my judgment, the States, and particularly my State of Minnesota, would like the ability to enhance their environments for their own people above that which the Federal Government may determine to do. Therefore, I am going to support the Sandman amendment, and I would suggest that others in this body who have strong feelings about States' rights and the abilities of their State legislatures to perform well might want to support that amendment, too.

Mr. Chairman, at this time I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SANDMAN).

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I cannot improve over what he said, and I would like to quit while I think we are ahead.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SANDMAN).

The question was taken; and on a division—demanded by Mr. DINGELL—there were—ayes 26, noes 25.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 9727, the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1971, and I urge my colleagues to pass this bill today in its present form as it was reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

This bill would prohibit the unregulated dumping of waste material into the oceans, coastal waters and Great Lakes and would specifically ban the transportation and dumping of radiological, chemical or biological warfare agents and high-level radioactive wastes. The dumping of all other waste material would be prohibited unless authorized by a permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency or Corps of Engineers.

The committee bill, which is before us today, differs from the administration's original proposal in the following ways: It requires the Atomic Energy Commission to comply with the requirements of the act; it requires the Corps of Engineers to apply the Environmental Protection Agency's criteria in issuing permits, and it imposes an absolute ban on the dumping of CBW agents and high-level radioactive wastes. These additions were added only after the Committee held extensive hearings and carefully weighed the interests of all parties which will be affected by this legislation.

Mr. Chairman the committee version of the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act is supported by the most responsible and knowledgeable environmental groups in the Nation. Environmental Action, the Friends of the Earth, National Audubon Society, National Wildlife Federation, Izaak Walton League of America, Sierra Club, Wilderness Society and Wildlife Management Institute have all expressed their appreciation to the Committee for its efforts

in formulating this bill and have all expressed their desire for its passage.

I strongly urge my colleagues to retain all the provisions of this version of the bill, and I now urge its final passage by this body.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, the legislation before the House today to provide controls over ocean dumping and other waters is a strong bill and one which will greatly assist in solving our environmental problems. I have legislation pending in this field, H.R. 1214, which is a comprehensive environmental protection bill, which was referred to the House Public Works Committee, and I testified in support of the ocean dumping provision during the committee hearings. I congratulate the chairman and the committee on presenting this bill to the House.

For some time now, I have been extremely concerned about deterioration of our oceans by pollutants. Oceans cover 140 million square miles of water surface and over 70 percent of the area of the earth. The world environment and our very existence are dependent on the oceans and we must stop using them as huge open sewers which can absorb pollutants on an unrestricted and indefinite basis.

Reports on ocean contaminants from leading scientists and engineers are truly alarming. Thor Heyerdahl, in his attempt to cross the ocean in a reed ship, found that he could not fill containers for desalting for drinking water in the middle of the ocean because of the filthy condition of the water. Dr. Jacques Cousteau, famed oceanologist who has traveled nearly 155,000 miles in the last 3½ years exploring the oceans of the world, recently concluded:

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As the most prosperous industrialized nation in the world, we must set an example for other nations to follow in cleaning up and keeping clean our oceans.

I believe this bill to control ocean dumping directly and firmly attacks the problem and will aid in preserving our life-giving oceans.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I support H.R. 9727, the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

This bill aims to coordinate the activities of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the Department of Commerce in their efforts to maintain and improve the

quality of our coastal waters and Great Lakes.

In July of 1970, I cosponsored the original Marine Sanctuaries Act. Many of the provisions of that bill are incorporated in the legislation now before us. Under title III of this bill, the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to designate as a marine sanctuary those areas of the coastal waters, Great Lakes and oceans which he finds to be in need of preservation or restoration for conservation, recreation, and esthetic reasons.

Mr. Chairman, we are dealing with a truly comprehensive plan—one which will help to provide pollution-free waters for human welfare and for the protection of the marine environment.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Chairman, so vast, so seemingly limitless are the oceans covering our earth, we too often assume that they are somehow indestructible—that we can abuse them as much and as long as we like and still be able to count on their continued existence as a natural resource.

That, we know today, is simply not true.

In fact, if we have learned anything from the series of oil spills and mercury contaminations of the past few years, it is that our earth is indeed a closed ecosystem and that, while it may have great natural powers of regeneration, once a part of it is destroyed, that part can never be replaced. It is difficult for us to admit, but there exists today, Mr. Chairman, a distinct possibility that our oceans will be irreversibly damaged in the next few years and that we will have lost, in the process, a crucial force in man's life on this earth.

The importance of that force is obvious. For one thing, our oceans are essential to the basic oxygen-carbon dioxide balance upon which human and animal life depends. For another, scientists are telling us that the sea may prove the major source of food for mankind in the decades ahead.

Now, when we realize that the coastline of the United States is 99,613 miles long and that 75 percent of our population lives in the 30 States that comprise our coastal zone, we must surely understand that the restoration and continued health of our oceans cannot be emphasized enough. It is that understanding which is at the heart of the antidumping bill before us today.

H.R. 9727 would vest the Environmental Protection Agency with final authority to regulate the dumping of waste and foreign materials in our coastal zones. Up to now, that was the supposed responsibility of the Army Corps of Engineers by virtue of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, but the general deterioration of our oceans over the years is apparent witness to the corps' failure in this regard indeed, in one 15-mile stretch off the Atlantic coast they granted permission for the dumping of 35 pounds of mercury, 750 pounds of beryllium, 1,000 gallons of sulphuric acid and hundreds of gallons of other dangerous chemicals. My point is simply that

the corps cannot do the job we need today. The Environmental Protection Agency can.

In determining whether to permit dumping into the oceans, the Administrator of EPA would be required to consider first, its potential impact on the marine environment and human welfare and second, other possible locations and methods of disposal, including land-based alternatives. In no case would dumping be authorized where it would violate applicable water standards. Violators would be subject to both civil and criminal penalties, with a maximum in each case of \$50,000 per offense.

We should commend the committee for placing in this legislation a total ban on the dumping of radiological, chemical or biological warfare agents and high-level radioactive wastes. Right now we know so little about the possible adverse effects of these materials on our oceans that the committee's decision must certainly be viewed as a wise one.

In two related areas the committee also made major advances: First, by authorizing \$3 million over 3 years for research in ocean dumping and second, by permitting the Secretary of Commerce to establish protected marine sanctuaries wherever they were judged necessary; \$30 million over 3 years would be authorized for this second provision.

As a sponsor of similar antidumping legislation in February, I am proud, Mr. Chairman, to support this bill. Its passage today will mark a beginning in our effort to restore the world's oceans to their natural condition; an effort that will serve men all over the earth for many generations to come.

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered today by Mr. LENT.

In the past we have been content to dispose of our waste in the oceans. We have presumed the negligible consequences of our actions which were further overshadowed by our economic arguments. We have dredged our channels and harbors to handle increased commerce. We have used seawater in the generation of electricity and in the production of various industrial products. We have relied upon the ocean to bury our refuse, dredge spoils, sewage, obsolete armaments, and radioactive wastes. We have done all these things oblivious to the cumulative effect upon the ocean environment.

Too long have we been content to dump our waste into the oceans. Today the noxious results of our presumption plague us.

People in many places cannot enjoy seaside recreation, because the waters are too fouled or the beaches too littered. People cannot eat certain seafoods for fear of contracting hepatitis or mercury poisoning. These dangers are not limited to private enjoyments and recreation, but extend to our commercial industries, as well as personal individuals. In these instances, in the individual experiences cited by my colleagues who testified before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and in the blatant cases of despoliation and filth they described, there is prima facie proof of the

necessity for Government regulation in this area. H.R. 9727 seeks to fulfill that need. It seeks to end the unregulated oceanic disposal of our waste materials. And for that reason, I stand in support of it.

However, the single glaring fault of this bill is its failure to cope with oil pollution from offshore wells. Our recent discovery of offshore reserves presages the expansion of tideland drilling and mining. After such disastrous experiences in the waters of California, Texas, and Louisiana, such an expansion of offshore mining necessarily must be approached with caution. Existing administrative rules provide for the regulation of such mining. However, no statutory provision exists for the guaranteed preservation of marine sanctuaries in the face of future exploitation. The recreational, ecological and esthetic value of certain offshore areas outweigh any oil profit capable of being gained. These areas need to be preserved by Federal authority. The amendment proposed by Mr. LENT seeks to do just that. I heartily support him.

We in Hawaii have not as yet suffered greatly from these conditions on the mainland. But we are not so blind as to think the consequences will not affect us, or that we ourselves are not culpable of similar detrimental practices. The oceans form a contiguous body and all who live around it suffer from its pollution, just as all enjoy its resources. I earnestly hope to guard the ocean resources on which the vitality of my State depends. I urge your support of Mr. LENT's amendment.

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Chairman, it is with a sense of high expectation that I speak on the important legislation now before this body. It has been 18 months since I introduced marine sanctuaries legislation to prevent the despoiling of our seas and rivers. And while the instant legislation has moved through the necessary process of committee hearings and debate, meetings and reporting, I have agonized as I watched the monthly figures climb on the already astronomical dumping of garbage and waste into seas that have changed a country formerly dependent on its waters for food and recreation into an enormous land mass besieged by waters that are unsafe for human beings and marine life; waters that are being killed by oil, human waste, and a thousand other pollutants.

For example, I point out to Members that since I first introduced my marine sanctuaries—ocean dumping bill 18 months ago, nothing much has been done in the way of substantive action to eliminate dumping—and an additional 36 billion gallons of garbage and 74 million tons of dredge spoils, industrial wastes and sludge were dumped into our rivers, lakes, and coastal waters.

These grim statistics for the past year and one-half include:

Twenty-four billion, six hundred million gallons of industrial waste poured into our rivers, lakes, and coastal waters;

Ten billion, nine hundred and fifty million gallons of waste water pumped into our sewers;

Almost 60 million tons of dredge spoils dumped into our coastal waters, 20 million tons of which were polluted;

Seven and one-half million tons of industrial wastes which polluted our seas;

Seven million tons of sewage sludge dumped at sea, almost 6 million tons off New York Harbor alone.

And, Mr. Speaker, the volume of wastes dumped in ocean is increasing rapidly.

This is in spite of the fact that we all now know that they are deadly to marine life.

They are hazardous to human health. And esthetically they are an anathema.

While I am concerned that this tragedy is happening in my own area in New York, I am equally troubled that the same situation exists in all coastal areas of the United States.

There are 121 other ocean dumping sites on the Atlantic coast, 56 on the gulf coast and 68 on the Pacific coast, where we are dumping millions upon millions of tons of trash, from tin cans to cannons and poisonous isotopes to poisoned gas.

New York and its own "Dead Sea" is being emulated by a string of fledgling dead seas from Maine to Washington State.

And we must not forget our polluted inland waterways and lakes turned into a massive national disgrace.

Because of these appalling statistics, the issues before us today are clear and simple. We are throwing too much of society's excrement into our water and it is coming back to haunt us.

I urge Members to pass the bill decisively—a bill that contains those provisions needed to halt the destruction of our marine and wildlife ecology.

I am gratified that one of the provisions which is of particular importance to me, and one that I authored and urged the committee to include in the final version of the bill, is contained in title III. This is the requirement that authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to establish a system of marine sanctuaries in cooperation with the affected States, and where necessary, with the governments of other countries. This is a necessary requirement if we are to retrieve and preserve many of our most precious marine areas. Without such a provision we could simply find ourselves moving dumping grounds from one area to another which only increases the danger of prolonged pollution. We need a productive economy in order to achieve the great goals to which we are so firmly committed to restore and renew our natural environment.

Long ago we learned of the need to save large land areas from the depredations of the human animal—it is time we do the same with our water resources. The "no-dumping" marine sanctuary aspect of this legislation, which is the key to its effectiveness, will help this Nation do just that.

With the passage of this bill, intact, with no crippling amendments or loopholes, the Congress now is very close to realizing the dream of those of us who have fought to stop the disgraceful conditions that have been allowed to develop in our oceans and rivers. I urge Members of the House and the Senate

to act as quickly as possible on this legislation, otherwise, we are all going to end up—those of us left alive—living on one cosmic, putrid garbage pile.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 9727, the ocean dumping bill. I was an original sponsor of this measure and closely followed it through the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, of which I am a member.

This act must be regarded as a major step forward in the protection of our environment. It is designed to regulate the now unrestricted dumping of wastes and pollutants into our oceans.

The people of Mississippi, and of the South generally, have not had the tremendous pollution problems affecting other sections of the country. The chief reason, of course, is that we simply have not had the heavy concentration of people and industry as other sections. Now, however, our cities and industries are rapidly expanding and pollution is becoming a visible problem.

Mr. Chairman, our environment is our livelihood—our rivers, oceans, air, land and resources give us everything we have. The measure before us today will be a great step forward in protecting one particular area—the oceans.

This measure strikes a reasonable balance between the need for environmental protection and the need for economic progress in a way that all future measures should follow.

We Mississippians should be thankful that we do not now have tremendous pollution problems and we must take the necessary and reasonable steps, as here in the ocean dumping bill, to protect this valuable asset in a way that will promote the industrial and economic growth for everyone's benefit.

Accordingly, I urge every member of this body to vote for the overwhelming passage of this most necessary and worthwhile measure.

Mr. HILLIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to go on record for Indiana's Fifth Congressional District as a staunch supporter of this long-overdue legislation to protect our Nation's oceans and waterways from unrestricted dumping. Indiana has long been a leader in the environmental protection field and has expressed its concern through good strong legislation. And then we gave the Nation Bill Ruckelshaus to help alert the Nation to its environmental problems and help it eliminate those problems as rapidly as possible.

Legislation like this marine protection act is an absolute necessity if we are to follow through on our cries for environmental cleanup. It's a simple case of putting our money and conviction where our mouths are. If we want men like Bill Ruckelshaus to carry a strong stick, let's give them the strongest hickory rod we can find.

This bill would regulate dumping of all waste materials into our Nation's waters and prohibit dumping of materials such as chemical or biological warfare materials as well as high-level radioactive wastes.

This legislation would also authorize research to monitor dumping activities which the Government does permit, as well as authorize research into the long-

range effects of pollution and the careless muddling of man into our ocean ecosystems. This type of activity is a must if we are to discover the practical limits to which we can dump wastes into our waters—in the long run, research like this can save us millions of dollars in pollution control costs as well as possibly save the lives of us all.

In a poll recently conducted in my district, more than 50 percent of the respondents indicated they would not mind paying higher taxes to fund effective pollution control measures. Since we in Indiana are known for being tight with our money, I think this is saying a great deal. I believe it is indicative of a great concern throughout the Nation that we act now before the consequences become far more costly.

In light of this type of concern, can we do otherwise than give our support to legislation such as this? I think not. Thank you.

Mr. HANLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 9727, a bill designed to regulate the wanton dumping of pollutants into our Nation's lakes, rivers, and ocean coastlines.

Tragically, it has been only within the past few years that Americans have awakened to the fact that man is needlessly destroying the natural balance between species which has, for centuries, allowed countless forms of life to live together in relative harmony. For years, Americans have been content to sit idly by and let Providence take care of the Nation's waste disposal problems. But finally man has learned that neither Providence nor nature can solve all the problems of waste disposal—that the lakes and oceans of the world can only absorb so much waste, and no more.

The recent discovery that many swordfish and other seafoods taken from our coastal waters contain large quantities of mercury has dramatized the effects of pollution. It has shown us that we may soon approach that point where even the vast oceans can no longer absorb our waste—that point where the thin thread, that holds the balance of nature in place, is cut. And animals begin to die. And species disappear.

Luckily few species have disappeared although some have. However, many species have been contaminated with filth and disease, making them inedible.

Man's last reservoir of food, the oceans, is being destroyed. Man's food supply is diminished. This is a sad circumstance for man whose population is rapidly increasing.

The oil spillage catastrophe in Santa Barbara, Calif., and the death of part of the ocean, known as the New York Bight, are two examples of the events that have demonstrated the dire necessity for legislation like the bill we have before us today.

The purpose of H.R. 9727 is to control the unregulated dumping of material into the oceans, coastal and other waters which endangers human health and welfare, and destroys the ecological systems of the world. To this end Congress would give the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Secretary of the Army, the power to issue per-

mits for ocean dumping only under the direct circumstances. The bill provides stiff penalties for persons who dump material into waters without a permit. The bill also terminates the foolish process of casting radiological, chemical, and biological warfare agents into the ocean. I wholeheartedly approve of these provisions.

It is obvious that man cannot go on forever using our oceans and other waterways simultaneously as a food source and a garbage dump. H.R. 9727 seeks to clear up this ambiguity. I strongly recommend the passage of H.R. 9727.

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Chairman, by taking favorable action today on the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act, we have a chance to stem the tide of pollution in our oceans. We have an opportunity to stop the environmental cancer before it becomes terminal.

The legislation before us today is the result of the efforts of many of our colleagues who recognized a danger and sought the legislative means to deal with it. Particularly, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and its distinguished Chairman EDWARD GARMATZ deserve much credit for the priority and attention which they have given to this issue.

Our colleague JOHN DINGELL, who chairs the Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife Conservation, was instrumental in bringing public attention and focus on the problem through the important hearings which he conducted. The product of his efforts is the bill before us, and it reflects his excellent understanding of this issue.

I am proud to be one of the sponsors of the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act. It incorporates proposals which I made last year when this country found itself in the untenable position of having tons of a lethal chemical in a highly volatile condition with the ocean as the least objectionable place to get rid of it.

That emergency situation demonstrated that we had virtually no national policy or means of control for ocean dumping, and we had to stand by and watch the Army dump nerve gas into the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida.

Since then there have been some encouraging developments. This bill is certainly one of them, as is the recent announcement by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird that no more military chemicals or munitions will be dumped into the ocean.

But the evidence of the ubiquity of the problem demands our immediate attention to the need for comprehensive policy and control. The concept of the sea as an infinite source of waste absorption must be laid to rest before the disruption in the life cycle of this planet lays the human race to rest.

Already scientists have declared that the amount of tar—a residue from oil spills—on the surface of the ocean equals the amount of its surface sea life.

The presence of mercury, lead, DDT, and pesticides is increasing dangerously in our oceans and sea life. It has been shown that the presence of these agents

in the ocean inhibits the ability of diatoms to produce oxygen. The world's supply of oxygen comes mainly from the photosynthetic activity of these tiny diatoms.

Dr. Jacques Cousteau, the famed oceanologist, who has traveled nearly 155,000 miles in the last 3 years exploring the oceans of the world, recently concluded:

The oceans are in danger of dying. The pollution is general.

The need for strict regulation of ocean dumping and the prohibition of environmentally harmful dumping is therefore urgent, and the time is short.

The Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act would offer that regulation and control by requiring the approval of the Environmental Protection Agency before any material could be transported from the United States for the purpose of dumping in ocean, coastal, and other waters. It would provide stiff penalties and fines for any violations of the act.

The legislation would also authorize the Secretary of State to seek effective international action and cooperation through the United Nations to insure the protection of the marine environment by all nations.

Recently the United Nations Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, meeting in London, adopted a U.S. resolution calling for an end to willful ocean dumping and accidental spills by 1975, if possible, but certainly by the end of the decade. This is a positive step, but I fear we cannot afford the luxury of waiting until 1980, or even 1975.

Mr. Chairman, the time for action is now. The Council on Environmental Quality's Report on Ocean Dumping states:

The nation has an opportunity unique in history—the opportunity to act to prevent an environmental problem which would otherwise grow to a great magnitude. In the past, we have failed to recognize problems and to take corrective action before they became serious. The resulting signs of environmental degradation are all around us, and remedial actions heavily tax our resources. This is clearly the time for a conscious national decision to control ocean dumping.

I hope our colleagues agree by giving their support to the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Mr. HARRINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in reluctant support of H.R. 9727, the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act.

One of our greatest resources is our oceans, but as President Nixon stated in April 1970:

About 48 million tons of dredging, sludge, and other materials are annually dumped off the coastlands of the United States.

We are hearing more and more about the incredible value of our oceans. We hear that our food supply may eventually come in greater proportion from the ocean than from the land. Untapped mineral resources are within these waters. As a source of oxygen and through its interaction with terrestrial ecosystems, a healthy ocean may well have

critical importance for the survival of the human species.

The legislation before the House today is badly needed. We have never before had the opportunity to vote on a bill to control ocean pollution. But it is sad that on our first opportunity to vote on this critical matter, we don't solve the problem once and for all.

The bill before us contains many excellent provisions, particularly those applying to research and marine sanctuaries. But the language of the legislation states that the Administrator of EPA may issue permits for ocean dumping if he determines that such an action will not—

Unreasonably degrade or endanger human health, welfare, or amenities, or the marine environment, ecological systems, or economic potentialities.

How does one define "unreasonably." The problem with all of our pollution legislation is that it is difficult to enforce, and it is difficult to enforce because of the imprecision of the basic guidelines.

H.R. 805, which I introduced with 70 cosponsors earlier this year, would have specifically prohibited the dumping of any material which would damage the environment. Environment by its definition, in my opinion, includes human health. That should be our standard today.

My bill would also have put the burden of proof on the dumper to demonstrate that what he is dumping will not harm the environment. The right to a decent environment is as basic as the right to life and liberty, for without a decent environment we can have neither. Therefore, it is the obligation of the people and the Government to protect that right—and the dumper has as great an obligation to protect the environment as the Government.

Although H.R. 9727 contains neither provision, it will certainly improve the conditions of our oceans by establishing some regulations where we have none now. In fact this legislation has a great resemblance to the Refuse Act, perhaps the strongest tool we have today to fight water pollution.

Title I of this legislation authorizes the Administrator of EPA to issue permits for the transportation and dumping of material into the oceans, coastal and other waters upon a determination that such dumping would not unreasonably harm the environment or human health. It requires the Administrator to establish criteria for evaluating permit applications which would take into account the effect on the marine environment and human welfare and an evaluation of alternative locations and methods of disposal.

The Refuse Act requires the Corps of Engineers to issue permits for effluent discharges from industry. The concept of issuance of permits to dump or discharge is a good one.

H.R. 9727 would also allow any persons giving information leading to conviction under the act to be paid part of the criminal fines, subject to an overall limitation of \$2,500 per offense. This is similar to a provision in the Refuse Act allowing individual citizens to receive

half the fine as a reward for information leading to the conviction of a polluter.

The provision of citizen action in this bill is excellent and I applaud the actions of the committee in including such a provision in the bill. The general public feeling is that government is unresponsive and that the individual is powerless to affect his environment. That is not the case when legislation such as this is enacted. I would like to see, however, a clear provision that if the EPA fails to act within a 60- or 90-day period on information supplied by the citizen, the citizen has the right to sue for action.

Title II of the act is vitally needed. It would require extensive monitoring and research on the effects of ocean dumping activities permitted under title I. It also authorizes the Director of the National Science Foundation to undertake a comprehensive program of research on the global and long-range effects of man-induced changes to ocean ecosystems. These studies are essential. Our knowledge of the consequences of our actions in ocean dumping is very slight.

As Dr. Max Blumer, senior scientist at Woods Hole, notes:

The marine food web is so involved and the biochemical processes necessary for the survival of every species are so complex that it is virtually impossible to foresee which species might be damaged by a certain persistent chemical. The award of the Nobel Prize to the discoverer of the insecticide DDT illustrates our ignorance in this area. Lacking sufficient foresight we need to be much more cautious in the use of persistent chemicals lest we disrupt inadvertently processes in the sea upon which our survival may depend.

Title III of the bill is an excellent piece of legislation. It will require that marine sanctuaries be established "for the purpose of preserving or restoring—for their conservation, recreational, ecological, or esthetic values" in areas of the oceans, coastal waters and Great Lakes. These sanctuaries will immediately preserve vital areas of our coastline from further damage. My only reservation is that we may be drastically underfunding both titles II and III. Land is expensive, and I am not at all sure that \$10 million per year is sufficient, nor am I confident that ecological research can be carried on well for only \$2 million per year. I would urge, however, that these funds be fully appropriated. One major problem with all pollution legislation is the fact that appropriations almost never equal authorizations. We cannot afford to gamble with our future by being so pennypinch-ing that we lose all of our natural resources.

Mr. Chairman, the bill before us today is a good start toward controlling the pollution of our oceans. I will vote for the legislation but I am hopeful that more stringent standards will be set in the future.

Mr. LENNON. Mr. Chairman, subsection (e) of section 202, as amended, instructs the research agency, which will be NOAA, to utilize to the extent feasible: by contract or other agreement, the personnel, services, and facilities of other Federal departments and agencies. As originally drawn, this subsection awarded this program to the National Science Foundation, with the understanding that

it would cooperate, to whatever extent seemed called for, with other agencies with similar or tangential research programs, such as NOAA, the Smithsonian Institution, EPA and others. Now that it has been decided that this research program should be given to NOAA, it recognizes that NOAA may well have some inhouse capabilities for carrying out this research, and that to that extent, it would be unnecessary and undesirable for NOAA to contract elsewhere. This is entirely consistent with the purposes of this subsection: it was designed to encourage the most efficient possible use of the Government's resources. If, for example, the Smithsonian Institution were carrying out a similar or identical program that would permit the addition of extra experiments to carry out the purposes of this section, then we would expect that NOAA would contract for this to be done, rather than mounting a separate and expensive research program of its own. Equally clearly, if NOAA were carrying out a program of research under other authority which could, with little expense and effort, be adapted to the purposes of section 202, it would be absurd for it to contract with another agency, inside or outside the Government, to have this research performed.

As was stated in the report on this bill, the purpose of this subsection was to instruct the research agency to review and coordinate its work with other ongoing research programs, with a view to finding the "holes" that may exist in these programs as they relate to the long-range ecological and environmental problems that are foreseeable, if one only looks for them. That purpose is in no way changed by the substitution of research agencies.

I submit a list of questions and answers to clarify certain points on the bill:

TITLE I

Q. What is the purpose of this title?

A. The purpose of the bill, and particularly of Title I, is as outlined in Section 2, to regulate the dumping of all types of material into the oceans, coastal and other waters and to prevent completely or, where that is not possible, to severely limit the dumping of materials which could adversely affect those waters.

Q. How is the purpose of the bill achieved?

A. By totally banning certain materials such as biological, chemical or radiological warfare agents and high-level radioactive wastes, and to require permits for the dumping of materials covered. The permit system extends basically to the transportation from the United States for the purpose of dumping. In addition, it requires permits for dumping of materials, the source of which is outside the United States. The "dumping permit" aspect plugs a potential loophole in order to protect United States waters from outside sources. It is highly unlikely that any such dumping would be permitted. In addition to the regulation of transportation from the United States, the bill also extends the total ban on warfare agents and high-level radioactive wastes from sources outside the United States, where the United States Government is involved, and also requires a permit system (where the United States Government is involved) for the transportation of any other materials from sources outside the United States.

Q. What waters are covered by the bill?

A. The waters covered for the transportation permit aspect include the high seas, the

United States coastal waters, and United States internal waters as far inland as the tidal ebb and flow. For the dumping aspect, the waters covered are the United States internal waters inland to the tidal ebb and flow, the United States territorial sea, and the United States contiguous zone. In each case the Great Lakes are included.

Q. How can the United States regulate dumping in the contiguous zone which is outside United States jurisdiction?

A. The Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone (a part of the Law of the Sea Conventions 1958) recognizes the right of a coastal state to exercise control within the contiguous zone to prevent infringement of its customs, immigration, health or sanitation regulations within its territorial limits. This bill covers health and sanitation protection.

Q. What constitutes "dumping" under the bill?

A. The term "dumping" refers to a disposition or more specifically a disposal of material. There are two important exceptions as far as disposition is concerned. The term "dumping" does not cover the disposal of material from outfall structures where disposal from such structures is regulated under either the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or the Refuse Act of 1899. Secondly, "dumping" does not include the placement of construction materials nor the international placement of devices, if the placement of the device is for a purpose other than mere disposal, and provided the placement of the construction material or the device is otherwise regulated either by an appropriate Federal or State statute, or in the absence of statutes, as a part of an authorized Federal or State program. Finally, "dumping" does not include the deposit of oyster shells or other material for the purpose of developing, maintaining or harvesting fisheries resources, if the deposit of the oyster shells or other material is either regulated by appropriate statute or occurs as a part of an authorized Federal or State program.

Q. What are outfall structures?

A. The term "outfall structures" refers to identifiable, artificial, or artificially adapted natural discharge of effluence which are transmitted either from facilities located on shore or from artificial islands or other fixed structures located offshore. "Outfall structures" do not include the means of disposal of dredge material.

Q. What "material" is included in the coverage of the bill?

A. The material covered includes all matter of any kind or description, except for oil and for sewage from vessels, both of which are regulated under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Q. Does the bill cover areas outside the United States?

A. As far as the bill is concerned, the term "United States", as used in the bill, includes all of the states, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, the territories and possessions of the United States, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Other than the section regulating United States Government activities, the regulation of transportation under the bill is limited to "United States" as defined above.

Q. Is there a standard established under which permits are issued?

A. Yes. The standards for reviewing and evaluating permit applications are based upon criteria to be established by the Administrator which will take into account the need for the proposed dumping, its effect upon the area in which it is to take place, including the living resources and the marine ecosystem, as well as the permanence of those effects and the volume and concentration of the particular proposed dumping. The criteria also cover appropriate locations for the dumping and available alternative methods of disposal, including the availability of land based alternatives.

Q. How are permits handled?

A. The permit system is handled through the Secretary of the Army for dredged or fill material, and through the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for all other materials. When an application for a permit is received, the responsible officer reviews the application in accordance with the established criteria and requires the applicant to furnish such information as may be necessary to properly consider the application. If new questions are presented, or if the implications of granting or denying a permit are significant, or if there is a substantial public interest, the responsible official will hold a public hearing before reaching his determination as to whether a permit should be issued. Furthermore, the permit may be issued only after the permittee has shown that the proposed activity will not unreasonably degrade or endanger human health, welfare or amenities, or the marine environment involved.

Q. Who furnishes the information on which the Administrator or Secretary makes his determination?

A. The permit applicant is required to furnish all necessary information, and this information is a matter of public record, subject to public inspection through every stage of the evaluation, at such reasonable times and under such reasonable circumstances as the Administrator or Secretary of the Army may determine.

Q. How does the EPA-Army authority under the bill mesh?

A. The bill requires complete and continued consultation between the two responsible agencies to the extent that either has an interest in the activities of the other. For instance, the Secretary of the Army must consult with the Administrator in applying the criteria established by the Administrator and in considering the sites recommended by the Administrator. In addition, the Secretary is bound to comply with the "no dumping" sites designated by the Administrator, unless the Secretary finds that there is no economically feasible alternative reasonably available. Even in reaching this decision, the Secretary is required to consult with the Administrator. On the other hand, the Administrator in evaluating permit applications under his authority must consult with the Secretary, if the application has a potential adverse effect on navigation by creating underwater obstructions.

Q. What are the provisions for public participation under the Act?

A. First of all, the Act requires notice and opportunity for a hearing in reviewing any permit application. While a public hearing should not be necessary on each permit application, it is intended that public hearings will be held whenever any novel question is raised, whenever there are significant implications following from the granting or denial of the permit and whenever there is substantial public interest. In addition to the right to participate in the public hearing, interested citizens are granted specific authority for suits to enjoin violations of the law, regulations or issued permits when the responsible Federal officials are dilatory in acting. Finally, the bill provides for a "finder's fee" where reports of violation result in criminal fines. In such cases, the person or persons furnishing the information from which the conviction results are entitled to receive one-half the fine assessed, up to a maximum of \$2500 "reward". This "finder's fee" relates solely to criminal convictions and does not include participation in civil penalties assessed. It is similar to the provision in the Refuse Act of 1899 where the maximum participation is limited to \$1250 of a potential \$2500 fine.

Q. How is the Act to be enforced?

A. The responsibility for surveillance and enforcement lies in the Coast Guard. The

Act requires that a copy of every permit issued shall be furnished to the Coast Guard and an additional copy shall be posted on the vessel to be used for the permitted transportation. The Coast Guard will then be able to check the details of each permit by inspecting the vessels at the dock and will further, by patrol of vessels and aircraft, be enabled to ascertain that the terms of the permit are carried out. While the Coast Guard will be responsible for enforcement, the Administrator is given the complete responsibility for civil penalty assessment for violations, both of his own and of the Army permits. In addition, while the Act does not prohibit referral directly to the United States Attorney, it is intended that the Department of Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency consult closely when criminal prosecutions are recommended.

Q. What are the penalties under the Act?

A. The penalties involve civil penalties up to \$50,000 for each violation of the Act, or of the regulations, or of the permit specifications. They are assessed by the Administrator only after notice to the offending party and an opportunity to be heard by the Administrator. If after the penalty assessment is made, additional facts or information become available, the Administrator is authorized to remit entirely or to mitigate, that is, reduce, the amount of the penalty. When necessary, the matter may later be referred to the Department of Justice for appropriate collection procedures. In addition to, or in lieu of, the civil penalty, the matter may be handled through criminal prosecution, when the Act or omission which constitutes the violation is knowingly performed or omitted. In such cases to be handled by the Department of Justice, the maximum fine involved is \$50,000 for each violation, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Q. To whom do the penalties apply?

A. The penalties apply to any person who violates the Act. Included within the definition of "person" are all private persons or entities, or officers, employees, agents, departments, agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government, of any state or local unit of Government, and of any foreign Government.

Q. What is the effect of this proposed legislation on other laws dealing with the general subject matter of refuse disposal?

A. This law supersedes all other laws pertaining to any activity regulated under Title I, and after the effective date of this Title no permit or other authorization will have any legal validity to the extent that it purports to cover any activity regulated under this Title. For that reason, the Act repeals the so-called Harbor Protection Act relating to New York, Hampton Roads, and Baltimore. The Act does not affect the Refuse Act as it applies to inland waters and streams above the point of tidal ebb and flow.

Q. What is the anticipated cost of this Title?

A. The actual cost of permit processing and enforcement will vary according to the number of permit applications. It is estimated that the cost of Title I during fiscal year 1972 will be \$3.6 million, that these costs will rise to \$5.5 million in fiscal year 1973, \$5.9 million in fiscal year 1974, and thereafter it should gradually decrease as the need for dumping in the ocean decreases.

TITLE II

Q. Why is this title included in the bill?

A. In order to appropriately administer Title I, it is mandatory that monitoring information be available to all agencies involved as to the specific effects of dumping materials in the oceans, coastal and other waters. While various research authorities already exist, it was felt important, from an evaluation standpoint, to specifically point to the needs of this particular research and not to rely on its development as part of other research programs.

Q. How is it to be handled?

A. The bill provides for the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to coordinate with the Coast Guard and the EPA for the short term effects of dumping. It also provides for basic long term evaluation of pollution on the total ocean system to be under the research responsibility of the EPA.

Q. What is the cost of Title II?

A. It is estimated that the initial cost of these two research programs will be in the order of \$1 million each for the present and the two following fiscal years. After some experience and review, a more specific decision on research needs can be reached.

TITLE III

Q. Why is Title III included in this bill?

A. While from a dumping viewpoint, the protection of specific areas could be accomplished through the permit system, this title provides for a complementary scheme to extend other protections to specific areas which need preservation or restoration by providing a process through which rational choices as to competing uses of those areas may be made.

Q. Why is the Secretary of Commerce given the sanctuary designation responsibility?

A. The Secretary of Commerce is given the designation responsibility in order to carry out his basic responsibility in connection with the living resources of the sea. Several departments have interests involved and it is expected that a close coordination process will reflect the needs and views of the Departments of Defense, Interior, and Transportation, as well as interests of the EPA.

Q. How are State interests involved in connection with marine sanctuary designation?

A. In relation to marine sanctuaries which include waters lying within a State or lying above recognized State interests in the subsoil and seabed, the Act provides for close consultation with the State involved and, in fact, limits the application of marine sanctuary designation involving State waters to the concurrence of the Governor of the State involved. This provision adequately protects the rights of the State, particularly in regard to the exploitation of mineral resources recognized as appertaining to the States under the Submerged Lands Act.

Q. Does the public have any input into the sanctuary designations?

A. Yes. Before a marine sanctuary may be designated, the Secretary must hold public hearings in the coastal area which would be most directly affected by the designation for the purpose of receiving and giving proper consideration to the views of all interested parties, including private organizations and citizens.

Q. What is the effect of a marine sanctuary designation for waters outside of United States jurisdictional limits?

A. As to United States citizens, the designation of a marine sanctuary and the regulations pertaining to it will be completely binding. As to foreign citizens, the United States has jurisdiction over the living resources and the mineral resources out to 12 miles from the coast. Therefore, foreign citizens may not exploit any resources within that contiguous zone. As to marine sanctuaries beyond the contiguous zone, the United States regulations would be binding on foreign citizens only to the extent that they prevented the exploitation of the resources of the Outer Continental Shelf, including mineral resources and other resources of the seabed. The extent that foreign citizens would otherwise be bound to follow regulations relating to sanctuaries beyond the contiguous zone would be dependent upon reaching agreements with the foreign nation involved.

Q. What will be the effect of a marine sanctuary designation on recognized inter-

national principles involving freedom of the seas?

A. The designation of a marine sanctuary does not change the United States position in its international relationships. Therefore, the marine sanctuaries cannot infringe upon the normal rights of innocent passage in territorial waters, the rights of navigation through international straits, or the freedom of navigation outside of territorial limits, nor of the rights involving freedom of fishing outside the contiguous fisheries zone. In addition to innocent passage, the right of aircraft flying over is not affected by this bill.

Q. Should Title III contain specific restrictions on industrial development or oil exploitation while areas are under study for sanctuary designation?

A. No. In view of the fact that the study might well extend over a long period of time and might not, in fact, result in a sanctuary designation, premature restrictions either as to industrial development within the area or as to oil exploitation would be undesirable. In the coordination process, it is anticipated that persons interested in all potential activities in the area would be put on notice of the study and some degree of restraint would obviously follow. This should be sufficient, under the circumstances.

Q. Should the Secretary in his certification procedure be restrained from at any time certifying oil exploitation as being consistent with the sanctuary designation?

A. No. There are several purposes for which a sanctuary may be designated. These include conservation, recreation, ecology and esthetics, any one, or combination of which require preservation or restoration. While in most cases oil exploitation activities would probably be inconsistent with the purpose of the sanctuary and, therefore, could not be certified under present language as consistent, there might be some instances where this would not necessarily be the case. For instance, if an area were designated as a sanctuary for the purpose of closing it to fishing during certain critical spawning periods, it might not be necessary to terminate oil exploitation in the area. Therefore, to automatically forbid oil exploitation in any sanctuary no matter whether it really violated the purposes of the sanctuary, would be inconsistent with the purposes of the Act and would remove from the Secretary the desirable flexibility now provided.

Q. What will be the cost of Title III?

A. The cost of Title III will depend upon the number of sanctuaries designated which involve acquisition costs of property, interest not held by the Federal Government. The bill authorizes a maximum of \$10 million for the present and the two succeeding fiscal years. A more definitive evaluation will be reached after the program goes into effect.

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Chairman, it is in the cause of National and State interest that I rise to support the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1971—H.R. 9727. This bill would provide a national policy to regulate the dumping of material into the oceans and coastal waters in order to protect human health, the marine environment, ecological systems, and the economic potentialities of our surrounding waters.

The seas have been overexploited as dumping areas for man's unwanted refuse—raw sewage, dangerous chemicals, radioactive wastes, crude oil from tankers, fuel oil from bunkers, overaged explosives, detergents, pesticides, obsolete war gases—all the leftovers of industry. For too long, such refuse has been considered safely out of the way once it has been consigned to an ocean disposal.

We are appalled when we hear that industrial and chemical wastes have aged Lake Erie by 1,000 years in a decade, that an area of New York Harbor called the New York Bight is essentially a "Dead Sea," and that the crew of the *Ra*, Thor Heyerdahl's papyrus raft, could not even wash their toothbrushes in the mid-Atlantic because the water was too filthy. In addition, it is alarming to think of the possible marine life destruction from chemical and industrial wastes that pour without ceasing from river mouths.

Mr. Chairman, in the fall of 1970, the Council on Environmental Quality provided an initial appraisal of U.S. dumping practices in its report, "Ocean Dumping—A National Policy."

This report delineated several priorities which had to be addressed. They included: First, a ban on unregulated ocean dumping of all materials; second, strictly limiting ocean disposal of materials harmful to the marine environment; third, instituting a permit program for ocean dumping under control of the Environmental Protection Agency; fourth, giving priority to preserving the most biologically active portions of the marine environment; and, fifth, instituting a research program to increase our knowledge of waste materials in marine ecosystems.

The President also recognized this important environmental problem when he urged Congress on February 10, 1971 to implement legislation based on the recommendations of the Council report.

Mr. Chairman, the people of Maryland, a coastal State with a long established dependence and interest in the beauty, the recreational facilities, and the economic value of its many inlets, rivers, and the Chesapeake Bay, have a special desire to keep our Nation's coastal waters healthy, safe, productive, and scenically attractive. Likewise, the Potomac River, as a part of Maryland's waters, has become a critical concern because of its utter degradation by pollutants. As long ago as 1959 I joined the Citizens for a Clean Potomac in order to do my part for preserving the quality of the river. Since that time I have continually supported legislation to combat the problems of environmental pollution.

On February 25, 1971, I joined numerous other of our colleagues when I cosponsored H.R. 5050, to regulate the discharge of wastes in territorial and international waters. H.R. 5050 is similar in many respects to the legislation before us today.

H.R. 9727, the clean bill which emerged from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries after extensive work in hearings and executive sessions will provide the first corrective legislation to prevent the great natural resources afforded by the oceans and the coastal waters from further deteriorating due to unregulated dumping. It is urgently needed now.

This legislation would set up a long overdue system of mandatory permits for dumping of materials to be issued by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. It would prohibit the

dumping of certain highly toxic substances.

Second, the bill would provide for comprehensive research on ocean dumping in order to find out the short- and long-term effects of ocean dumping, a problem which will affect the decisions of the EPA Administrator.

Lastly, the bill will make it possible to designate as marine sanctuaries certain areas of our oceans, coastal waters, and Great Lakes in order to preserve or restore their conservation, recreational, ecological, and esthetic value.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, we have an opportunity to remedy a situation which affects our well-being at the local, State, National and international levels. Speaking provincially for the children who learn to swim at our beaches and globally for the possible consequences to our entire ecosystem, it behooves the Congress to pass this legislation for the good of all.

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to express my strong support for H.R. 9727 as reported out of committee.

Representing a district with shores on both the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, I am keenly aware of the importance of world oceans as our last and greatest untapped natural and scenic resource. To thoughtlessly despoil these vast waters which will provide such a rich return to this and future generations would be the height of folly.

Already we hear warnings from those who love the sea and work on it for a living that irreparable damage has been done through careless disregard for the environmental impact of our actions. Too long the oceans have been treated as an open sewer for all manner of human, chemical, and atomic wastes. These practices must stop, and H.R. 9727 represents an important step in this direction.

It would be my hope that in the years ahead the United States and other nations will build on these foundations and develop an effective program of ocean conservation which, in the end, will preserve this magnificent legacy for all mankind.

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Chairman, strengthening Federal laws and regulations to control the dumping of materials in the oceans, coastal waters, and navigable streams is certainly laudable and long overdue.

However, the bill, H.R. 9727 goes far beyond policing of our waterways, safeguarding the health of our people, and protecting our ecology. By its own phraseology, the bill preempts all State boundaries and is violative of our Federal system of jurisdictions and States rights. I am firmly convinced that the same regulations and safeguards could be enacted without raping the prerogatives of our States and without further concentration of dictatorial powers in another Washington bureaucracy.

In fact, we could expect more cooperation and more effective enforcement by giving the States a greater role and responsibility in their own waterways and seashores.

In addition to the bill laying the

groundwork for another Federal power grab, we are asked in section 109 to authorize the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of EPA, to enter into international agreements and proposals with the United Nations and other competent international organizations to support the policy of this act.

Many people in my State are already aggrieved at the moratorium on offshore leasing which has been blamed on oil leaks and pollution problems. Many are suspicious that the excuses are but a subterfuge for the seabed treaty and other international deals to turn control of the continental slope or tidelands area over to the jurisdiction of the United Nations, for the purpose of leasing the subterranean oil-drilling rights with the revenues going to the United Nations and not to the State of Louisiana where it is dedicated to public education, or even to the U.S. Government. Pollution control, clean waters, and natural beauty are commendable, but to use such desirable goals to cover up destruction of our Federal system and international handouts is a completely different matter.

And what is a marine sanctuary, under title 3, and what will be the effect of the mineral rights and oil deposits underlying these areas which we are asked to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to confiscate in the name of conservation, recreation, ecology, or esthetic values?

I fear that riding the crest of the pollution fad, H.R. 9727 conveys too much power and control in areas which we are forbidden to enter. No one in this body knows or can appreciate the full extent of the powers herein being sought, let alone the cost of the new projects.

Because I hold serious reservations, I must cast my people's vote "no."

I include a resolution from the city of Houma, La., in the RECORD at this point:

RESOLUTION

Whereas the City of Houma, a municipal corporation of the State of Louisiana, is keenly interested in the petroleum industry and all other related industries, and;

Whereas the oil industry is an integral part of the City of Houma as well as the State of Louisiana, and;

Whereas it has come to the City's attention that proposals are now being made to place the Continental Slope, or Tidelands area, under the jurisdiction of the United Nations for leasing purposes, and;

Whereas a large portion of this area is off of the coast of Louisiana and many of the oil related industries have operations in Houma and the State of Louisiana, and;

Whereas the oil industries of the United States, Louisiana, and the City of Houma have expended considerable funds in developing techniques to produce oil from depths off the Louisiana coast and the entire coast of the Gulf of Mexico at depths exceeding two thousand (2,000') feet, and;

Whereas the President of the United States has proposed that the United Nations would control the leasing of areas beyond the depth of six hundred (600') feet off of the Gulf coast and the proceeds of said leases would be given to certain developing nations, and;

Whereas the United States, the State of Louisiana, and the City of Houma have many priority needs and the proceeds from the Tidelands leases could be used to enhance and develop the economy, living conditions and general welfare in certain underdeveloped

areas of the United States, and the State of Louisiana, which are in fact economically debilitated, and;

Whereas the United States as a world power should claim and control the Continental Slope, and the full limit of United States jurisdiction should be utilized in order to benefit this country, its states and its citizens;

Therefore be it resolved by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Houma that the City of Houma is opposed to the proposal that the Continental Slope from the depth of six hundred (600') feet to two thousand (2,000') feet be placed under the jurisdiction of the United Nations and the funds given to "developing nations" as the United States, its states and citizens have many severe problems which could be ameliorated by the use of these funds and these funds could promote the general welfare, safety and general well being of the citizens of the United States which have too often been neglected because of the misguided altruism of our national leaders.

The foregoing resolution having been read, offered and seconded was voted upon as follows:

Yeas: Aldermen Eschete, Lusco, Schexnayder, Use' and Wiemann.

Nays: None.

Approved and adopted: August 24, 1971.

Attest:

CHARLES H. DAVIDSON,
Mayor.
ROBERT F. BOURG,
City Clerk.

Certified to be a true copy of resolution unanimously offered, seconded and adopted at a special meeting of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Houma, Louisiana, held August 24, 1971.

ROBERT F. BOURG,
City Clerk.

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I would like, first, to compliment the committee for its hard work on this bill.

I intend to vote for this bill. It is not as strong a measure as I would like to see. However, I am confident that under the circumstances it is the best that I can expect at this time. Coming from that area of the United States, mainly the 150 miles of Atlantic seaboard that New Jersey has, I come from an area where approximately 70 percent of all dumping takes place from the metropolitan areas of New York and Pennsylvania. Only 6 miles from where I live in Cape May, N.J., we have an area already condemned for the taking of fish and shellfish, because the bottom of the sea at that point is contaminated, and certainly nothing taken from that area can be eaten by human beings. This particular area has been used by the city of Philadelphia for more than a decade for the purpose of dumping its sewerage.

We have some agreements working at the present time which will perhaps end this in the near future. One of the cities that dumped in that area has already found another way to dispose of its waste. Of course, we are hopeful that Philadelphia will reach that point pretty soon.

At any rate, we have very serious things happening on a daily basis. It recently came to light, about 6 months ago, that a large chemical company outside of Philadelphia had gone bankrupt and had allowed to be created a situation where they were going to have dumped from the banks of the Delaware River about 300,000 gallons of toxic fluid, which they

were going to have dumped off the New Jersey coast.

We had a very serious jurisdictional problem there and I think we are going to have one even after this bill is passed. However, the bill will help to some extent.

They were going to dump this particular toxic fluid only about 20 miles from where I live. There was no question, even by their admission, that the fluid was toxic. The only thing I could do as an individual or as a Member of this body was to commence a suit in the U.S. district court to get a restraining order against their doing the dumping. Such a restraining order did issue.

Now we have quite a few questions. How far that court would have gone if we had gone to the full limit of a trial I do not know. I have a serious doubt that I could have won that particular action on the issue itself, because we do not have jurisdiction outside the 3-mile limit at the present time in my opinion. Some people think we have jurisdiction 12 miles out. I do not agree with them—not for this purpose—but even if we did, that would not have been the answer to this case, in which we would have seen 300,000 gallons of toxic fluid dumped 12 miles off the coast, which is 8 miles outside the 12-mile limit people think we have.

At any rate, by agreement, the State of Pennsylvania as well as the other parties involved, agreed that they would take this particular fluid to a point which the New Jersey biologists for marine life would say was a safe place for the dumping, and they agreed on coordinates 100 miles off the New Jersey coast, past the Continental Shelf, where there was 8,000 feet of water.

We had a second case only 5 months ago, where again I was the plaintiff in the U.S. district court. This action was to prohibit the dumping of 60 tons of arsenic in the Atlantic Ocean. It was going to be dumped off the coast of New Jersey—not any other State. At the present time we have no laws to stop that kind of dumping in my opinion, because it was still going to be at sea, and it was going to be under a method where I do not think we have jurisdiction at the present time.

The strongest point in this whole bill, as I see it, is the section that pertains to the issuance of permits, which I think is strong, which I think is good, and I am confident it is the only way we can get jurisdiction. Because of this section, I propose to vote for the bill. Under this section in the two cases to which I referred, the Secretary would not issue a permit for the loading of this kind of substance.

If the Secretary named in this bill, which is the Secretary of the Army, refused to issue a permit, then the ships would not be even loaded.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlemen from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. MOSHER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Chairman, this particular bill would have great force and would give for the first time jurisdiction

to the U.S. district court to stop this kind of promiscuous dumping at sea.

I have an amendment I propose to offer at another time, when it is time for consideration of amendments, which pertains to the rights of States likewise to have some legislation in this field. I believe this is important. I agree with the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. DU PONT) when he says we should not have conflicting jurisdictions. I do not believe we will. Section 106, paragraph (d), I believe, should be deleted because it preempts from any State the right to make any law which would affect dumping in the ocean.

At my insistence my own State, the State of New Jersey, did adopt a bill which I introduced in this House in January of this year, as a matter of State law. I believe that is necessary, because that bill gives to the State of New Jersey a right which I consider every State should have, to guard over what is being loaded in the ports of New Jersey aboard ships, which is going to be taken from those ports and is going to be dumped off the coasts somewhere.

I believe this gives a tighter requirement, and tight requirements we must have in this field.

At any rate, whether the amendment is agreed to or not, I still think this is a good bill. I propose to vote for it. I urge the House to vote for it. It is one of the major pieces of legislation introduced this year.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. PIKE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9727) to regulate the dumping of material in the oceans, coastal, and other waters, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 554, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

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

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute? If not, the question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. HALL

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I offered a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HALL. I am in my present form, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HALL moves to recommit the bill H.R. 9727 to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

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

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

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 305, nays 3, not voting 125, as follows:

[Roll No. 251]

YEAS—305

Abbott	Cotter	Gude
Abourezk	Coughlin	Hagan
Adams	Crane	Halpern
Addabbo	Daniel, Va.	Hammer-
Alexander	Daniels, N.J.	schmidt
Anderson,	Danielson	Hanley
Calif.	Davis, Ga.	Hanna
Anderson, Ill.	Davis, Wis.	Harrington
Andrews, Ala.	de la Garza	Harsha
Annunzio	Dellenback	Harvey
Archer	Dellums	Hastings
Arends	Denholm	Hathaway
Ashley	Dennis	Hays
Aspin	Dent	Hechler, W. Va.
Badillo	Dickinson	Helstoski
Baker	Dingell	Henderson
Barrett	Donohue	Hicks, Mass.
Begich	Dorn	Hicks, Wash.
Belcher	Dow	Hillis
Bennett	Dowdy	Hogan
Bergland	Downing	Howard
Bevill	Dulski	Hull
Blaggi	Duncan	Hungate
Biester	du Pont	Hunt
Bingham	Dwyer	Hutchinson
Blanton	Edwards, Ala.	Jacobs
Boggs	Edwards, Calif.	Johnson, Calif.
Boland	Ellberg	Johnson, Pa.
Bolling	Erlenborn	Jonas
Bow	Esch	Jones, N.C.
Brademas	Evans, Colo.	Jones, Tenn.
Brasco	Fascell	Karth
Brinkley	Findley	Kastenmeier
Brooks	Fish	Kazen
Broomfield	Fisher	Keating
Brotzman	Flowers	Keith
Brown, Ohio	Flynt	Kemp
Broyhill, N.C.	Foley	King
Broyhill, Va.	Ford, Gerald R.	Kluczynski
Buchanan	Ford,	Kuykendall
Burke, Fla.	William D.	Kyl
Burke, Mass.	Forsythe	Kyros
Burlison, Tex.	Fountain	Latta
Burlison, Mo.	Frelinghuysen	Leggett
Burton	Frenzel	Lennon
Byrne, Pa.	Frey	Lent
Byrnes, Wis.	Fulton, Pa.	Link
Byron	Galifianakis	Lloyd
Cabell	Gallagher	Long, Md.
Chamberlain	Garmatz	McClure
Chappell	Gaydos	McCollister
Clausen,	Gettys	McCormack
Don H.	Glaime	McDade
Clawson, Del.	Gibbons	McDonald,
Clay	Gonzalez	Mich.
Cleveland	Goodling	McFall
Collier	Gray	McKay
Collins, Ill.	Green, Pa.	McKevitt
Collins, Tex.	Griffin	McMillan
Conable	Griffiths	Madden
Conte	Grover	Mahon

Mailliard	Preyer, N.C.	Steed
Mann	Price, Tex.	Steele
Mathias, Calif.	Pryor, Ark.	Steiger, Ariz.
Mathis, Ga.	Pucinski	Steiger, Wis.
Matsunaga	Purcell	Stokes
Mazzoli	Quile	Stratton
Meeds	Randall	Stuckey
Metcalfe	Rangel	Taylor
Mikva	Reid, N.Y.	Teague, Calif.
Miller, Calif.	Reuss	Terry
Miller, Ohio	Rhodes	Thompson, Ga.
Mills, Ark.	Roberts	Thompson, N.J.
Mills, Md.	Robinson, Va.	Thomson, Wis.
Minish	Robison, N.Y.	Udall
Mink	Rodino	Ullman
Mitchell	Roe	Van Deerlin
Mizell	Rogers	Vanik
Mollohan	Roncalio	Veysey
Montgomery	Rooney, Pa.	Vigorito
Mosher	Rosenthal	Waggonner
Moss	Roybal	Waldie
Murphy, N.Y.	Ruth	Wampler
Myers	Ryan	Ware
Natcher	Sandman	Watts
Nedzi	Sarbanes	Whalen
Nelsen	Satterfield	Whalley
Nix	Scherle	White
Obey	Schmitz	Whitehurst
O'Hara	Schneebell	Whitten
O'Konski	Scott	Widnall
O'Neill	Seiberling	Williams
Passman	Shoup	Winn
Patten	Shriver	Wright
Pelly	Sikes	Wyatt
Pepper	Skubitz	Wylder
Perkins	Smith, Calif.	Wylie
Pettis	Smith, N.Y.	Wyman
Peyster	Spence	Yates
Pickle	Stafford	Young, Fla.
Pike	Stanton,	Young, Tex.
Poage	J. William	Zablocki
Podell	Stanton,	Zion
Poff	James V.	Zwach

NAYS—3

Aspinall	Hall	Rarick
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NOT VOTING—125

Abernethy	Fuqua	Patman
Abzug	Goldwater	Pirnie
Anderson,	Grasso	Powell
Tenn.	Green, Oreg.	Price, Ill.
Andrews,	Gross	Quillen
N. Dak.	Gubser	Rallsback
Ashbrook	Haley	Rees
Baring	Hamilton	Reid, Ill.
Bell	Hansen, Idaho	Riegle
Betts	Hansen, Wash.	Rooney, N.Y.
Blackburn	Hawkins	Rostenkowski
Blatnik	Hébert	Roush
Bray	Heckler, Mass.	Rousselot
Brown, Mich.	Hollifield	Roy
Caffery	Horton	Runnels
Camp	Hosmer	Ruppe
Carey, N.Y.	Ichord	St Germain
Carney	Jarman	Saylor
Carter	Jones, Ala.	Scheuer
Casey, Tex.	Kee	Schwengel
Cederberg	Koch	Sebelius
Celler	Landgrebe	Shipley
Chisholm	Landrum	Sisk
Clancy	Long, La.	Slack
Clark	Lujan	Smith, Iowa
Colmer	McClory	Snyder
Conyers	McCloskey	Springer
Corman	McCulloch	Staggers
Culver	McEwen	Stephens
Davis, S.C.	McKinney	Stubblefield
Delaney	Macdonald,	Sullivan
Derwinski	Mass.	Symington
Devine	Martin	Talcott
Diggs	Mayne	Teague, Tex.
Drinan	Melcher	Thone
Eckhardt	Michel	Tiernan
Edmondson	Minshall	Vander Jagt
Edwards, La.	Monagan	Wiggins
Eshleman	Moorhead	Wilson, Bob
Evins, Tenn.	Morgan	Wilson,
Flood	Morse	Charles H.
Fraser	Murphy, Ill.	Wolff
Fulton, Tenn.	Nichols	Yatron

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Abernethy with Mr. McClory.
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Bob Wilson.
 Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. McEwen.
 Mr. Fulton of Tennessee with Mr. Andrews of North Dakota.
 Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Pirnie.
 Mr. Delaney with Mr. Horton.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Eshleman.
 Mr. Monagan with Mr. Springer.
 Mr. St Germain with Mr. Michel.
 Mr. Diggs with Mr. Rees.
 Mr. Long of Louisiana with Mr. Wiggins.
 Mr. Edwards of Louisiana with Mr. Betts.
 Mrs. Abzug with Mr. Fraser.
 Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Devine.
 Mrs. Sullivan with Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Carney with Mr. Ashbrook.
 Mrs. Chisholm with Mr. Eckhardt.
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Bray.
 Mr. Moorhead with Mr. Brown of Michigan.
 Mr. Morgan with Mr. Saylor.
 Mr. Davis of South Carolina with Mr. Schwengel.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Cederberg.
 Mr. Wolff with Mr. Bell.
 Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. Hosmer.
 Mr. Hamilton with Mr. Vander Jagt.
 Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Michel.
 Mr. Shipley with Mr. Carter.
 Mr. Nichols with Mr. Blackburn.
 Mr. Carey of New York with Mr. Camp.
 Mr. Caffery with Mr. Lujan.
 Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Martin.
 Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Han-son of Idaho.
 Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Thone.
 Mr. Jones of Alabama with Mr. Landgrebe.
 Mr. Macdonald of Massachusetts with Mr. Morse.

Mr. Price of Illinois with Mr. Ruppe.
 Mr. Slack with Mr. Derwinski.
 Mr. Staggers with Mr. Clancy.
 Mr. Tiernan with Mr. Talcott.
 Mr. Stephens with Mr. Sebelius.
 Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Symington.
 Mr. Koch with Mr. Conyers.
 Mr. Casey of Texas with Mr. Minshall.
 Mr. Landrum with Mr. Snyder.
 Mr. Sisk with Mr. Gross.
 Mr. Smith of Iowa with Mr. McCloskey.
 Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. McKinney.
 Mr. Baring with Mr. Mayne.
 Mr. Colmer with Mr. Rousselot.
 Mr. Corman with Mr. Gubser.
 Mr. Culver with Mr. Powell.
 Mrs. Grasso with Mrs. Reid of Illinois.
 Mr. Runnels with Mr. Rallsback.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Riegle.
 Mr. Murphy of Illinois with Mr. Scheuer.
 Mr. Melcher with Mrs. Hansen of Washington.
 Mr. Ichord with Mr. Drinan.
 Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Haley.
 Mr. Flood with Mr. Roush.
 Mr. Fuqua with Mr. Roy.
 Mr. Yatron with Mr. Kee.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the provisions of H.R. 9727.

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

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask the distinguished majority leader the program for the rest

of the week, if any, and the schedule for next week.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from Michigan, this completes our program for this week, and it is my intention to ask to go over to Monday when we conclude this evening.

As to the programs for next week, Monday is District day, but there are no bills from the District Committee, so we will consider on Monday and Tuesday the bill H.R. 234, prohibiting detention camps, which will be considered under an open rule with 3 hours of debate.

On Wednesday and the balance of the week we will have:

H.R. 1746, Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act, which will be considered under an open rule, with 3 hours of debate.

Then, subject to rules being granted, we will have:

H.R. 9936, Drug Listing Act; and
 H.R. 7072, airport and airways trust fund.

Conference reports may be brought up at any time, of course, and any further program will be announced later.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Louisiana respond to this question. Next Friday—not tomorrow, but next Friday—is the third Friday in September. That is one of the Fridays that we should be anticipating there might be legislative business?

Mr. BOGGS. I will be happy to respond. In the event that the legislative program as announced is not completed by Thursday evening, it is our intention to meet on Friday. It is also our intention to follow the Friday schedule that we were following during the summer, subject to amendment. If the October and November program is heavy, we will meet on every Friday, as necessary.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY,
SEPTEMBER 13

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH BUSINESS IN
ORDER UNDER THE CALENDAR
WEDNESDAY RULE ON WEDNES-
DAY NEXT

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

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE UNREASONABLE BUSING
SITUATION

(Mr. HAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 min-

ute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from my district and in all the years I have served in Congress I have never seen my people so upset as they are now over the unreasonable busing situation which is creating chaos in our public schools. I have talked with school officials, community leaders, and concerned parents and believe we must take steps to alleviate the hardships being forced on those least able to defend themselves, our schoolchildren. The following is a speech I have been giving on this issue, which includes in my opinion the best thing they can still do in helping us stop this foolish busing:

CONGRESSMAN HAGAN'S REMARKS ON BUSING,
SEPTEMBER 4, 1971

There are times in the lives of our people when they have to speak "loud and clear" to their Government for the correction of abuses being handed down by some ill-advised and over-zealous official or group of officials.

We are now witnessing one of these times in all parts of our country. The abuse this time is the continuing insistence of H.E.W. and some Federal judges on the issue of busing. Not since the Civil War has there been a more critical problem handed down to our people.

The high-handed tactics of certain bureaucrats is all the more amazing and brazen in the light of the pronouncements of the President, and now an opinion from Chief Burger himself who said on August 31st, in connection with the Winston-Salem case, "The constitutional command to desegregate schools does not mean that every school in every community must always reflect the racial composition of the school system as a whole."

The landmark decision of the Supreme Court last April 20th held that large-scale busing is an appropriate means of implementing desegregation plans, but did not say that busing is a must or called for in any and every situation. Chief Justice Burger went on to say that Federal judges are misreading the Supreme Court if they assume it has ordered racial balance in every school.

And yet Chief Justice Burger refused to give any relief to the citizens of Winston-Salem in a 10-page decision. Therefore, it appears that he is being apologetic for the action of Federal judges, but at the same time he is unwilling to act on what he knows and believes probably because of a well organized and nationally financed pressure group in Winston-Salem. How fallen is our country when men in high office do not have the courage to match their convictions!

The issue is now so serious that children have turned to their parents with pleadings that they not be shuffled around as a sack of beans. They are roused from their sleep. Given a frenzied bite to eat and put on a bus without the time to brush their teeth, heed Nature's call, or even get their hair brushed. They are herded into overcrowded death traps and ride for one or more hours, stopping here and there to pick up others. They go to unfamiliar buildings, grounds and areas of their town. Soon they are on the buses again in the afternoon for a repeat of the deadly, energy-consuming, time-wasting ride, with little time in between for relaxed study, learning, and easy fellowship with other students. If there are any communicable diseases around, the sardine-crowding and proximity are bound to spread the illnesses to all.

Long ago the shuttling of our children in the busing routine grew far beyond being a racial matter. Right thinking parents of all races are protesting the animal-like treatment of their children—the Mexican-Ameri-

cans, the Chinese-Americans, the Negroes, and now the white people are becoming greatly aroused. Really, we are derelict in that too many of us have gone fishing and imagined that it would all work out.

May I remind you that the American people can have what they desire and feel is best for them and their loved ones if they will make their desires known strongly enough. The only kind of revolution I advocate is one at the ballot box and in the free expression of our consciences. We have attended to our money-making but have often forgotten about the best interests of our households.

The founding of this country was motivated by the search for freedom. Many of our forefathers were willing to fight for their rights to attain freedom. Is ours to be a so-called freedom or a real freedom? The way we, the majority, answer this question will determine our future. If we fail, the Philistines of this day will sell us "down the river" and throw themselves in behind us. This crowd couldn't care less!

As your representative I have on more than one occasion tried to warn you of things to come. The attitude of "I told you so" is not nice, but even so, I want you to know the record.

On August 9, 1970, before a group of concerned parents at the Bacon Park Stadium, I said:

"It is an honor to be with you today, to discuss this matter that has caused us all many sleepless nights and great concern. I would like to enumerate the efforts I have personally made—working in cooperation with our Governor, our State school superintendent, our two Senators and the other nine members of the Georgia congressional delegation, as well as other officials on the regional and local levels—to show the "powers-that-be" in Washington the wisdom of "freedom of choice."

I have met with our Governor and other concerned officials in a South-wide meeting in Atlanta . . . I have met with the Governors of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana and the congressional delegation of the Southern States in Washington . . . I have made speeches on the House floor, written letters to the President and other Federal officials, urging restoration of the sanity of "freedom of choice."

I have introduced a constitutional amendment to restore "freedom of choice" as the law of the land. May 11, 1971.

I have not been alone . . . many other responsible Members of Congress have followed the same courses.

But too often we have been outnumbered . . . the current liberal make-up of the Congress makes it almost impossible for our "freedom of choice" viewpoint to prevail in these matters.

On January 5, I promised the Georgia school board delegation in Washington to "continue all efforts toward clipping the wings of Commissioner of Education Harold Howe."

I spoke before the Congress on September 3, 1969, on the rapidly approaching crisis state in some of our school systems and called upon my colleagues to join me in again urging Mr. Nixon to help restore sanity and reason of "freedom of choice", which is the law of the land.

On November 3, 1969, I again spoke on the floor of the House expressing my utter shock at the latest Supreme Court ruling ordering immediate desegregation of schools, but went on to say that their action really should not surprise anyone "since it is in the tradition of the punitive regional rulings practiced by the Supreme Court in the past."

On September 21, 1970, I joined a number of my colleagues in the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education case and said on the floor of the House, "Based on what I know of our laws and Government, the Whitten amendments should now be the law of the

land, and we should have no more worries about having to bus our children to schools out of the neighborhood in which they live.

The U.S. Constitution clearly spells out that the legislative branch of Government—the House and Senate, representatives of the people—shall make our laws, not the executive or judicial branches.

But, if we are to judge by events and developments of the past few years, the executive and judicial branches have apparently come to look upon the U.S. Constitution as just another piece of paper instead of the guiding light it has always been in the affairs of this great country?

On August 17, 1969, Governor Maddox called a south-wide anti-school guideline conference in Atlanta, with four Georgia Congressmen present. The Augusta Chronicle Atlanta correspondent, Bob Cohn, said "of the four First District Representative G. Elliott Hagan of Sylvania was the only one who thought much good would come of it, not that the others didn't sympathize with the cause—it was left to the Sylvania Congressman to become the first speaker at the conference to call a spade a spade."

I participated in a mass rally in Savannah on August 10, 1970, protesting the school desegregation ruling.

On January 27, 1970, I joined in a statement with seven other Georgia Congressmen in which we reaffirmed the position already taken by our delegation and the House of Representatives. Our position was to demand of H.E.W. adoption of this "freedom of choice" language for all schools in the United States."

On August 25, 1970, speaking to the Swainsboro Kiwanis Club, I urged the people to "mount a deafening ground swell of public opinion from the grassroots level, to let the President know just how you feel about this serious issue."

Judging from the thousands of letters, telegrams, and telephone calls I receive there is no doubt in my mind that the majority of parents—black and white—do not want their children subjected to forced bussing.

Our people are law-abiding and when they are issued court orders which they know are assinine, they are caught in an intolerable squeeze. This is unfair and Un-American.

I firmly believe that if enough people will continue to protest in a peaceful but firm manner in letting the President know how they feel that this is now the best thing we can do.

I can promise you today that the responsible officials on the Federal, State, and local levels will continue to fight—I know I will—because our children of all races, their schools and their future are at stake. The good Lord has delivered us from bondage before and our prayer is that he will do so again.

TEXTILE QUOTAS

(Mr. MIZELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today eager to renew my efforts to secure passage of effective textile quota legislation.

Just 1 day before we began our summer recess, I sponsored a special order on the textile crisis. I was gratified that several of my colleagues joined me in this effort to call attention to the growing, serious, and destructive problem that exists today in our domestic textile markets.

On this first day after our return from the recess, I want to reemphasize my concern for this problem, and to redou-

ble my efforts to enact effective legislation to deal with it.

As I have said on many occasions, this is a crisis condition brought on by a textile trade policy that has far outlasted its original purpose, and poses a direct and unveiled threat to the survival of the American textile industry.

President Nixon has acted decisively between the day of that special order and this day of our return, imposing a 10-percent surcharge on synthetic textile imports as part of his overall economic recovery policy.

Textile workers and manufacturers join me in applauding this new development, but this one step alone will not solve the textile problem.

The President's surcharge is temporary and it affects only two-thirds of the total textile import market and while this represents significant and welcome progress, it is by no means a complete solution.

We need more comprehensive action, a permanent and more far-reaching policy. In short, Mr. Speaker, we need quotas—realistic, effective categorical quotas on all textile imports, synthetic and cotton.

This is a policy I have advocated since the first day I came to Congress more than 2½ years ago. During this 92d Congress, I have introduced a bill setting such quotas by congressional authority, and I have cosponsored a bill introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BETTS), giving that authority to the U.S. Tariff Commission when it is determined that U.S. trade policies are the cause of severe injury to domestic industry and the welfare of domestic workers.

I urge, Mr. Speaker, the immediate consideration of one or both of these bills in the appropriate committee, so that the full House might soon have the opportunity to enact meaningful and essential legislation to alleviate the American textile crisis.

MONROE COUNTY, N.Y., CITED FOR EXCELLENCE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. HORTON) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to join with my distinguished colleague from upstate New York in paying tribute to Monroe County, N.Y. As Representatives of Monroe County in the Congress, Mr. CONABLE and I have long recognized the county's excellence in local government operations. We are, therefore, especially proud that Monroe County recently received national recognition for its accomplishments.

In July of this year, Monroe County was awarded a total of five county achievement awards by the National Association of Counties. The awards were for the following: the Public Safety Laboratory, the Public Safety Building, the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program, the Welfare Rolls to Payrolls Program, and

the Countywide Student Government Training Program.

In the award for the county's public safety building, the National Association of Counties recognized the new \$11 million facility as "one of the most advanced penal institutions in the Nation." The complex was designed to provide 1,800 square feet of rehabilitation area for programs in training, counseling, education, and recreation, while maintaining maximum security and proper segregation of sentenced, unsentenced, and lockup prisoners. A unique combination of communication networks permits centralized monitoring of many functions including building security, employees assistance, and public address systems. Special design has eliminated the necessity of mass movements of prisoners while heated carts permit the transfer of food from the kitchen to each individual cell block area.

The achievement award for Monroe County's public safety laboratory commended the county's regional approach to combating crime as well as intensified consumer protection activities. By expanding the laboratory from a one-man, part-time operation to an eight-man, eight-county regional operation, Monroe County has enabled less populated counties to utilize a modern, well equipped department with trained personnel that qualify as experts in a court of law. Not only has Monroe County responded to its own needs, but it has also answered regionwide needs for a scientific crime laboratory.

The award for the alcoholic rehabilitation program recognized Monroe County's success in halting the revolving door for alcoholics at the penitentiary and applauded the successful rehabilitation of those individuals through a combination of psychiatric and psychological help, drug therapy, social work, and job training. The citation which accompanied this award read as follows:

As an alternative to incarceration for the alcoholic, Monroe County has developed a three-fold program involving the departments of Health, Social Services, and the Penitentiary. The program provides for emergency treatment, in-patient services, a transitional evaluative unit to be followed by a 'hostel type' continued care unit, and coordinated involvement of community agencies to provide after-care services. The program has produced encouraging evidence that there can be effective rehabilitation for certain alcoholics. At the same time, however, it has been found that many of the patients suffer from psychiatric problems which must be treated before alcoholic rehabilitation can work. Monroe County's Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program of the hard core police court alcoholic.

Mr. Speaker, I have cited these accomplishments not only to pay tribute to Monroe County but also to focus our attention on the important work that remains undone by the 92d Congress. Monroe County and countless units of local government are looking to us for Federal help to ease their revenue problems which, in very real terms, have reached crisis proportions. Thus far, Congress has failed to agree on a plan for the shar-

ing of Federal revenue, and the events of recent weeks threaten to further delay a Federal response to local revenue needs.

Monroe County has not stood by and waited for Federal help. On the contrary, it has responded with local initiative and innovative spirit at its best. Its exemplary accomplishments should be met with renewed congressional effort to devise an equitable means for the sharing of Federal revenue.

While it would be impossible to single out all the men and women who make up the leadership team in Monroe County, I will extend my highest commendation and personal gratitude to Gordon Howe, county manager and director of finance, Barry Jesmer, deputy county manager, Gabriel Russo, director of social services, and Joseph Ferrari, president of the county legislature. The residents of Monroe County are justifiably proud of their accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield at this time to Mr. CONABLE.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, I, too, am pleased to draw attention to the recent recognition for excellence accorded the county of Monroe in New York. The leaders of this progressive urban jurisdiction are problem solvers in the best tradition of local government and it is gratifying to all of us from the area to have their efforts and achievements recognized by their national organization.

As mentioned, one of the areas of special accomplishment has been Monroe County's efforts to place welfare recipients into jobs. The county has established two different programs, "welfare rolls to payrolls," and a "work experience program," for this purpose. The former matches jobs to people and resulted in the placement of 1872 welfare recipients in jobs during the first year with a resulting saving of \$3.9 million. In the "work experience program" State and local governments provided jobs to utilize the skills of those available. The jobs provided experience, stability, and training while the individuals received their income from the social service department. These are not dead end programs, but utilize the skills and energies of able-bodied welfare recipients for the benefit of both the participants and the communities.

The welfare reform legislation passed by the House earlier this year would apply these same principles to welfare programs nationally as one means of getting a handle on the almost uncontrolled expansion of welfare rolls and costs. The county of Monroe has demonstrated by its programs that this policy can be successful in improving the lot of both the welfare beneficiaries and the taxpayers.

The county was honored also for its student intern or trainee program. Many of us recognize the value of these efforts through our own experiences in our congressional offices. The Monroe County program is more formal and integrated with academic studies, however. The county plan coordinates students in a program of alternate periods of study at college and intervals of employment in government, business, and industry. Stu-

dents have served in various areas: personnel, law, finance, data processing, and hospital training. County officials report that the program serves as an excellent means of discovery of careers for both the students and the participating agencies.

Efforts such as these demand imagination, concern, and desire to strengthen the relationship of government to the community. These efforts also require financial support. As my Rochester-area colleague, Mr. HORTON, has noted, these efforts underscore the need for financial support for local governments. The administration's revenue-sharing plan which our Ways and Means Committee has considered for the past several months is a reasonable and responsible system for providing additional financial aid to State and local governments. We need a restructuring of the financial burdens among the levels of government and the forms of taxation employed to support them, and the revenue-sharing plan can be a significant element in achieving this. I hope we will all lend our efforts to give approval to this essential plan. This is an action which would give great encouragement and support to progressive leaders of local government such as we have in Monroe County, N.Y.

VIETNAM VETERANS' ACT OF 1971

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOGAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Vietnam Veterans' Act of 1971. Several of our colleagues in this and the other body have introduced similar bills and it is gratifying to know that this legislation has the support of numerous veterans' organizations in this country, including the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the American Veterans Committee, and, in my own State, the Maryland Veterans of Foreign Wars.

We are all aware, Mr. Speaker, of the very serious employment problem facing our returning Vietnam veterans. Many government agencies and private industries are doing their share to cooperate with the administration's jobs for veterans program and many of us in this Congress have sponsored job fairs and veterans seminars in an effort to assist these men who have just returned from putting their lives on the line for their country.

I am hopeful that this legislation which I am introducing today will help somewhat to alleviate the job strain while indicating the appreciation of a nation for the selflessness of her young men. Especially because so many of our Vietnam veterans interrupted their courses of study or postponed them in order to heed Uncle Sam's call, I think it appropriate that the Congress of the United States revamp the veterans educational programs to keep them in step with the changing times.

CXVII—1961—Part 24

This, especially, is the scope and purpose of the legislation I am sponsoring today. The intent of this bill is to restore the high goals of the original GI bill.

Under the current program there is no direct payment by the Veterans' Administration to schools and colleges and there is no subsistence allowance to the student-veteran. The current program provides solely for an education assistance allowance of \$175 per month to eligible veterans for tuition and related expenses if enrolled on more than a half-time basis; if on active duty or less than half-time basis, the Veterans' Administration will assume the lesser cost of either \$175 per month or tuition and fees.

This bill restores the goals of the "old GI bill" by returning to the concept of a direct payment by the Veterans' Administration to the educational institutions. Specifically, it calls for a direct payment to the educational institution for any eligible veterans of \$1,000 per school year for the cost of tuition, required fees, books, and supplies. It also directs the Veterans' Administration to pay such eligible veterans a subsistence allowance of \$175 per month with a sliding scale based upon the current assistance plan for those veterans with dependents.

While retaining the educational assistance benefits available under the current program, this legislation would have potential benefit for any veteran discharged after January 31, 1955, who has not used up his entitlement benefits, for those discharged prior to June 1, 1966, having 8 years from that date to complete their program of education, and for those discharged subsequent to June 1, 1966, having 8 years from the date of discharge to complete their program.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the economic situation facing this country and its people today, I believe this legislation should be viewed both as a form of relief from further burdening the already tight labor market and as a token of our appreciation to those men and women who have made the civilian sacrifices concomitant with serving in the Armed Forces of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I submit this bill to be printed in its entirety at this point in the RECORD:

H.R. —

A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of tuition, subsistence, and educational assistance allowances on behalf of or to certain eligible veterans pursuing programs of education under chapter 34 of such title, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Vietnam Veterans' Act of 1971".

SEC. 2. Subchapter IV of chapter 34 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately before section 1681 the following new section:

"§ 1680. Tuition and subsistence assistance allowances for institutional training

"(a) In the case of an eligible veteran not on active duty who is pursuing a program

of education or training at an approved educational or training institution on a half-time or more basis, the Administrator shall pay directly to the educational or training institution on behalf of such eligible veteran the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary, or other similar fees as are customarily charged, and shall pay for books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses, excluding board, lodging, other living expenses, and travel, which similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same courses are required to pay.

"(b) In no event shall the payment authorized by subsection (a) of this section exceed \$1,000 for an ordinary school year. If the educational or training institution has no customary cost of tuition, a fair and reasonable rate of payment for tuition, fees, or other charges for such course or courses shall be determined by the Administrator.

"(c) In the event a veteran fails to complete his program of education after a tuition assistance allowance has been paid to the educational or training institution on his behalf, the Administrator shall, pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe, require a pro rata refund of the tuition assistance allowance based upon the uncompleted portion of the school year for which the allowance was paid.

"(d) While pursuing an approved program of education or training, other than cooperative or on-farm training, a veteran eligible for tuition assistance benefits under subsection (a) of this section shall be paid a monthly subsistence allowance as set forth in column II, III, IV, or V (whichever is applicable as determined by the veteran's dependency status) opposite the basis shown in column I:

Col. I	Col. II	Col. III	Col. IV	Col. V	
Basis	No dependents	1 dependent	2 dependents	More than 2 dependents	The amount in col. IV, plus the following for each dependent in excess of 2:
Full time.....	\$175	\$205	\$230	\$13	
¾ time.....	128	152	177	10	
½ time.....	81	100	114	7	

"(e) (1) An eligible veteran entitled to tuition assistance under subsection (a) of this section and who is enrolled in an educational institution for a 'farm cooperative' program consisting of institutional agricultural courses prescheduled to fall within 44 weeks of any period of 12 consecutive months and who pursues such program on—

"(A) a full-time basis (a minimum of 12 clock hours per week)

"(B) a three-quarter-time basis (a minimum of 9 clock hours per week), or

"(C) a half-time basis (a minimum of 6 clock hours per week).

shall be eligible to receive a subsistence allowance at the appropriate rate provided in the table in paragraph (2) of this subsection, if such eligible veteran is concurrently engaged in agricultural employment which is relevant to such institutional agricultural courses as determined under standards prescribed by the Administrator.

"(2) The monthly subsistence allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a farm cooperative program under this chapter shall be paid as set forth in column II, III, IV, or V (whichever is applicable as determined by the veteran's dependency status) opposite the basis shown in column I:

Col. I	Col. II	Col. III	Col. IV	Col. V
Basis	No dependents	1 dependent	2 dependents	More than 2 dependents
				The amount in col. IV, plus the following for each dependent in excess of 2:
Full time.....	\$141	\$167	\$192	\$10
¾ time.....	101	119	138	7
½ time.....	67	79	92	4

"(f) An eligible veteran, entitled to tuition assistance under subsection (a) of this section, who is enrolled in a 'cooperative program', other than 'farm cooperative' program, shall be paid a monthly subsistence allowance at the same rate paid for full-time 'farm cooperative' training as provided in subsection (e) of this section. For the purpose of this subsection, the term 'cooperative program', other than a 'farm cooperative' program, means a full-time program of education which consists of institutional courses and alternate phases of training in the business or industrial establishment with such training being strictly supplemental to the institutional portion."

Sec. 3. Section 1681 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1681. Educational assistance allowances

"(a) An educational assistance allowance shall be paid to each eligible individual pursuing a program of education while on active duty, or to an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education on less than a half-time basis or exclusively by correspondence, as follows:

"(1) The educational assistance allowance of an individual pursuing a program of education—

"(A) while on active duty, or

"(B) on less than a half-time basis,

shall be computed at the rate of (i) the established charges for tuition and fees which the institution requires similarly circumstanced nonveterans enrolled in the same program to pay, or (ii) \$175 per month for a full-time course, whichever is the lesser. Notwithstanding provisions of section 1682 of this title, payment of the educational assistance allowance provided by this subsection may, and the educational assistance allowance provided by section 1696(b) shall, be made to an eligible veteran in an amount computed for the entire quarter, semester, or term during the month immediately following the month in which certification is received from the educational institution that the veteran has enrolled in and is pursuing a program at such institution.

"(2) (A) The educational assistance allowance of an eligible veteran pursuing a program of education exclusively by correspondence shall be computed on the basis of the established charge which the institution requires nonveterans to pay for the course or courses pursued by the eligible veterans. The term 'established charge' as used herein means the charge for the course or courses determined on the basis of the lowest extended time payment plan offered by the institution and approved by the appropriate State approving agency or the actual cost to the eligible veteran, whichever is the lesser. Such allowances shall be paid quarterly on a pro rata basis for the lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution, as certified by the institution.

"(B) The period of entitlement of any eligible veteran who is pursuing any program of education exclusively by correspondence shall be charged with one month for each \$175 which is paid to the veteran as an

educational assistance allowance for such course.

"(b) (1) The educational assistance allowance of a veteran pursuing a program of flight training (except as provided in section 1673(b) of this chapter), shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of section 1677 of this chapter.

"(2) The educational assistance allowance of a veteran pursuing a program of apprenticeship or other on-job training shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of section 1683 of this chapter.

"(c) The tuition and subsistence allowances payable under section 1680 of this chapter and the educational assistance allowance payable under this section shall be paid as soon as practicable after the Administrator is assured of the veteran's enrollment in and pursuit of the program of education for the period for which such allowance is to be paid."

Sec. 4. Section 1682 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 1682. Educational certifications and limitations

"(a) No tuition assistance allowance shall be paid to an educational or training institution on behalf of an eligible veteran under section 1680 of this chapter until the Administrator shall have received from such institution a certification of the actual enrollment of the eligible veteran at such institution, the number of semester or clock hours of attendance he is to pursue, the customary cost of tuition, the customary cost of books, supplies, equipment and related expenses, the customary charges for laboratory, library, health, infirmary or other similar fees, and such other information as the Administrator, by regulation, may require.

"(b) The subsistence and educational assistance allowances of an eligible veteran provided in sections 1680 and 1681 of this chapter shall be paid only for the period of his enrollment as approved by the Administrator, but no such allowances shall be paid—

"(1) to any veteran enrolled in a course which leads to a standard college degree for any period when such veteran is not pursuing his course in accordance with the regularly established policies and regulations of the educational institution and the requirements of this chapter, or of chapter 36;

"(2) to any veteran enrolled in a course which does not lead to a standard college degree (excluding programs of apprenticeship and programs of other on-job training authorized by section 1683 of this title) for any day of absence in excess of thirty days in a twelve-month period, not counting as absences weekends or legal holidays established by Federal or State law during which the institution is not regularly in session; or

"(3) to any veteran pursuing his program exclusively by correspondence for any period during which no lessons were serviced by the institution.

"(c) No subsistence or educational assistance allowance shall be paid to an eligible veteran enrolled in a course in an educational institution which does not lead to a standard college degree for any period until the Administrator shall have received—

"(1) from the eligible veteran a certification as to his actual attendance during such period or where the program is pursued by correspondence a certificate as to the number of lessons actually completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution; and

"(2) from the educational institution, a certification, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, that such veteran was enrolled in and pursuing a course of education during such period and, in the case of an institution furnishing education to a veteran exclusively by correspondence, a

certificate, or an endorsement on the veteran's certificate, as to the number of lessons completed by the veteran and serviced by the institution.

"Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Administrators may pay an educational assistance allowance representing the initial payment of an enrollment period, not exceeding one full month, upon receipt of a certificate of enrollment.

"(d) The Administrator may, pursuant to such regulations as he may prescribe, determine enrollment in, pursuit of, and attendance at, any program of education or course by an eligible veteran for any period for which a tuition assistance allowance is paid on his behalf or for which he receives a subsistence or educational assistance allowance under this chapter for pursuing such program or course."

Sec. 5. Section 1661 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by—

(a) inserting in subsection (a) immediately after the words "entitled to" the following: "tuition, subsistence or"; and

(b) inserting in subsection (c) immediately after the word "receive" the following: "tuition, subsistence or".

Sec. 6. Section 1662 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by—

(a) inserting in subsection (a) immediately after the word "No" the following: "tuition, subsistence or"; and

(b) inserting in subsection (c) immediately after the words "date for which an educational" the following: ", tuition or subsistence".

Sec. 7. Section 1663 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after the words "eligible for" the following: "tuition, subsistence or".

Sec. 8. Section 1671 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting in the second sentence thereof immediately after the words "entitled to the" the following: "tuition, subsistence or".

Sec. 9. Section 1674 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after the words "shall discontinue the" the following: "subsistence or".

Sec. 10. Section 1676 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting in the second sentence thereof immediately after the words "deny or discontinue the" the following: "subsistence or".

Sec. 11. Section 1687 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after the words "may discontinue the" the following: "subsistence or".

Sec. 12. Section 1691 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out in subsection (b) thereof the words "an educational assistance allowance as provided by sections 1681 and 1682 (a) and (b) of this title" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "a tuition assistance and subsistence allowance under the provisions of section 1680 of this chapter if he is enrolled on a half-time basis or an educational assistance allowance under the provisions of section 1681(1)(B) of this chapter if he is enrolled on less than a half-time basis".

Sec. 13. Section 1693 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"The tuition, subsistence and educational assistance allowances authorized by section 1691(b) of this chapter and the cost of individualized tutorial assistance authorized by section 1692(b) of this chapter shall be paid without charge to any period of entitlement the veteran may have earned pursuant to section 1661(a) of this title."

Sec. 14. Section 1781 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after the word "No" the following: "tuition, subsistence or".

Sec. 15. Section 1789 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out the

words "an educational assistance" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "a tuition, subsistence or educational assistance allowance on behalf of or".

Sec. 16. The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 35 is amended by—

(a) striking out:
 "1681. Educational assistance allowance.
 "1682. Computation of educational assistance allowances.";

and

(b) inserting in lieu thereof:
 "1680. Tuition and subsistence allowances for institutional training.

"1681. Educational assistance allowances.
 "1682. Educational certifications and limitations."

Sec. 17. This Act shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar month following the month of enactment.

NATIONAL BETA CLUB WEEK

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MIZELL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MIZELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise at this time to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President to designate the first week in March of each year as "National Beta Club Week," honoring a nationwide organization which seeks to recognize outstanding qualities of achievement character, and leadership in American high school youth.

As its constitution states, the National Beta Club's purpose is "the promotion of the ideals of honesty, service and leadership among high school students of America to reward meritorious achievement, and to encourage and assist students to continue their education after high school."

From the time of its inception in 1933, the Beta Club has held steadfast to that statement of purpose, and as a result, it has grown steadily and rapidly in its membership and in its influence on American youth.

There are now some 4,000 chapters of the Beta Club in high schools throughout the Nation, representing more than 130,000 members.

But in a broader sense, the Beta Club represents the best qualities in all of America's youth, and as we honor the Beta Club, we honor youth as well.

My words are poor substitutes for those which compose the Beta Club pledge, and as I urge the passage of this joint resolution, I believe it is fitting to let the club speak eloquently in its own behalf. All of its members have pledged the following:

I solemnly declare that I shall always strive to hold fast to the principles of honesty, to endeavor constantly to maintain a creditable record, to cultivate in my life and conduct the principles of service and leadership.

I further pledge myself to cooperate with the members of the National Beta Club in the promotion of a sense of individual responsibility to our school community, State and Nation, to make right the master of might, and to consecrate our comradeship to mutual helpfulness and to the betterment of our fellow students.

I am quite pleased that so many of my distinguished colleagues have joined me in sponsoring this resolution, for we in Congress can ourselves be challenged and

led by the Beta Club's motto: "Let us lead by serving others."

I urge the swift passage of this joint resolution by the House and by the Senate.

THE PRESENT ULSTER GOVERNMENT

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JAMES V. STANTON) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, all Americans, especially those of Irish descent, are deeply concerned over the violence and bloodshed which has erupted in Northern Ireland. I believe it is important that we be aware of the conditions in that land which have caused this unrest. To this end, I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues an excellent article by Mr. Andrew Boyd on the present Ulster government. Its contents, which appeared in the September 6, 1971, issue of *The Nation*, are as follows:

ULSTER: A KIND OF PLAGUE

(By Andrew Boyd)

(Mr. Boyd writes on politics and economics for the "New Statesman, Tribune, The Economist, Spectator," and widely in the Irish press on both sides of the border. He is the author of *Holy War in Belfast*.)

BELFAST.—"A space of ground, designed by Heaven for an Akeldama, doomed to be destroyed from the face of the earth, and all that would be found in it would perish with it"—thus wrote Daniel Defoe in *A Journal of the Plague Year*, and though he wrote of London in 1665 when the plague decimated the population, his words today might describe Northern Ireland where, to quote from Defoe once again, "it is a wonder the whole people do not rise up as one man and abandon their dwellings."

Thousands of people have, in fact, already abandoned their dwellings in the city of Belfast, but under the threat of armed men. They are refugees in the place where they were born. Many others have gone with their wives and children to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, or to some distant country where they hope life will be more civilized than in Ulster. More will follow them.

They are all fleeing from a kind of plague, a political system that threatens their lives and their well-being. They see Northern Ireland as a place doomed to be destroyed. Yet while they and other innocent people suffer, or perish, or leave the country, others prosper. There are men in Parliament today, and there are defunct politicians back in power, who but for the disorders of the past two years would now be insignificant. Lives have been lost, homes destroyed, families made miserable—and fortunes made and careers of mediocre politicians promoted.

Destruction of the entire Ulster system seems the only solution, because fifty years of Unionist government and more than 150 years of Orange dominance have engendered such a deep hatred between Catholics and Protestants that civil life is impossible. The burning of Bombay Street in August 1969 by, as one witness has attested, half-naked and painted fanatics from the Protestant ghettos in West Belfast, was a ghastly proof that anarchy had been the outcome of Unionist rule.

Civil government in Ulster has become impossible because what passes for a parliament at Stormont is but an assembly dominated by men who believe that the bitterness they and their forebears have engen-

dered and lived upon must prevail. That, they think, is the only sure way to retain power in Protestant hands and to keep Ulster safely within the United Kingdom. The alternatives to membership in the U.K. would be an impoverished and isolated Ulster, or an all-Ireland state the majority of whose people would be Catholics.

The fundamental viewpoint of the Ulster Unionists—as expressed by Ian Paisley, by Rev. Martin Smyth who is now the leading spokesman for the Orange Order, by William Craig, an ex-member of the Stormont government, and, until Faulkner brought him back into the Cabinet, by Mr. Harry West—is that there shall not be a united Ireland. Ulster is British, they assert, and will remain so.

They will not concede equal rights to Northern Ireland's Catholic minority, nor will they have anything to do with a "federal solution" that would put Stormont in the same relationship to the Dublin Parliament as it now is to the Westminster Parliament. They will not share power with the Catholics in administering Northern Ireland. They will not accept orders and directions from London. And, if the need arises they will resist, probably by force of arms, any move that would abolish the Stormont government and Parliament and return Ulster to the direct jurisdiction of Westminster.

Indeed, a manifesto issued by the Belfast County Grand Orange Lodge on July 8 warned Westminster that "in the event of the constitution being suspended or abrogated against the will of the people, freely and democratically expressed for half a century, we further pledge ourselves to work unremittingly for its complete restoration without tie or bond." The authors of this manifesto are seemingly more careful in their choice of words than were the Unionists who compiled and circulated the Ulster Covenant of 1912—a seditious document. The original covenant stated that Unionists and Orangemen would use "all means which would be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament for Ireland." That they did not shrink from armed rebellion was proven by the raising of the Ulster Volunteer Force, the illegal importation of guns, and the declaration of a Provisional Government for Ulster—all on the eve of World War I.

The words of the July manifesto are the words of Martin Smyth, who is Master of the Belfast County Grand Orange Lodge. They are the words of William Craig whose favorite slogan, "Ulster will fight and Ulster will be right," rallied the Unionists, when it was first uttered by Lord Randolph Churchill in 1886, against Irish Home Rule. They are also the words of those other leading Unionists, including the present Premier, Brian Faulkner, who have said that if Stormont is abolished or "the constitution of Northern Ireland" suspended, Protestant reaction would be widespread and violent.

"Ulster is Ours" proclaimed the July street banners in all the Protestant ghettos of Belfast where, as well as the banners, 50,000 red-and-white Ulster flags were predominant over the Union Jack. And what is that but a virtual declaration of Protestant independence and a reiteration, in new words, of the assertion by Northern Ireland's first Prime Minister, forty years ago, that Stormont was a "Protestant Parliament for a Protestant people"?

The Ulster Unionists would make a real and unilateral declaration of independence, as Ian Smith has done in Rhodesia, if they could afford it. But they are dependent on British subsidies and can afford little. Yet they continue to believe that they are "absolutely right" and not in any way to blame for the present state of affairs in Northern Ireland.

Others they certainly blame—the British Government for interfering, the Irish Republican Army, civil rights movement, an international conspiracy of Maoists, Trotskyists, red anarchists and black revolutionaries. Jack Lynch, the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, is to blame, as is Harold Wilson, the British Labour leader, and Terence O'Neill, the former Stormont Premier, for being an appeaser.

But as for themselves, the Unionists plead complete innocence of the charges made against them by Lord Cameron in his report, by Lord Hunt who disarmed and reformed the Royal Ulster Constabulary, or by the Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association. Moreover, they are convinced, like Martin Smyth and like the Orange historian M. W. Dewar, that the border in Ireland is the other side of a Hadrian's Wall that protects the Protestant world from the encroachments of Rome.

It is impossible to negotiate with men who hold such views. James Callaghan, when he was British Home Secretary, found them difficult to deal with. He probably feared them. Reginald Maudling, the present Home Secretary, purports to be indifferent and leaves matters in Northern Ireland to the British Army chiefs and to London's special representative in Belfast.

Maudling's indifference may mean that Britain really has turned its back on Northern Ireland and would dearly love to be back in those days, before the rise of the civil rights movement, when the complaints of Ulster's Catholic minority could be ignored, and Stormont left, with its Special Constables and armed RUC, to maintain law and order. It also seems—at least it seems so to the Catholics in Northern Ireland—that the people of the Irish Republic have taken a lead from their Premier, Mr. Lynch, and want to hear nothing more about Ulster. They are certainly thankful they have not been embroiled.

Radio-Telefís Eireann, the Republic's state broadcasting service, seems to regard the whole Ulster tragedy as a peep show, a menagerie in which performing bears like Paisley, Martin Smyth, William Craig, and other Unionist irreconcilables may be displayed to terrify or amuse an RTE audience. Nobody seems to show any sympathy for the ordinary people of Northern Ireland who have to live and work and rear their children in the midst of chaos and hatred and murder.

PANAMA CANAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS: PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN ON ISTHMUS IN HIGH GEAR, JULY 2—AUGUST 25, 1971

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FLOOD) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on July 12, 1971, I addressed this body on the subject, "Panama Canal Treaty Negotiations: American People Will Not Tolerate Political Blackmail," in which were quoted excerpts from the Spanish language press of Panama from June 25 to July 2. Since that time the revolutionary government inspired campaign in Panama against the U.S. and Panama Canal authorities has continued unabated, creating an explosive situation to which our Government has become alert as evidenced by the recent abandonment by the United States of plans to terminate the Southern Command of our Armed Forces that has its headquarters in the Canal Zone.

A reading of the Spanish language

press of Panama since July 2 discloses a record of mounting agitations on the isthmus that has for its goal the whipping of the Panamanian people into a frenzy of hatred and expectation. As examples, the following are quotes:

Traitors (in Panama) must be liquidated. Make the Canal completely Panamanian. Protection (by U.S. must be) acceptable to Panama.

Panama would demand civil and police control over the Canal Zone.

U.S. Congressman Daniel Flood . . . along with Congresswoman Leonor Sullivan . . . is an arch enemy of Panama.

No treaty should be valid after 25 years.

Continuing Southern Command a serious threat to Panama.

U.S. military maneuvers on Canal Zone border . . . provocations . . . to create dissension among Panamanians and to distort public opinion against Panama in the Canal treaty negotiations.

Eliminate once and for all the hated "perpetuity" clause.

Panama could establish relations with the Soviet and with Cuba.

It will be recalled that it was on October 11, 1968, that the constitutional government of Panama was overthrown by a military coup d'etat after only 10 days in office. October 11 of this year thus marks the third anniversary of that overthrow and will be observed by mass demonstrations in Panama. These will require U.S. authorities to be on the alert so as not to be taken by surprise.

Though the recent campaign of hate-infected publicity in Panama is voluminous the news columns of the mass news media in the United States seldom mention anything about the isthmus. Thus it is important for all Members of the Congress who wish to be informed on what is taking place on our fourth front to read digest of Spanish language newspapers of Panama.

The people of the United States have always entertained a deep affection for the people of Panama and wished them all possible happiness and prosperity. Our citizens would fight to protect them and their independence. In contrast the revolutionary government of Panama seems bent on the absolute destruction of any reciprocal sentiment. It ignores every reason for continued sovereignty of the United States over the Canal Zone, which is indispensable for the protection of the canal and Panama itself.

Now comes the threat of the provisional government of Panama to improve its ties with Cuba and Soviet power, which is another attempt at blackmailing the United States. Already U.S.S.R. experts are on the isthmus; and for what purpose?

The U.S.S.R. and Cuba are increasing their efforts to drive the United States from the isthmus: and the current display of Soviet naval power in Alaskan waters is part of that drive. The U.S.S.R. is playing the game for keeps.

On September 22 and 23, there will be hearings before the House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs on House Resolution 540 and other identical resolutions to clarify and make definite U.S. rights, power, and authority over the Canal Zone and Panama Canal. For the special information of Members who are

preparing statements in support of the indicated resolutions, I quote as part of my remarks excerpts from the daily digests of the Spanish language press of Panama during the period July 2—August 25, 1971. A reading of this material will be found most revealing and helpful:

DAILY DIGEST OF NEWS AND EDITORIAL OPINION OF PANAMA NEWS MEDIA

El Panama America, July 2 (Morning Edition). Columnists: Luis Restrepo refers to the AP dispatch from Washington on the canal treaty negotiations which appeared in the Star and Herald July 1 and which said that the negotiations would be difficult. He comments that Panama realizes that the negotiations will not be easy but it is prepared to overcome all obstacles because it knows that it is in the right.

El Panama America, July 2, in the news columns: Panama will fight for its sovereignty with dignity and intelligence, says the main editorial which is entitled "One Aim, One Country." The writer says that as in the case of other colonial countries, the effort to make the Canal completely Panamanian will require many sacrifices. The editorial alleges that the so-called reactionaries would go as far as assassination to break the revolution but they will not get a chance to return and steal from the people. The traitors must be liquidated. In order to succeed with the revolution of sovereignty, Panama will need the friendship of people in this and other continents.

El Panama America, July 6, in the news columns: Lead position is given a report of an interview with U.S. Senate leaders (on U.S. international policy) by "U.S. News and World Report." Questions and answers by the Senators are printed on page one and several inside pages. Top-of-the-front-page headlines say, "According to United States senators, no treaty should be valid after 25 years."

Prominent position on the front page is given to a rebuttal of a Wall Street Journal story on Panama and the Revolutionary Government (June 17). The El Panama America report claims that the story is biased and anti-Panama in its reference to Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos as a "dictator"; its reference to anti-U.S. campaigns relating to the Canal treaty negotiations and the danger of a Soviet take over of the Canal.

Editorial: The editorial beginning on the front page stresses the importance of unity of the people to achieve the aims of the Canal treaty negotiations. The Panama Canal is an instrument for international development which Panama is capable of operating, says the writer, adding the objectives of recuperating Panama territory, obtaining an effective control of this Canal or a future canal will be possible through the action of the Foreign Office and support of a united people.

El Panama America, July 7, columnists: Referring to the article on the Panama situation by James C. Tanner of the Wall Street Journal, Joaquin Beleño says the story has the earmarks of an article paid for by corrupt Panamanian politicians who have money in the United States.

The United States approves of governments favorable to its own interests, comments Beleño, adding that if Torrijos would have accepted the 1903 Treaty, the U.S. would surely approve of him. As he has not acted in accordance with U.S. wishes, he is a dictator, says Beleño.

Luis Restrepo refers to the El Panama America story on the opinion of 12 United States Congressmen who stated that "treaties should not be valid after 25 years and should be revised or renegotiated." If the United States is making use of former Panamanian politicians who "ask U.S. armed intervention in Panama affairs" as mentioned

in the Tanner story in the Wall Street Journal, then Panama should feel supported in its cause by the opinions of these 12 distinguished persons and evil Panamanians should take note of these opinions, says the columnist.

The columnist in "Buzon de Fausto" refers to a circular he has received relating to a book, "The United States in Panamanian Politics" (The Intriguing Formative Years) by Professor G. A. Mellander, published by the Interstate Printers and Publishers, Danville, Ill. A translation of the circular on the book is offered by the columnist who suggests that the Panama Foreign Office and all others interested in the Canal treaty negotiations should obtain a copy of the book because of its timeliness.

La Estrella, July 9, in the news columns: "U.S. Decides Southern Command Necessary for Hemisphere Defense," is the headline used on the front page over a report from Washington, D.C. saying that the Defense Department had announced the rejection of a recommendation to abolish the Southern Command. The same story appears in the English-language section.

El Panama America, July 9, morning edition, in the news columns: A boxed story at the top of the front page questions if a military exercise held by United States Armed Forces in the Canal Zone was an act of provocation or lack of good judgement. The story says a platoon of U.S. troops went too close to the fence on Kennedy Avenue in front of the National Institute and this could have caused an incident similar to the January 1964 events if the Panama National Guard, under direct orders of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, had not intervened. United States Ambassador Robert M. Sayre is asked that, in his official capacity, he make sure that such acts are not repeated, especially at this time when Canal treaty negotiations are in progress, says the story.

Critica, July 13, editorial: The main editorial is the second in the series describing the steps taken by Panama in its "heroic fight for sovereignty." Quoting a work published in 1904 by founder Eusebio Morales, the writer says the 1903 treaty is the most contradictory agreement ever made between two governments.

La Estrella, July 13, in the news columns: "The Continuing Presence of the Southern Command a Serious Threat to Panama," is the three-column headline used over an article by Pedro Zambrano Wilson which appears on the front page. The writer says the U.S. has used South America as a source of cheap raw material and as a market for its goods and then as a vanguard of U.S. military power. He says the canal should be neutral according to the original treaty and that this treaty has been violated repeatedly with such things as the establishment of the military and the Federal Aviation Agency in the Zone. He concludes that the existence of the military in the Zone breaks the neutrality clause and should be a subject for the treaty negotiation team; that the presence of veterans from Vietnam in the Zone is a material and moral danger for Panama; and that the huge expenses of the military in the Zone are covered by utilities furnished by the Canal and, not by Panama.

El Panama America, July 13, in the news columns: An article by Pedro Zambrano Wilson, contending that the existence of the Southern Command in the Canal Zone is a material and moral danger to Panama, is given lead position and eight-column headlines at the top of the front page that say, "The Existence of the Southern Command in the Zone Is a Material and Moral Danger to Panama/The next war will be nuclear (war)." Smaller headlines used over the text of the article say, "The myth of hemispheric defense disappeared long ago/There is no continental military unity/The Canal cannot

nor should not be a military objective." Among the several points discussed by Zambrano is one in which he says that Southern Command could become a recuperation center for Vietnam veterans who are 70% drug addicts and 40% homosexuals, all trained to use weapons. The Mal Lal incidents show that they have no scruples, no military discipline and no concept of rank. . . . The same article appeared in La Estrella (July 13).

El Panama America, July 14, in the news columns: On page 2-B is a communiqué by the Federation of Panama Students, referring to recent U.S. military maneuvers on the Canal Zone border and other incidents as provocations by the United States to create dissension among Panamanians and to distort public opinion against Panama in the Canal treaty negotiations. (The communiqué appeared on page one of the July 10th Panama America.)

Critica, July 20, editorial: Panama's reasons for her solemn obligation to its people to negotiate a new treaty with the United States and eliminate once and for all the hated "in perpetuity" clause are discussed in the main editorial. The writer says this is the first in a series of such articles. He mentions the statement made by Nander Pitty, Panama Ambassador to the Organization of American States, that Panama has pledged its national honor to obtaining a new treaty and says that U.S. Congressman, Strom Thurmond, is a part of a reactionary group because he stated the U.S. would be imprudent to draw up a new treaty except with a constitutionally elected government. Since the U.S. has recognized the revolutionary government, this is a banal pretext, the writer says.

Matutino, July 20, editorial: It is to be understood that there would be violent opposition in some sectors of the United States to the recognition of Panama's rights in a new treaty but it is difficult to understand such opposition in Panama, says the main editorial. The writer says it would seem that there are groups here who are developing a campaign against the new treaty at the same time that such campaigns are developing in the United States. It is a shame that this should be happening after all the years of sacrifice and struggle, the writer says.

El Panama America, July 20, editorial: In an editorial entitled "Source of Sovereignty," the writer discusses the unity of the people as a prerequisite of sovereignty. He says the Panama Revolution is not identified with any dogmatic ideology in use, but is characterized by its respect of human rights and absence of dictatorship and violence. The Revolutionary Government broke the power of a corrupted oligarchy, says the writer, adding that several of the ousted fled to the protection of the Canal Zone, and the people who always fought for sovereignty were united. The people know that the Revolutionary Government rejected the 1967 treaty drafts, says the writer, adding that the present Canal treaty negotiations will be carried on with the participation of the people. He also refers to the San Miguelito Resolution which calls for popular unity as the basic instrument for success of the negotiations.

El Panama America, July 21 (Morning Edition), in the news columns: "Intervention of foreign investigators prejudicial to sovereignty; Would lessen the legal value of our demand for jurisdiction in the Zone," are headlines used over the lead story reporting that the Panama Revolutionary Government turned down a request by the Catholic Church to bring private investigators into the Father Gallego case.

El Panama America, July 21, columnists: The columnist in "El Filo Vespertino" says the United States knows the defense of the Canal does not require military bases in the Canal Zone but wants to maintain military forces here because of its imperialistic attitude in spite of the danger they represent

for Panama. Panama's position should be sufficiently strong in the Canal treaty negotiations to obtain full sovereignty and the total elimination of the colony maintained by the U.S. in the Canal Zone, contends the columnist.

El Panama America, July 22 (Morning Edition), in the news columns: "Panama Could Establish Relations With the Soviet and With Cuba" is the top-of-the-front-page headline referring to statements to the press by Panama President Demetrio Lakas during his Paris visit. The UPI dispatch from Paris says Lakas favors a reorganization of the Organization of American States and he also is quoted as saying, "We are good friends of the United States and have good relations with that country," and added that there are some questions on the Canal which have to be solved before Panama will discuss the construction of another canal.

El Panama America, July 23 (Morning Edition), in the news columns: Lead position is given a Washington UPI dispatch, referring to statements by Under Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Charles Meyer, who is credited with saying that the time of United States military intervention into other countries is past, even in the most serious circumstances. Not even communist takeover of a country would change the U.S. attitude, Meyer said. He added that if the communists should cut off Venezuelan oil shipments, or if the Santo Domingo incidents should be repeated, or if communists took over Panama, the U.S. would not intervene. Eight-column headlines at the top of the front page say, "There will be no United States Military Intervention in Panama/States Under Secretary Meyer."

Columnists: Luis Restrepo comments on recent statements the President of the Revolutionary Government, Demetrio Lakas, made in Paris relating to Panama establishing relations with communist countries. Panama is sufficiently mature to have relations with any country in the world, says the columnist, adding that it has not suffered from participating in sports with these countries and will not be contaminated by their ideologies or other aspects detrimental to the country. Restrepo contends that Panama has gained nothing from not having relations with these countries and since it need technical, economic and cultural aid, it is willing to accept it from any country in the world.

El Panama America, July 23, in the news columns: A Washington UPI dispatch reporting on statements by Under Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Charles Meyer, regarding United States policy of non-intervention, is given lead position and top-of-the-front-page headlines that say, "Another weapon of the reactionaries eliminated/The United States Promises Not To Interfere Militarily in Latin America/Every Sovereign Nation is the Owner of Its Natural Resources."

Columnists: Joaquin Belfio devotes his column to the text of the resolution by the Federated Syndicate of Workers of the Republic of Panama in support of the Revolutionary Government policy in the Canal treaty negotiations and protests a recent military alert by U.S. Armed Forces in the Canal Zone. Like Chile, Bolivia and Peru, Panama will not accept pressure by the United States imperialism in its social, cultural, economic or political affairs, says the workers' communiqué.

El Panama America, July 25, in the news columns: The complete text of a talk by General Torrijos at the laying of the cornerstone of the government-sponsored La Victoria sugar mill is given lead position and top-of-the-front-page headlines that say, "Every Panamanian Will Come to the Defense of His Country the Day Panama Is Invaded/The Unity of the Revolutionary (Government) Is the Answer to the Reactionaries."

Torrijos told the farmers they must be on the defensive against those reactionaries and oligarchy who are trying to undermine the Revolutionary Government and clamoring for the United States to invade Panama.

Page 4-A is devoted to pictures of a meeting of labor leaders attended by General Torrijos. General Torrijos is quoted in headlines as telling labor leaders: I have no fear of any type of ideology. We will create a workers bank. New rental law in favor of the workers. We want labor, fiscal, judicial, commercial, educational sovereignty in the Canal Zone.

El Panama America, July 26, columnists: Referring to statements by Under Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, Charles Meyer, to the effect that the United States will not intervene in Latin American countries, Gil Blas Teixeira says that military intervention by the U.S. in any Latin American country would cause more trouble for the U.S. than for the invaded country. However, economic sanctions against a country could be as disastrous as military intervention, says Gil Blas, adding that this is the threat hanging over Latin American countries, including Panama.

Joaquin Beleño comments that General Torrijos' talk at the laying of the cornerstone at the La Victoria sugar mill was especially strong because it is known that there are certain elements in Panama who have asked for United States intervention in Panama. Torrijos' talk was an accusation and a warning against these elements, says Beleño.

El Panama America, July 27, in the news columns: An interview with Dr. Carlos Lopez Guevara on Panama's position in the Canal treaty negotiations by Zollo G. Martinez de Vega of EFE (Spanish news agency) is printed on the back page with several pictures. Lopez Guevara stated that through unilateral interpretation of the 1903 Treaty, the United States has created a state within a state, occupying an area of land disproportionately large and dedicated to activities not directly related to the Canal. The "zone" could be reduced to one-seventh of the area now under United States jurisdiction without affecting the operation of the Canal, Lopez is quoted as saying, adding that part of that land is not being used by the U.S. and Panama wants jurisdiction over this land. Panama also demands higher benefits from the Canal, in accordance with the fluctuations of the dollar. Lopez claims the 1903 Treaty was imposed on Panama in accordance with colonial thinking of that era and contrary to the anti-colonialistic attitude of today. "We do not want a revision of the 1903 Treaty. We want a new treaty which contains political independence, territorial restitution, economic benefits and complete sovereignty..." Lopez Guevara states.

El Panama America, July 31 (Morning Edition), columnists: An editorial on the position of Panamanian employees in the Canal Zone in reference to the Canal Treaty negotiations which appeared in the Local 900 bulletin is printed in the column "Buzon de Fausto" on the editorial page. Mauge says that Panama is demanding complete jurisdiction in the Canal Zone which would result in the elimination of civil operations of the Canal Zone Government and affect non-U.S. employees in that area. A change in the jurisdiction in the Canal Zone would bring a change in the labor code and lower the minimum wage level, noted Mauge. He also refers to the elimination of commercial and industrial operations in the Canal Zone which will cause a reduction of employees and salaries and warns that Panamanian employees should prepare themselves for the effects the treaty negotiations may have on their lives. Mauge hopes that Local 900 will play an important role in maintaining the benefits the employees now are enjoying. We want to continue to have the high salaries, better working conditions and greater benefits, as we are

also an important part of the Panama family, Mauge states.

El Panama America, August 2 (Morning Edition), in the news columns: "Elimination of the 1903 Treaty demanded by Educators" is the three-column headline on the front page referring to the resolution by secondary school directors meeting in Las Tablas to discuss education problems. The text of the resolution in support of the Revolutionary Government to obtain sovereignty in the Canal Zone in the treaty negotiations is printed on page 10-A.

Columnists: Luis Restrepo discusses the surge of nationalism in Latin American countries. He comments that in Panama the nationalist process began when the country was born but has been delayed by the United States imperialism in the Canal Zone Panama's most important nationalist struggle is for the elimination of the 1903 Treaty and all it stands for that offends the country, notes Restrepo.

Criteria, August 10, in the news columns: "We Hope for the Return of Lands Seized by United States: Chiriqui Normal Students Say," is the front-page headline used over a story reporting a meeting of Chiriqui Province normal school students on the television program "All For the Country." At the end of a list of school problems brought up by various students, one student referred to the Canal treaty negotiations. The students said this tiny U.S. state in Panama territory has created problems and that Panamanians should fight to have this land returned. The present treaty benefits only the U.S. and the students hoped that a new treaty would make Panama a partner in the operation of the Canal.

Editorial: A further discussion of the points of conflict between the U.S. and Panama, which were brought up at the meetings of U.S. and Panama representatives in Panama in 1963, is included in the 14th chapter of Panama's Solemn Obligation to Negotiate. The article says that flying the Panama flag in the Zone, and the collection of taxes by the Panama Canal from Panama employees in the Canal Zone were granted but that the elimination of foreign consuls in the Canal Zone, the use of Panama Postage stamps in the Zone, the use of docks 6 and 7 in Cristobal by the Colon Free Zone, and a corridor under Panama jurisdiction between Panama and Arraijan, were promised but never given.

El Panama America, August 10 (Morning Edition), columnists: Luis Restrepo refers to a letter against the Revolutionary Government allegedly written by a group of Panamanians and included in the Congressional Record by U.S. Congressman Daniel Flood, who is referred to as Panama's worst enemy. Restrepo says Flood represents the most reactionary groups in the United States and used the usual arguments of U.S. rights in the Canal Zone when speaking in Congress. Referring to the letter, he comments that it is unbelievable that there are Panamanians who would ask for U.S. military intervention in Panama and says that the letter was probably written by Flood. Restrepo says that Flood is wasting his time trying to influence Congress against Panama. He is totally ignorant of nationalist sentiments of Panamanians, who may have different views on many things, but form a united front in relation to sovereignty in the Canal Zone, contends Restrepo.

El Panama America, August 10, in the news columns: A Washington-dated story referring to statements by a Czechoslovakian defector in relation to the January 1964 incidents in Panama carries a four-column headline on the front page that says, "Now It Is Said That the Patriotic Movement of 1964, Was Communist Inspired/Machlavelian Allegation."

A page-one story on education problems discussed by students of the Normal Insti-

tute of David on the Sunday television program "Todo por la Patria" ends with a statement on the Canal treaty negotiations by student Marina Vega and carries a six-column headline, "We Hope To Get Back Land That Was Taken From Us by the United States."

El Panama America, August 11, in the news columns: An interview of Dr. Harry Johnson, noted economist from the London School of Economics presently visiting Panama, is given lead position and top-of-the-front-page headline quotes Johnson saying, "Panama Will Receive Its Due From Its Geographical Position." A similar story appears in the English-language sister paper.

Critica, August 12, in the news columns: "Students Will Keep Up With Progress of the Negotiations" is the front-page headline used over a story saying the Panama University students have appointed various work committees, among them one that will make a study of the Panama Canal treaty negotiations.

El Panama America, August 13, in the news columns: Big headlines at the top of the front page say, "Vast Conspiracy by the CIA: Overthrow of Balaguer and Assassination of Omar Torrijos Key Witnesses Ask for Protection; Wessin Y Wessin Head of the Unsuccessful Conspiracy." According to El Panama America, the CIA directed a plan headed by Wessin Y Wessin in Santo Domingo to overthrow President Balaguer and when this failed he came to Panama to see agents in the Canal Zone. The discovery of the plot explains the intense campaign against the Revolutionary Government during the past two months by elements of former Panama governments now living out of the country, who are trying to undermine the government, says the story.

Critica, August 16, in the news columns: "Defense of Our Sovereignty Has Won the Support of European Nations, President Lakas Tells Nation," is the top-of-the-front-page headline referring to a story on page 24 which gives the report of the press conference by President Lakas on his recent trip to Europe. The story is accompanied by pictures of Lakas on his trip.

Critica, August 17, in the news columns: The main editorial praises Col. Manuel Antonio Noriega's talk before the Panamanian peasants last weekend. He emphasizes the loyalty of Colonel Noriega to the revolution, his opposition to the oligarchy, and his reference to "certain individuals of Zone origin who have no feeling for Panama and who are using their position to hinder the revolutionary process." The writer says that Noriega's statement in regard to the treaty negotiations was of special interest. He said that Panama was not interested in money but sovereignty and quoted Torrijos, who said "We will be on our feet or dead but never on our knees."

La Estrella, August 18, in the news columns: A picture on page 22 shows President Nixon visiting Colon in 1958, when he was Vice President, accompanied by Ernesto Estenoz, then President of the Colon Municipal Council. Outlines say the picture is timely now that negotiations between Panama and the U.S. are starting and when the Revolution seeks Panama's emancipation in the question of sovereignty and dignity in the Canal area. A speech made by Estenoz 16 years ago in regards to the 1955 treaty is printed on the same page.

Critica, August 18, editorial: The breaking of diplomatic relations with the United States was Panama's virile and dignified answer after the U.S. aggression in 1964, according to today's editorial, which is 17th in a series devoted to Panama's solemn obligation to negotiate a new treaty. The writer quotes part of the note advising of the break in relations saying that this is one of the most historic documents in Panama's fight for

dignity and sovereignty. The editorial also says that it is a matter of pride also that the aggression charge was brought before the United Nations Security Council by Aquilino E. Boyd. These bits of history should be reprinted now that treaty negotiations are about to begin again to give credit to those who took such important steps at that time the writer says.

La Estrella, August 19, in the news columns: A public demonstration supporting the fight for sovereignty and national identity will be one of the main events of the third anniversary of the Revolution of October 11, a prominent front-page story reports.

Critica, August 20, in the news columns: The main editorial calls all Panamanians to attend the observance of the third anniversary of the Revolutionary Government, noting that "Nationality, Unity and Defense of the Revolution" should be the slogan of the celebration. The government needs the support of all Panamanians in its efforts to attain its aims in the Canal treaty negotiations, says the writer, adding that in the process of stating Panama's demands from the United States. General Torrijos has not hesitated in presenting clearly and without any doubt what Panama rightfully wants. The memory of the January 1964 incidents should be enough to support the Revolutionary Government, says the writer.

El Panama America, August 20, in the news columns: "Students, Workers, Farmers, People and Government Will be Present October 11, Enthusiasm for the Show of Support to the Revolution," are the eight-column headlines over a front-page story saying that a mass demonstration of support is being planned for the third anniversary of the revolution.

La Hora, August 21, in the news columns: The centerfold is devoted to excerpts from interviews with President Lakas which appeared in the Spanish press. Sub-headlines quoting Lakas say, "We want absolute sovereignty over the canal and the Zone/The Panamanians want a Panamanian solution for Panama/Relations between the United States and Panama are excellent even though we have different views on the Canal problem."

El Panama America, August 22, in the news columns: Panama Foreign Relations Minister Juan A. Tack explained the policy of the Revolutionary Government and answered questions pertaining to the Canal treaty negotiations at the First Mass Meeting of High School Students of the Province of Panama, says the lead story reporting on the students' meeting on education problems.

El Panama America, August 23 (Morning Edition), in the news columns: Prominent position is given a report on the First Meeting of High School Students of the Province of Panama with the complete text of the declaration by the Federation of Panama Students and a picture showing Panama Foreign Relations Minister Juan A. Tack, who spoke on relations between the United States and Panama. The declaration is for the elimination of pre-revolutionary, political structure and a fight against the oligarchy and United States Imperialism which they say has been a detriment to the consolidation of Panama nationality, the use of its geographical position and the canal and says these points are the basis of the meetings.

Page 8-A is devoted to excerpts from the Spanish press on interviews with President Lakas during his recent European visit. A headline down the upper half of the page says, "Sovereignty, Dignity, Justice and Equality in the New Revolutionary Personality of Panama."

A communiqué by the Federation of Panama Workers in support of the Revolutionary Government in the Canal treaty negotiations

begins on the back page and continues on page 10-A.

Columnists: Jorge Proserpi praises Lt. Col. Manuel A. Noriega's talk to the farmers at the recent meeting in the Legislative Palace. Noriega, as a member of the masses, felt the injustices of the oligarchy, says Proserpi. He says they are the same oligarchy who sent other Panamanians to fight for the causes of Panama while they worked for the United States and supported the anti-Panama policy of the United States.

El Panama America, August 24, morning edition, in the news columns: In a cartoon on the back page, a figure asks a Panamanian who is arranging a number of bottles of mouthwash and other concoctions, "and what are you going to do with all that?" The Panamanian answers, "Getting ready to shout for my sovereignty" on October 11.

Critica, August 25, editorial: The main editorial, which is the 20th in a series on Panama's obligation to negotiate a new treaty, praises as patriotic the actions of Aquilino E. Boyd who appeared before the United Nations Security Council in 1964 and denounced aggression against the Panamanian people by the U.S. military forces stationed in the Canal Zone. He also criticized as colonial the attitude of the Zonians who did not abide by the directives from Washington to fly the Panamanian flag in the same spots as the U.S. flag in the Canal Zone. The writer says Boyd then went on to describe as unfair and stubborn the attitude of the United States in refusing to listen to Panama's demands.

THE SHARPSTOWN FOLLIES—XXXI

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, incline your ear toward the Sharpstown gang, Mr. Speaker, and you will hear a chorus of innocents.

Everyone involved in the looting of Sharp's banks, insurance companies and various other enterprises denies that he knew anything of it. Everyone is innocent but millions of dollars have disappeared.

But anyone, even a stone deaf person, can discern that the chorus of innocents sing different melodies and different words. Each proclaims his own innocence, saying that he placed his trust in the others.

For example, we have heard from Frank Sharp's lawyers that their client trusted the men who advised him. Sharp was no crook, they insist, but was only a poor innocent who was taken advantage of by the men who gathered about him.

And we have seen in this week's Time magazine how Will Wilson says that he trusted his good friends and knew of nothing that they had done wrong, and that he was innocent.

And last week, we have heard testimony from Sam Stock, who used to be president of Sharp's insurance company, say that he was innocent of any wrongdoing, and that Will Wilson knew more than anybody else about Frank Sharp's transactions.

Well, now, that is interesting.

Will Wilson proclaims his innocence, and yes his complete ignorance of what was going on all about him. And yet one of his very close associates says that Wilson knew more than anybody else about Sharp's deals.

Frank Sharp himself apparently has told various Federal grand juries a great deal about Will Wilson. Wilson's flacks hurriedly put out a few counterleaks to deny all, but at least some of the episodes have been confirmed since then, and Wilson now says only that he was a patsy.

Wilson, of course, says that he cannot talk about what he knew or what he did because of the attorney-client relationship that he has with Frank Sharp.

A veritable chorus of angels is singing down in Texas and over at the Justice Department. Several millions of dollars are missing though, and all the angels are trying to tar the others with the taint of evil. Could it be that some of them have lied? Could it be that all have lied? It is very likely that at least one angel by the name of Will Wilson is anything but an innocent. He says he knew nothing. Two of his closest associates say he knew everything. Wilson may well be a liar. And if he is not a liar, he is by his own admission a patsy. Whichever he is, angel or liar, he does not belong in his present position.

TAX BENEFITS FOR AVERAGE AMERICANS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. FLOWERS) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. FLOWERS. Mr. Speaker, last month when the President announced his new economic policy, no American could mistake the fact that sacrifices would be required from every level of our society. However, it seems now that good old "Mr. and Mrs. America" may have been called upon by the administration to pick up the biggest part of the tab for the new economic policy.

Mr. Speaker, Congress cannot change the provisions of an Executive order. But in those special areas reserved to our jurisdiction by the Constitution—and I am thinking of taxation—Congress can and should exercise leadership. If the average citizen must bear the brunt through the wage freeze, then it would seem to me that tax considerations above and beyond those recommended are in order. I would like to commend the distinguished chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for his public statements in this regard and assure him of my support.

We must all recognize as well that spending cuts will not only be desirable, but are absolutely necessary if we are to achieve our goal of economic stability. But if America must tighten her belt, and I believe we must, then the price to be paid should be borne uniformly by all of us together. The House of Representatives—the "people's House"—is the place to assure equal sharing of burden and benefit by all Americans.

WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURLISON) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BURLISON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in 1969 the Congress gave the President the authority to apply wage-price controls, over the President's vigorous opposition. At that time, the President refused to apply the controls and the authority expired with the end of the 91st Congress. Early this year, Congress again enacted the same law, but this time without the opposition of the President.

Some of us have felt for some time that price and wage controls seem to be our last alternative for controlling inflation. The President has been late in applying them. The important thing, however, is that the controls be fair and equitable whenever they are put into effect. The President has called for controls on wages, prices, and rents, but has overlooked credit—interest rates—and profit controls.

To stimulate employment, he has advocated the removal of the 7-percent manufacturers excise tax on new automobiles, a levy of a 10-percent investment tax credit for new plant and equipment, and provisions for an additional \$50 per dependent personal income tax exemption.

Viewing the total impact of the above, it would appear that big business and big industry came out far ahead of our wage and salary earners, small businessmen, farmers, teachers, and others.

One group in particular has had a difficult time interpreting the effect of the wage-price freeze on them. This group is the over 2 million teachers in America. Interpretations and pronouncements from various sources within the administration dealing with the freeze of teachers' salaries have been profuse, but conflicting.

In light of the interpretations of the President's order, as applied to teachers and other employees of the Nation's school systems, I feel that our teachers are being asked to suffer an unusually heavy burden. In addition to the financial burden created by the freeze order, its application has created a high degree of uncertainty and confusion on the part of school boards and their teachers because of the timing of the order, falling in the center of the traditional period in which schools either are not in operation or are operating at a reduced capacity. The schools are now open, but many educators still have no idea what they are to be paid. School boards are unable to set up final pay scales and budgets.

The day following the President's announcement, Dr. George Lincoln, Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, announced that teachers who have agreed to a raise effective at the opening of school will not be paid the raise. This seemed to be a hard and fast rule stating clearly that no teacher would receive a salary increase when school started.

When various education organizations and school systems began asking about longstanding contracts, summer school payments, and new teachers' salaries, the administration felt a need to issue a clarifying statement. The Cost of Living Council, which was by this time established to make official interpretations, decreed that an increase in the salaries of teachers would be allowed if the con-

tract period started before August 15. If the contract period started after August 15, the increase would not be allowed. This opened the floodgates which resulted in the present state of consternation.

Would teachers under the same contract, some of which started before the 15th and others who started after the 15th, get the same salaries? Were contracts signed at the end of last school year in effect? Would teachers on a 10-month pay scale be penalized? These were some of the questions raised. No one knew the answers for sure. Many were willing to speculate. Administration officials were giving unofficial interpretations. One official is quoted as saying, "We consider an adopted budget and salary scale to be the same as a contract." The National Education Association claimed that 80 percent of its teachers would be getting their promised salary increases. Yet no official decision was forthcoming. Finally a clarifying statement clarifying the earlier clarifying statement was announced. This declaration pronounced that teachers who were eligible to be paid over a 12-month period, but in fact were paid over a 10-month period, are eligible for a pay raise which was in effect in the school district before August 15.

Again, what was meant by "eligible" and "in effect?" Was the contract agreed to by each teacher back in late April "in effect?" This time the Office of Emergency Preparedness made the announcement. Teachers may receive a pay increase if they are eligible for work on a 12-month basis despite actually working and being paid for only 10 months of work—the contract containing the raise must have been ratified before August 15. This made the situation as clear as the polluted Potomac River.

On August 27, at the request of Dr. Sidney P. Marland, Commissioner of Education, additional edicts were released concerning newly hired teachers and longevity and merit increases. Many of the questions remain unanswered. Schools have started. The first pay checks will be due at the end of this week. Still no one is sure what applies and what does not. Granted, the situation is complicated. However, the Office of Emergency Preparedness was caught unprepared. Advanced planning would have been helpful. The continual "clarifying" was not. Had the freeze been invoked when suggested by many of us in Congress, the confusion most certainly would have been less.

Why cannot somebody in this administration take hold of this problem and settle it with clarity, definiteness and without equivocation? And may I suggest the concept of equity. At the present point in time—and this may be changed tomorrow—the estimate is that 95 percent of Missouri's teachers will be denied their increased compensation. For the past year inflation has rampaged. These teachers have been working at a static salary while other segments of the Nation's work force have been receiving increased compensation. Now these teachers are told that their duly contracted increases shall be denied. This does not comport with my concept of equity.

MONEY AND TAXES

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

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker. Right now, as the Congress convenes to consider a number of economic measures, money and taxes are on everybody's mind. Recently, it was my pleasure to introduce Albert W. Brisbin, who has just been appointed Regional Commissioner for the Internal Revenue Service in Dallas, when he addressed the Texas Breakfast Club. His talk was interesting, and he gave us great insight into many of the problems and tasks the Internal Revenue Service faces each day. I would like to share his remarks with my colleagues:

REMARKS OF ALBERT W. BRISBIN

When Luther Holcomb invited me to address this group, he reminded me that at 8:00 a.m. it is a little difficult to digest a heavy, technical lecture on the art and science of taxation. His warning really was not necessary. I am not in fact a tax technician, rather a student of the art of tax administration. That art has been described aptly by French authorities as the process of plucking the most feathers with the least hissing. A British writer has said that it is the tax collector's responsibility to keep the taxpayer sullen but not mutinous.

Everyone is, of course, an expert on taxes. Practically every world figure has written or talked about taxes at one time or another.

Probably one of the most frequently quoted epigrams was taken from a letter that Ben Franklin wrote in 1789 describing conditions in the republic. In that historic year, the Philadelphia Sage sent a letter to a friend saying:

"Our Constitution is in actual operation; everything appears to promise that it will last; but nothing in this world is certain but death and taxes."

A latter-day wit has regretted that "death and taxes" don't always occur in that order.

Some of the tax literature is even poetical. Perhaps you have read these lines by Robert Frost:

Never ask of money spent
Where the spender thinks it went.
Nobody was ever meant
To remember, or invent,
What he did with every cent.

Some of the literature is quite imaginative. On March 13 of this year, the Washington Star carried a column by Arthur Hoppe in which he reviewed an imaginary chapter in a book entitled, "Sex and Taxes." If you can believe Mr. Hoppe, in 1975 Spiro Agnew will be President and, facing the usual financial crisis, will decide to solve it by taxing sex. This brings to mind the Texas farmer who, after working all night on his tax return, hitched his bull to the plow in an effort to teach him that farming was not all fun.

Unfortunately, down at the Internal Revenue Service, we do not have that much fun. We started out in 1862 to collect a very simple income tax at very low rates. The income tax form was, believe it or not, short and simple. You can see how we have progressed since then.

During the first year that we had a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, we collected \$2.7 million in income taxes, and \$34.9 million in excise taxes. We do somewhat better these days. In the last fiscal year, we collected a bit over \$191.6 billion, of which \$100.7 billion came from income taxes.

We particularly pride ourselves on the fact that all of this money is collected through a "voluntary" self-assessment system. Now,

that takes a little explaining—especially when we get letters like this:

"I've always paid my income tax in the past because I was afraid of going to jail if I didn't. Now, I read in the papers and hear on the TV and radio that this is a matter of voluntary self-assessment. If it's voluntary, I don't want any part of it, so you can have your forms back."

Other taxpayers have a more fatalistic attitude. One of them wrote us:

"I understand that President Johnson has declared war on poverty. Please advise us as to where I surrender."

In the early days of Internal Revenue, there were a dozen or so clerks who could handle all of the paperwork. Now it takes around 70,000 men, women, and computers to process over 113 million returns—5.6 million of them from Texas. Of course, we get returns from all over. We appreciate all of this attention except in exceptional cases. For instance, every few years we discover some imaginative refund claims from inmates of penitentiaries.

Many things have changed. Not only have we turned in our quill pens for IBM 360s, but we have adopted such quaint practices as turning all of the collections over to the Treasury. Once upon a time, it was not unusual to farm out some of the collecting to banks on a commission basis.

Although the first Commissioner of Internal Revenue started out with a small staff in Washington, the organization grew quite rapidly—except in certain southern States which had other things on their minds. Shortly after the war, the original income tax was repealed, and the typical revenue spent more time following the scent of mosh at mountain stills than looking for phony deductions on tax returns.

In 1894 Congress made another stab at an income tax, but this time the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional. No one seems to know why the 1862 income tax got by the Supreme Court. Maybe it was only a coincidence that President Lincoln appointed his Secretary of the Treasury to the Supreme Court.

After the sixteenth amendment was ratified in 1913, we went back to work on the income tax. We already had hundreds of tax forms dealing with whiskey, tobacco, and such. So the new income tax form got the famous number 1040. The 1913 form was, naturally, more complicated than the 1863 form. Of course, we have progressed, year-by-year since then.

No doubt some of the fault is downtown, but some of it belongs up here on the Hill. A few years ago Wilbur Mills diagnosed the problem this way:

"Still another complicating factor in our tax laws arises from the addition year after year of new provisions. Moreover, in adding these provisions we seldom have the time to go back through the existing compilation of tax laws to see how many of them are no longer necessary."

But in a larger sense, the fault lies, not with you and me, but with the growing complexity of our economic system which requires very intricate fine-tuning in order to distribute the tax burden fairly among millions of taxpayers having quite different economic circumstances.

Speaking of economic problems, I am reminded of the small-town proprietor of an ice cream parlor who was called upon by a revenue agent to explain large losses claimed on the business. The man said the explanation was very simple. He had broken his regular dipper for 5 cent ice cream cones, and was losing money using the 10 cent dipper for nickel cones.

My own job is to head the Planning and Research activities of Internal Revenue. These include:

A Planning and Analysis Division which specializes in forecasting the Service's workload and resource requirements.

A Research Division which helps the Treasury legislative drafters, and studies many internal problems.

A Systems Development Division which designed our automatic data processing system, and is now trying to update it in terms of tomorrow's requirements and technology.

And a Statistics Division which provides Congress and others with detailed analyses of each year's crop of income tax returns.

I have the greatest respect for our professional statisticians, but as a nonstatistician I cannot help getting a chuckle from a report written a half century ago by Sir Josiah Stamp, who was head of the British Inland Revenue Department. He said:

"The Government are very keen on amassing statistics. They collect them, add them, raise them to the Nth power, take the cube root and prepare wonderful diagrams. But you must never forget that every one of these figures comes in the first instance from the village watchman, who just puts down what he damn pleases."

Of course we no longer have village watchmen; we merely take the information you put on your tax return and run it through our computers.

Computers have created a new way of life for us. We now have computerized service centers in seven regional locations—including the Southwest Center in Austin. Three more service centers are being built to cope with the growing volume and complexity of tax returns. In addition, we have a national computer center at Martinsburg, West Virginia, and a specialized data center in Detroit.

The basic organization of Internal Revenue is gradually shaping around these computerized operations. We had districts and regions before we had computers, but their work is changing.

Once upon a time, there were approximately 100 Internal Revenue districts. With improved communication and transportation, that number has been reduced to 58. I would not want to predict the future, but I am sure that this is not a final number. When the regional offices were established in 1952, there were 17 of them—this number went down to nine, and then to seven.

As you know, in Texas our work is divided between two districts with headquarters in Austin and Dallas. Also, Dallas is the headquarters of our Southwest Region which supervises our revenue work in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming.

The southwest is famous for many things, but in Internal Revenue terms we can think of some special accomplishments. One of these is known as IDRS, which stands for Integrated Data Retrieval System. It is being pioneered in our Southwest Region.

This system retrieves only account data. It would not help us find the missing wife referred to in this taxpayer's letter:

"DEAR SIR: My wife went to pay my income tax last Friday and I haven't seen her since, so will you please let me know if it has been paid. If not, will you please send me another form for me to fill out.

Sincerely yours,

For a couple of years, we have been running tests throughout the Southwest Region with a new set of electronic gadgetry which enables local offices to get virtually instant information from the enormous master files in the regional service center. On the basis of this experience, we are now installing—first in the Southwest and later in other regions—improved equipment. This will enable local offices to give you quick answers on the status of your accounts and answer many other questions. I don't know how many of you have had problems with your bills or refunds, but I can assure you that this new system will do more to improve

taxpayer relations than anything we have done in many years.

One of the southwest states—Arkansas—participated in the first experiment with another great taxpayer aid. This one is called "Centiphone". It is an arrangement with the telephone company in an Internal Revenue district so that any taxpayer anywhere in a given district can telephone without toll charges to the District Internal Revenue Headquarters and get answers to his tax questions. This system is also being gradually extended to other States.

Taxpayer service is very much on our minds. In the first place, as fellow citizens, taxpayers have every right to good service. In the second place, if taxpayers are going to cooperate with the unique American self-assessment tax system, they must be helped in every reasonable way.

I used the word "reasonable" because we cannot help much in some cases—such as the one in which the taxpayer said:

"Please send me my refund at once. I have fallen in error with my landlady."

We recently had a special study of the taxpayer service problem made by a committee of which the chairman was my old friend Frank White, who recently retired as Regional Commissioner of the Southwest Region in Dallas. Out of this study has grown a plan for expanding and improving our taxpayer services. The first step will be the establishment of a separate taxpayer service division in the national headquarters in order to assure special emphasis on this function.

Answering taxpayers' questions is not merely an April 15th phenomenon. It is a year-round activity. Some of the questions are very simple like taking an exemption for your mother-in-law. Some are very complex like corporate reorganizations.

Some probably cannot be answered at all. You have probably read about our new depreciation regulations, but they do not seem to cover the question raised by the much-married man who wanted to know how to calculate depreciation on his wife.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, the following letter was carried in the September 8, 1971, edition of the "letters to the editor" column of the Washington Evening Star newspaper.

The writer is a man, well respected not only by his colleagues of the press but also those of us who are often the subject of his penmanship. I offer the letter without comment, for its content says enough.

DID NOT CRITICIZE AGNEW

SIR: The Star recently carried the headline, "4 Reporters Criticize Agnew Tactics on Tour."

The story dealt with talks to the Washington Press Club by four newsmen who covered the vice president on his recent trip around the world. I was one of them.

The Star headline was erroneous with respect to my own talk. I did not criticize Mr. Agnew on his tactics.

Contrary to the headline and a possible implication in The Star story, I told the audience I believed that Mr. Agnew in his meetings with foreign leaders represented the United States government very ably.

Unfortunately, my statement was not included in The Star story.

EDWARD W. O'BRIEN,
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO AMERICA'S APPRECIATION FOR THOSE WHO HAVE WORN THE UNIFORM?

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, what is happening to America's appreciation for those who have worn our country's uniform? In particular, why is so little said and done about the services of those returning veterans who fought in Vietnam?

It has been a tradition in America to present through parades and other special events a public display of the esteem in which we hold those men and women who have served our country well and honorably in its military services.

In previous wars when our men came back from the fighting fronts, parades were held with flags flying, bands playing, and speeches honoring those who set aside personal considerations to take up arms in defense of freedom.

Why is it not being done for the veterans of the fighting in Vietnam? They set their lives against the tyranny of communism. Why have not their sacrifices been recognized and their services honored as in the days of old?

The time is late, but it is not too late to show that we do appreciate the veterans of the conflict in Southeast Asia. This year's observance of Veterans Day could well serve as an outstanding demonstration of America's appreciation for the sacrifices made by those who wore the American uniform in that far away part of the world.

It is time for all Americans to rise up and say to the entire world that this conflict which has torn us apart in so many ways has not caused us to overlook or ignore the men and women who serve us in uniform. It is not enough that the Government provide the usual veterans' benefits to these men. Let us unite this Veterans Day in a public demonstration of appreciation and admiration for the veterans of Vietnam and let us never again lose sight of the outstanding contributions to our security made by this fine group of Americans.

TOM WENTWORTH'S CONTRIBUTIONS

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, in January 1966, the Pensacola Journal carried an editorial entitled "For the Future Generations," and I quote from it:

One of the most valuable historical treasures in the Pensacola area is housed in the T. T. Wentworth Jr. Museum.

And this delight to hundreds of weekend visitors is much more than meets the curious eye of the average museum patron.

Highly praised by qualified historians and collectors, this enormous cataloguing of relics, nostalgic keepsakes and memorabilia tells a living history of Pensacola, Northwest Florida and the entire state.

This collection, valued into the thousands of dollars by professional curators, represents the life-long adventure of a man who be-

lieves the past should be preserved to enrich the future.

Tom Wentworth, dubbed Mr. Pensacola History for several decades, keeps a youthful outlook through his labors to preserve for future Pensacolians a living scrapbook of the rich heritage spanning four centuries.

Anyone interested in Pensacola history can show his or her appreciation for keeping this collection in our community by supporting Wentworth's work. Few Pensacolians have worked as long and as hard as Tom Wentworth toward giving his community a real treasure—a panoramic view of four centuries of Pensacola's past.

Indeed, the Pensacola community owes a debt of gratitude to Tom Wentworth.

Truer words were never spoken. Tom Wentworth's Museum is one of the area's most valuable assets.

I have long enjoyed a warm friendship with this distinguished Floridian, and I have a sincere appreciation for his outstanding contributions to historic and exciting northwest Florida.

PHASE II—LET'S GET ON WITH IT

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

Mr. HANNA. Mr. Speaker, I am one of many Members of this distinguished body who has urged the President to use the authority at his disposal to stem the tide of inflation. The President has done what he repeatedly said he would not do but what we all knew he would have to do at some point. The wage-price freeze has imposed serious burdens on a sizable minority of American families and small businesses. While I must accept the freeze as a necessity, I would urge that the burden so disproportionately borne be lessened as soon as possible.

It seems quite clear from the remarks of the President and other knowledgeable officials in the administration that we will not return to a prefreeze policy on November 15. At this point, the most important questions, in my opinion, are what the postfreeze policy will look like, and when it should begin.

Let me first address myself to the timing of "Phase II," as it has been called. There has been speculation that the freeze will be extended in its present form for another 90 days or longer. The President today assured us that this would not happen. I am heartened by this because I am convinced that it would have served no useful purpose. In fact, Mr. Speaker, I wish to raise the point today that the wage-price freeze may have accomplished all that it can accomplish in less than 90 days.

Let us look first of all at the purpose of the freeze. It is my view that a freeze, with its inevitable inequities, is defensible only as a short-term plan to halt inflation and provide a stable situation from which a long-term policy of stabilization could be launched successfully. This is the purpose of the freeze. Therefore, the freeze need last only as long as it takes to get everyone in line and to design the stabilization policy.

By the end of the first 30 days the first of these conditions will have been met. The economy will be as ready as it will

ever be to receive the phase II stabilization policy.

I assume that the administration has been working out its postfreeze plan right along, and I would like to suggest at this time that, if the administration is not soon prepared to announce what it has decided to adopt, it is guilty of foot-dragging. Every day the freeze lasts beyond the 30th is, in my opinion, unjustified. Every additional day will be an unnecessary continuation of freeze inequities.

In the near future I will be presenting to the House my recommendations for a postfreeze stabilization policy. These proposals are based on long experience with the inflationary conduct of this country and on my feeling that the time for a comprehensive battle plan is now, not 60 days from now.

HUD AND HEW HEED CONGRESSIONAL CALL FOR NATIONWIDE DANGEROUS PAINTS STUDY

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

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, childhood lead poisoning is a severe national peril to the youngsters of this Nation. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare reports that some 400,000 children annually exhibit elevated blood lead levels. Of these, 16,000 require medical treatment. For some, treatment is too late; 3,200 children each year suffer moderate to severe brain damage; 800 children annually suffer such gross brain damage that they are consigned to mental institutions for the rest of their lives. And 200 children die.

The cause of this disease is well known. Small children, virtually all younger than 7 years of age, pick up and eat lead-tainted paint and plaster chips which fall from the walls and ceilings of their dilapidated dwellings. Slowly, the lead they ingest builds up in their systems. Finally, they fall ill. The consequences may be blindness, kidney impairment, brain damage, and, as I said, even death.

For several years now, the paint industry has, by self-regulation, limited the quantity of lead contained in paints used in and around homes to 1 percent or less. Hopefully, this self-regulation would help avert for future generations the tragedy being visited upon the children now living in our decaying slum dwellings, coated in the 1920's and 1930's and 1940's with paint containing much higher lead levels.

In large measure, the paint industry has been attentive to the peril of childhood lead poisoning. However, some manufacturers have been, and are, marketing paints which, while ostensibly containing 1 percent lead or less, in fact contain percentages of lead exceeding that level. Sixteen brands have recently been identified. One of these—a supposedly safe paint sold to innocent consumers off the shelf—was found to contain lead in excess of 13 percent.

Clearly, vigorous Federal action is demanded to alert consumers to this peril, as well as to ban lead-based paints entirely from household uses. To achieve this latter end, I have filed, with five child health experts, a petition with the Food and Drug Administration. As to the former goal, I have called upon both the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development to undertake an immediate nationwide analysis of all paint brands to determine their lead levels and then to make them public.

I am gratified that both agencies have responded with commendable alacrity. By letters of August 25, Secretary Richardson of HEW and Acting Assistant Secretary Britton of HUD have informed me that the nationwide study for which I called is to be undertaken. I believe this action shows a heartening response to what is indeed a very serious situation.

At this point, I include in the RECORD a copy of my letter to Secretary Romney—identical to the one sent to Secretary Richardson—and copies of their responses to me:

AUGUST 2, 1971.

HON. GEORGE W. ROMNEY,
Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban
Development, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY ROMNEY: As you know, childhood lead poisoning is a devastating disease. Its victims are almost exclusively children between the ages 1 and 6. They pick up and eat paint and plaster chips tainted with lead-based paint, and develop the disease. The consequences are severe, to say the least: 200 children die annually, 800 suffer such serious brain damage they require permanent institutionalization and 3,200 suffer moderate to severe brain damage. All told, the annual number of children who exhibit elevated blood lead levels is approximately 400,000.

In virtually every instance, the source of the poisoning is lead-based paint. Consequently, I am calling upon your agency to undertake an immediate research program of the highest priority to determine the lead content of all paint brands manufactured in or imported into the United States. I do so in light of a recent study performed by the New York City Bureau of Lead Poisoning Control, which, in sampling some 22 brands, has established that at least 3 of them exceed the 1 per cent limit, which is set by New York City ordinances and which is incorporated as the definitional limit for "lead-based paint" in P.L. 91-695, the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act.

Following this analysis, the findings must be made public, in order that the consumer may be aware of which paints to avoid.

I look forward to your response to my request.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. RYAN,
Member of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT,
Washington, D.C., August 25, 1971.

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RYAN: Secretary Romney has asked me to respond to your letter of August 2, 1971 concerning the development of a research project to determine the lead content of paint.

The Office of Research and Technology has been assigned the responsibility for implementing Title III, the research and demonstration program, under the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (PL 91-695). It is our responsibility under the requirements of the Act to specifically develop programs to determine the nature and extent of the lead-based paint problem.

The need to determine the extent to which interior paint products, currently on the market, exceed the one percent level was discussed both with representatives of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the National Bureau of Standards. We feel that this issue is indeed a valid one and bears close evaluation.

Presently it is estimated that there are close to 2,000 paint manufacturers in the U.S., each of whom make more than one line of paint and the sales of these products are in turn subject to varying geographical patterns of distribution. Thus the magnitude and scope of a survey of these paint products is not a simple matter, if scientifically valid results are to be obtained and published. However, we feel that it is a matter of some urgency to pursue a survey of this type, not only to analyze for lead, but for other metals which may be added and represent a current or potential poisoning hazard.

The National Bureau of Standards, at our request, is developing a program to carry out such a survey. We expect to receive from them by the end of the month a detailed program proposal plan which will give the scope of the problem, the mechanism for carrying out the survey, and the cost. The proposed study would be coordinated and supported jointly by HUD and HEW.

You will be advised promptly of the progress of the study and its results. If we may be of further assistance to you on the subject of lead-based paint poisoning please feel free to communicate with us.

Sincerely,

THEODORE R. BRITTON, JR.,
Acting Assistant Secretary.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION,
AND WELFARE,
Washington, D.C., August 25, 1971.

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RYAN: Thank you for your letter of August 2 concerning the lead content of paints.

The Bureau of Community Environmental Management, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, has the responsibility for implementing this Department's program under the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (PL 91-695). However, the research requirement of Title III of this Act as it relates specifically to determining the nature and extent of the lead-based paint problem is the responsibility of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The need to determine the extent to which interior paint products contain lead in excess of one percent was discussed in a meeting of representatives of the Bureau of Community Environmental Management and the Department of Housing and Urban Development research staff on Thursday, August 12. Steps have been initiated to evaluate this problem. The study is to be coordinated and supported jointly by the two Departments. We believe this section is indicated in view of the recent reports from New York City. You will be advised promptly of the results of this study.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

ELLIOT L. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

ORDER OF AHEPA RESOLUTIONS TO RESTORE MILITARY AID TO GREECE PROGRAMS—49TH SUPREME CONVENTIONS

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

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I was one of those who opposed the negative action of the House in regard to military aid to Greece, and I continue to be concerned deeply by the implications of this action and all that it implies to our own national security.

I find that my feeling is reflected throughout this country by Americans of Greek ancestry as well as some of the most distinguished experts on foreign and military affairs, various civic and patriotic organizations. Concern is expressed not only about the adverse military effects of this action but also the implications of interference in the internal affairs of a friendly nation.

As the other body begins consideration of this issue, I wish to include with my remarks as follows the comments of the Order of AHEPA and an editorial by Henry J. Taylor.

As Members know, the Order of AHEPA, with its hundreds of chapters throughout the United States, is by far the largest organization of Americans of Greek descent in our Nation.

The material follows:

ORDER OF AHEPA RESOLUTIONS TO RESTORE MILITARY AID TO GREECE PROGRAMS—49TH SUPREME CONVENTIONS

Whereas, the House of Representatives, in a very close vote on incomplete biased, and sometimes inaccurate testimony offered by a few persons known to be opposed to basic American foreign policy, offered before a Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, whose own vote was badly split, refused to continue U.S. military aid to Greece in the sum of \$118 million for the coming year; and,

Whereas, before the same said committee there appeared the highest foreign policy and military policy experts on Greece in our Government, who absolutely opposed these cuts; and,

Whereas, the order of AHEPA is an American society of American citizens of Greece descent who are loyal to the United States and primarily concerned with the best interests of America, but who also are familiar with the Greek security, who are devoted to the principles of self determination as well as democracy for all nations, who understands the dangers to the free world posed by communist imperialism in the Eastern Mediterranean, who are convinced that the national serenity of the United States is greatly dependent on the internal stability; the territorial integrity, the independence, the membership in NATO, and the alliance with the United States, of Greece; and,

Whereas, we also realize that the Greek nation is sovereign, proud, and long experienced in political affairs; with an undying tradition in democracy which it first developed and to which form of government Greece always returns in her good time and on her own terms without the need for outside pressures as inducements; and,

Whereas, therefore the proposed cuts will retard, rather than accelerate the return of a larger measure of democracy to its ancient cradle; and,

Whereas, Greece has always maintained the greatest affection and the best possible diplomatic relations with the United States, and is today the most friendly and hospitable of all European Nations to our country generally and to our armed forces particularly and such relations, in America's best interests, must be continued unimpaired and, in fact, must be improved; and,

Whereas, Greece has been a stalwart ally of the West from times immemorial, and in this century has twice won the initial victories of the West in the Near East, namely in Salonika in 1916 and in Albania in 1940, and has since without the loss of a single American life repulsed the communist invasion of 1948, and right after that sent thousands of Greek soldiers to fight for the protection of South Korea in 1950, and today is contributing to America's effort in Viet Nam; and,

Whereas, American military aid to Greece is part of our strategic plan under the NATO treaties and is designed to implement American defensive strategy in Europe, whose benefits accrue to all the western world and not Greece alone; and,

Whereas, the United States, the leader of the free world has solemn commitments to defend western Europe and contractual obligations under NATO to furnish military supplies to Greece which must be observed if the honor of America is to be maintained; and,

Whereas, the reduction or elimination of military aid to Greece will not serve, but will actually jeopardize American interest in the Near East by:

1. Violating America's basic foreign principles of self determination and interference with the internal affairs of friendly countries.

2. Antagonizing and estranging the Greek nation, its people, its leaders and its armed forces against the U.S.; by seeming to dictate to the Greek people on matters of their own internal governmental structure.

3. Weakening the military capabilities of Greece to defend its Northern borders and the Aegean Sea from penetration by her northern communist neighbors.

4. Neutralizing the strategic position of Greece as the first line of defense of the eastern Mediterranean, and thus opening up its trade routes to interdiction by Soviet air and naval power, already very dangerous in the area.

5. Ripping open the western defense flank of Turkey, making Constantinople untenable, forcing open the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and Turkey's western coast, thereby isolating Turkey, which could never fight a three-front war in the Aegean Sea, the Black Sea, and the Caucasus Mountains simultaneously;

6. Eliminating thereby the entire defensive shield of Greece and Turkey on the North, destroying the entire NATO strategic position in the Near East, and opening for Russian imperialism two broad new highways into the Arab world, thereby condemning the State of Israel, cutting off Europe's oil supplies, permanently losing the Suez Canal and pushing the NATO allies back to the other side of Sicily.

7. Surrendering, even more tragically, 100,000,000 people struggling to gain freedom in the lands which ancient Greece, and the Byzantine Empire first civilized and Christianized, to the exploitation of a rapacious imperialism whose methods we have seen in every land they have conquered since WWII.

8. Creating, as a direct consequence, a military and diplomatic disaster of tragic intensity and fantastic proportions, that will imperil freedom, liberty, and democracy in both Greece and the United States for many years, and will destroy the hope for peace in the world for many generations.

We believe that Greece is the key and the

crux in this vital center for the fate of our western world, that must be saved at all costs.

Whereas, we sincerely believe these catastrophes will be the various direct, intermediate, and long range consequences of the loss of Greece to NATO and the West, which may very well result from the cut off of U.S. military aid to Greece now and in the future.

Whereas, since our beliefs are based on the certain lessons of history and 3,000 years of bitter Greek experience, we absolutely insist upon the positive protection of Greece and the Near East from communist perils that we know will be as great as ever Greece faced from the past tyrants of Persia, Arabia and Turkenstan.

Now, therefore, be it hereby resolved:

That, we condemn, in the strongest possible terms those persons, of whatever nationality, who for whatever motives, but in the name of democracy, would weaken the ties of friendship, loyalty, and alliance between the United States and Greece;

That, we assume our American fellow citizens from our next door neighbors up to the President of the United States, that the overwhelming majority of our members and co-religionists, and our fellow Americans of Greek descent believe that the best interest of our beloved America lie in the preservation of good relations between these two countries, and the continuance of a strong military alliance between them, irrespective of the passing forms of Government in Greece;

That, we deplore the action taken by the House of Representatives in cutting military aid to Greece for the fiscal year coming;

That, we urge all our respective Congressmen to reconsider the action of the House on August 3rd, 1971, and restore all of the military aid to Greece program unimpaired;

That, we call upon the Senate of the United States, if this cut is not restored in the House, to reject this portion of the foreign aid bill, to look carefully into this matter and to restore and continue the full military aid program to Greece as presented by the Administration;

That, in the unfortunate event that the Congress of the United States, should succumb to specious, inaccurate, irrelevant, confusing, and downright misleading propaganda of the enemies of the present Greek Government and perhaps of the western world, and not restore this military aid to Greece, we, the recognized spokesman of 2,000,000 Americans of Greek descent in the United States, hereby petition and request the President of the United States, by virtue of the powers vested in him, and as authorized by law, to find that restoration of military aid to Greece is in the "overriding national interest" of our country and to restore the same forthwith.

That, to these ends, we hereby pledge ourselves, our Fraternity and our entire Greek American community throughout the United States to work in every possible proper way to bring about this result, and we recommend to every member his immediate and personal contact by visit, letter, telephone, or telegram with his Congressman and Senator, and the Office of the President in support of these resolutions as an expression of our solidarity of resolve and purpose.

That, copies of the Resolution be made available to all the delegates and chapters and transmitted to all interested governmental personalities and authorities and disseminated to all press, radio, television and other media of public information, and that the incoming Supreme Lodge is hereby mandated arrangements for appearances before the appropriate Congressional Committees and the Office of the President to present these resolutions and other relevant testimony and to demand the immediate restoration and continuation of all military aid to Greece.

With conviction in the Justice of our Cause and to protect and defend the United States of America, God willing, we can do no less and must do no other.

Passed unanimously is a plenary session of the Convention on Friday August 20, 1971 in the City of Los Angeles, California.

Witnesses:

DENNIS J. LIVADAS,
Chairman, Convention Resolutions
Committee Attorney and Counselor
at Law.

Attest:

STEPHEN J. SCOPAS,
Chairman, 49th Supreme Convention.

EDITORIAL BY HENRY J. TAYLOR

In my Athens interview with Greek Premier George Papadopoulos it was clear that he and his pro-U.S.A., pro-NATO, pro-free world, anti-Communist government were unprepared for the Congressional action cutting off military aid to Greece unless President Nixon declares it required for American national security.

Why pick on Greece? It is utterly insane to reward our enemies and harm our friends. To the joy, amazement and profit of aggressors everywhere, that's the kind of dangerous stupidity that has left our country isolated in one vital area of the world after another.

Greece is a strategic imperative in the Mediterranean, and now more than ever. This NATO partner of ours is flanked by two NATO countries now showing increased instability and demoralization—Italy and Turkey. All strategy begins with the map, and the Kremlin has had its program mapped out for a long time. Now they are just following the map.

Except for Turkey, Israel, Tunisia and Morocco, the entire southern rim of the Mediterranean is already hostile to us. Even historic Malta from which I reported recently, 58 miles south of Sicily and athwart the narrow bottleneck channel along the African coast, a key British bastion for 150 years, is now taking anti-NATO measures under new Prime Minister Dom Mintoff. A Soviet sympathetic Malta would mean that U.S.S.R. could drop the boom at the absolute crossroad of the Mediterranean at any time.

Meanwhile, behind the scenes, Algerian President Houari Boumedienne's Red Junta has offered the Soviet the use of the former immense French Mers-el-Kebir naval and air base near Algiers. This establishes the U.S.S.R. within 260 miles of Gibraltar Strait.

Now consider the eastern Mediterranean, where Greece stands alone. Our 6th Fleet can no longer go to neighboring Turkey, long a solid anchor of NATO, without provoking street riots, protest bombings and crippling internal strikes. This is a complete reversal of our defense capability. In fact, Greece is the only country in the entire eastern Mediterranean where our 6th Fleet can congenially call.

Yet how can Congress not know that Greece itself is ripe for the plucking? It is the only Balkan nation now not behind the Iron Curtain. Every mile of Greece's 300 mile northern frontier borders on a Communist country: Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria. Greece dangles under them like a plum.

The alternative to today's Greek Government against which the Congressional vote is so recklessly aimed could well be a Red government or chaos in Greece fully as dangerous to us as the instability in neighboring Turkey. This is not even a risk. It is all but a certainty.

Greece's absolutely essential strategic importance and the undeniable need for our aid was officially stated to Congress by U.S. Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, NATO's Supreme Commander, no less. Does his responsible documented appeal mean nothing to Con-

gress? The American interest should have been Congress' concern. Greece's government does not serve the Soviet plans. It fully supports our foreign policies as a whole. We need an ally, not an enemy in Greece.

"The relation of the Greek government to U.S. security is the basis on which aid to Greece can be judged," said Gen. Goodpaster.

If Congress, in delivering its stop-the-aid vote, cannot see through Moscow's systematized desire to discredit today's stable government in Greece, or any stable government there, and the enormous campaign to do so, is Congress deaf, dumb and blind? No, I think Congress' shoddy, dangerous performance is something else.

By double-talk in the New York Times and other media we are constantly told to betray our friends and reward our enemies. This approach is not a foreign policy; it is a catastrophe. And the heat is on Greece, Not Tito, not the Red juntas in Algeria, Libya, Syria, etc., not Red China or the Soviet Union itself, you notice.

Accordingly, this Congressional action is another example of how Congress repeatedly takes the easy, "popular" side of an issue, tosses it into the lap of the President along with the power to overrule it and then sits back without any responsibility for the consequences of that Congressional action.

Greece is merely a pawn in this shameful Congressional cowardice.

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, today we should take note of America's great accomplishments and in so doing renew our faith and confidence in ourselves as individuals and as a nation. Petroleum consumption per capita in the United States is 11 times that of the U.S.S.R. and electrical consumption per capita is four times as great.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows to:

Mr. CEDERBERG (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today, on account of the President's personal representative to the Zagreb Grand Fair in Yugoslavia.

Mr. BURKE of Florida (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for September 13 and 14, on account of official business.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), for today, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FRENZEL) and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOGAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MIZELL, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DENHOLM) and to revise and

extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. FLOOD, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. FLOWERS, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. BURLISON of Missouri, for 10 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. LENT to include extraneous matter with his remarks made in Committee of the Whole.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FRENZEL) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. WARE.

Mr. BAKER.

Mr. TALCOTT.

Mr. FINDLEY.

Mr. WHITEHURST.

Mr. WYATT.

Mr. NELSEN.

Mr. HORTON.

Mr. SCHMITZ in four instances.

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT.

Mr. ASHBROOK.

Mr. FRENZEL.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania in 10 instances.

Mr. WYMAN in three instances.

Mr. PRICE of Texas in two instances.

Mr. MIZELL in two instances.

Mr. DUNCAN in two instances.

Mr. PETTIS.

Mr. BOB WILSON in two instances.

Mr. BROTZMAN.

Mr. KEMP in two instances.

Mr. KING in five instances.

Mr. SCHERLE in 10 instances.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD.

Mr. COUGHLIN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DENHOLM) and to revise and extend their remarks:)

Mr. MOLLOHAN in five instances.

Mr. BYRON in 10 instances.

Mr. GIBBONS in two instances.

Mr. HARRINGTON in two instances.

Mr. PUCINSKI in six instances.

Mr. FLOWERS in five instances.

Mr. ROSENTHAL in five instances.

Mr. FAUNTROY in five instances.

Mr. EILBERG.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. DINGELL in five instances.

Mr. VANIK in two instances.

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON in two instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee in three instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO.

Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama.

Mr. REES in three instances.

Mr. HAGAN in three instances.

Mr. RODINO in two instances.

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts in three instances.

Mr. RYAN in three instances.

Mr. PATEN in two instances.

Mr. HUNGATE.

Mr. DOWNING in two instances.

Mr. PICKLE in two instances.

Mr. HAMILTON in six instances.

Mr. OBEY in six instances.

Mr. COTTER.

Mr. ROGERS in five instances.

Mr. MAZZOLI.

Mr. CLARK in two instances.

Mr. JACOBS.

Mr. BENNETT in two instances.

Mr. UDALL in 10 instances.

Mr. DOWDY in two instances.

Mr. MOORHEAD in two instances.

Mr. WALDIE in four instances.

Mr. HICKS of Washington in three instances.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, September 13, 1971, at 12 noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

1131. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Assistant Secretary, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a report of the activities of the Bank under the export expansion facility program during the quarter ended June 30, 1971, pursuant to Public Law 90-390, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

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. POAGE: Committee on Agriculture. H.R. 8817. A bill to further cooperative forestry programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 92-472). 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. ABERNETHY:

H.R. 10558. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 10559. A bill to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 to provide food stamps to certain narcotics addicts and certain organizations and institutions conducting drug treatment and rehabilitation programs for narcotics addicts, and to authorize certain narcotics addicts to purchase meals with food stamps; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BROTZMAN:

H.R. 10560. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population, in the year 1975 and

every 10 years thereafter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin:

H.R. 10561. A bill to provide that memorial markers be furnished to commemorate members and former members of the Armed Forces whose bodies were donated to science; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 10562. A bill to amend the depository library program (44 U.S.C. 1901-14); to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 10563. A bill Newsmen's Privilege Act of 1971; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 10564. A bill to amend the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 to provide that the entire cost of health benefits under such act shall be paid by the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H.R. 10565. A bill to amend chapter 34 of title 38 of the United States Code to restore entitlement to educational benefits to veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts:

H.R. 10566. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Thaddeus Kosciuszko Home National Historic Site in the State of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PIKE:

H.R. 10567. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Gardiners Island National Monument in the State of New York, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.R. 10568. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional U.S. district judge; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas:

H.R. 10569. A bill to protect ocean mammals from being pursued, harassed, or killed; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 10570. A bill making a supplemental appropriation to carry out the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act for the fiscal year 1972; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WYMAN:

H.R. 10571. A bill to amend the act of January 12, 1895, to provide for the distinctive printing in the Congressional Record of remarks actually spoken during proceedings and debates on the floor of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H.R. 10572. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade census of population, unemployment, and housing in the year 1975 and every 10 years thereafter; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia:

H.R. 10573. A bill to provide for overtime pay without limitation for officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia, the U.S. Park Police force, and the Executive Protective Service in those cases of serious civil disturbance; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H.R. 10574. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to require certain safety devices on household refrigerators shipped in interstate commerce," approved August 2, 1956; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H.R. 10575. A bill to amend section 2401 of

title 28, United States Code, to extend the time for presenting tort claims accruing to persons under legal disability; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRINAN:

H.R. 10576. A bill to amend the Disaster Relief Act of 1970 to make areas suffering from economic disasters eligible for emergency Federal aid, to improve the aid which would become available to economic disaster areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GARMATZ (for himself, Mr.

CLARK, Mr. PELLY, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MAILLIARD, Mr. DOWNING, Mr. GROVER, Mr. KARTH, Mr. STEELE, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. FORSYTHE, Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mr. KYROS, Mr. JAMES V. STANTON, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. MILLS of Maryland, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MURPHY of New York, Mr. DU PONT, and Mr. LENNON):

H.R. 10577. A bill to authorize the foreign sale of certain passenger vessels; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself and Mr. BEIGCH):

H.R. 10578. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that blood donations shall be considered as charitable contributions deductible from gross income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'NEILL:

H.R. 10579. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to correct certain inequities in the crediting of National Guard technician service in connection with civil service retirement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAGAN:

H.R. 10580. A bill to authorize the United States to transfer the vessel *N.S. Savannah* to the city of Savannah, Ga., for the purpose of preserving and establishing such vessel in its home port for all generations, as a monument to the American merchant marine and its pioneering use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. RYAN:

H.R. 10581. A bill to amend section 521 of title 38, United States Code, to exclude from consideration as income, for the purpose of determining eligibility for pension, all payments of any kind or from any source, including salary, retirement, or annuity payments, endowments or similar income, which a veteran receives or is entitled to receive after attaining age 72; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 10582. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SYMINGTON (for himself, Mr. SISK, and Mr. FAUNTROY):

H.R. 10583. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to permit certain tax-exempt organizations to engage in communications with legislative bodies, and committees and members thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAYLOR:

H.R. 10584. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to permit certain tax-exempt organizations to engage in communications with legislative bodies, and committees and members thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H.J. Res. 855. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to open admissions to

public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS of Alabama:

H.J. Res. 856. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the busing or involuntary assignment of students; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.J. Res. 857. Joint resolution designating the square dance as the national folk dance of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

H.J. Res. 858. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the busing or involuntary assignment of students; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MIZELL (for himself, Mr.

ABBITT, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina, Mr. BURLISON of Missouri, Mr. CASEY of Texas, Mr. DORN, Mr. DOWDY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama, Mr. FLOWERS, Mr. FREY, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. JONES of Tennessee, Mr. LANDRUM, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MILLS of Arkansas, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. TAYLOR, and Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey):

H.J. Res. 859. Joint resolution authorizing the President to designate the first week in March of each year as "National Beta Club Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE of Texas:

H.J. Res. 860. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to freedom from forced assignment to schools or jobs because of race, creed, or color; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H. Res. 588. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States maintain its sovereignty and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts:

H. Res. 589. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives in the case of northern Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN (for himself and Mr. HARRINGTON):

H. Res. 590. Resolution calling upon the Voice of America to broadcast in the Yiddish language to Soviet Jewry; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts:

H.R. 10585. A bill for the relief of Christina Diamantina Silva Fonseca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOW:

H.R. 10586. A bill for the relief of Antonio Sammartino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 10587. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Gaglioto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAZEN:

H.R. 10588. A bill for the relief of Rev. Joe H. West; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 10589. A bill to provide that a gold medal be presented to the widow of the late Louis Armstrong; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed

under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

REGISTRATIONS*

*All alphanumeric characters and monetary amounts refer to receipts and expenditures on page 2, paragraphs D and E of the Quarterly Report Form.

The following registrations were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1971:

(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.

REPORT

Year: 19----- <

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th

(Mark one square only)

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.
2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report. <

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

A. Frederick K. Alderson, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. The American Physicists Association, Box 19343, Washington, D.C.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Batzell & Nunn, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Terminal Operators Association, 1523 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. E. Markham Bench, 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
B. Bonneville International Corp., 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Thomas P. Bennett, Director, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Max N. Berry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. George Bronz, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert J. Bird, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Laurel Hill Cemetery Association, Clayton, Mo.

A. Robert J. Bird, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Occidental Life Insurance Co., 12th Street at Hill, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Bonneville International Corp., 136 East South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. George E. Bradley, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. George Bronz, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. R. A. Burton, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Citizens to Change U.S. China Policy, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Jack E. Buttram, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. GM Washington Consultants, Inc., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Nancy C. Callaghan, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., Pan Am Building, New York, N.Y.

A. Chapman, Duff and Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Fouke Co., Route 1, Box 168, White Horse Road, Greenville, S.C.

A. Citizens to Change U.S. China Policy, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard W. Clark, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Common Cause: 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Larry D. Cline, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Paul B. Comstock, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Consulting Engineers Council/U.S. 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold D. Cooley, 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Republic of Thailand, Ambassador of Thailand, 2300 Kalorama Road NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Harold D. Cooley, 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Republic of Liberia, Ambassador of Liberia, 5201 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lloyd Cooney, 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
B. Bonneville International Corp., 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. J. A. Crowder, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William Kay Daines, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard C. Darling, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Phil Dean Associates, Inc., 271 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y.
B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Alaska Federation of Natives, 1689 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska.

A. Claude J. Desautels, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Merger Committee, National Basketball Association, c/o Abe Pollin, 6101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C., and Merger Committee, American Basketball Association, c/o H. Wendell Cherry, 601 Portland Federal Building, 200 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

A. Joseph E. Dillon, O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Toro Manufacturing Corp., 8111 Lyndale Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.

A. Harry J. Doyle, American Optometric Association, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, c/o M. L. DeBoit, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn.

A. Jaye R. Ediger, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Roy Elson, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Employers Insurance of Wausau, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis.

A. Ward Fickie, 135 North Meramec, Clayton, Mo.
B. Laurel Hill Cemetery Association, 135 North Meramec, Clayton, Mo.

A. Matthew P. Fink, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.

A. Florida Citrus Production Managers Association.

A. James A. Gavin.
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th Street & New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. GM Washington Consultants, Inc., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. R. William Habel, 1771 N Street, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert T. Hayden, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Glenn R. Health, Post Office Box No. 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.
B. Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box No. 471, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

A. James D. Hittle, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., Pan Am Building, New York, N.Y.

A. Thomas P. Holley, 1835 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Intermediate Harvesters and Handlers Association, Inc., Haines City, Fla.

A. International Union Council, 1201 East Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

A. Elmer E. Jones, Jr., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Carl D. Jordan, 408 East Maple Street, Fremont, Mich.
B. Gerber Products Co., 445 State Street, Fremont, Mich.

A. James N. Juliana Associates, Inc., 1812 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Government of the Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

A. Frank M. Karsten, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Affiliated Government Organizations, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A. George J. Kelley, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Blue Cross Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Francis A. Kelly, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. Mrs. Walter G. Kimmel, 1715 25th Street, Rock Island, Ill.
B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Bradley R. Koch, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John E. Linster, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis.
B. Employers Insurance of Wausau, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis.

- A. Ira S. Loss, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. George A. Lucas, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.
- A. Arch L. Madsen, 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
 B. Bonneville International Corp., 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- A. Mrs. Elizabeth Mallory, Box 718, Union Station, Endicott, N.Y.
 B. National Congress of Parents & Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Darrell V. McGraw, Jr., Sheperdstown, W. Va.
 B. Community Action Strategy Team, 666 11st Street, Washington, D.C.
- A. George L. Murphy, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. GM Washington Consultants, Inc., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. National Association of Federal Credit Unions, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. National Conference of Catholic Charities, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. National Convocation of Lawyers to End the War, 1812 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. National Council for an Indochina Deadline, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
- A. New York Committee of International Committee of Passenger Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
- A. Roy E. Olson, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. John F. O'Neal, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. W. R. Grace & Co., 3 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y.
- A. John F. O'Neal, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Air Tankers Association, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Nestle Co., 100 Bloomingdale Road, White Plains, N.Y.
- A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.
- A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Reader's Digest Association, Inc., Pleasantville, N.Y.
- A. Mrs. Lynn Pearle, 10201 Grosvenor Place, Rockville, Md.
 B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. Hardin Peterson, Sr., Post Office Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.
 B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.; Intermediate Harvesters and Handlers Association, Inc., Haines City, Fla.; Florida Citrus Production Managers Association, Waverly, Fla.
- A. J. Hardin Peterson, Sr., Post Office Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.
 B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, P.O. Box 20155, Orlando, Fla.
- A. Anthony T. Podesta, 4932 North Kentucky, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Dr. S. J. Poray-Tucholski, 2626 41st Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Presidential Heritage Clubs, Inc., 303 West 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Island Equipment Co., 3300 Yeon Avenue NW., Portland, Oreg.
- A. Oakley M. Ray, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Feed Manufacturers Association, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Rosalie Riechman, WILPF, 120 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
 B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1 North 13th Street-Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. Earl F. Rieger, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Conference of Catholic Charities, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. R. Dan Ritchie, 10815 Duvawn Place, Silver Spring, Md.
- A. Ella Marice Ryan, 1555 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. J. C. Penney Co., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
- A. Allan D. Schlosser, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Earl W. Sears, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
- A. Edward L. Shields, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Harvey A. Shipman, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Penn Central Transportation Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. A. Z. Shows, 806 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Walter A. Slowinski, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Confectionery Association of Canada, 44 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
- A. Stephan K. Small, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Larry N. Spiller, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Consulting Engineers Council/United States, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Post Office Box 5439, St. Louis, Mo.; Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N.J.; S. B. Penick Division, CFC International, International Plaza, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.; Burroughs Wellcome Co. Research, Triangle Park, N.C.
- A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Roger H. Sullivan.
 B. Amstar Corporation, 120 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Sutton & O'Rourke, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Union Nacional De Productores De Azucar, S.A. de C.V. (UNPASA) Balderas 36, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.
- A. Charles Henry Taylor, 6046 Carlsbad Avenue, Las Vegas, Nev.
- A. Mrs. Christine Topping, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Council for an Indochina Deadline, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
- A. David E. Ushio, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. Ted Van Dyk Associates, Inc., 1224 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. United Air Lines, Post Office Box 66100, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Bruce E. Vogelsinger, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Consulting Engineers Council/United States, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Herman Webb, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Bernard J. Welch, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., Pan Am Building, New York, N.Y.
- A. Fred M. Werthelmer, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Lee C. White, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Natural Gas Co., 1 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- A. Robert E. Wick, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., Pan Am Building, New York, N.Y.
- A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Bonneville International Corp., 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- A. Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Airlines, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 51 West 52d Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Merger Committee, National Basketball Association, c/o Abe Pollin, 6101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.; Merger Committee American Basketball Association, c/o H. Wendell Cherry, 601 Portland Federal Building, Louisville, Ky.

QUARTERLY REPORTS*

*The alphanumeric characters and monetary amounts refer to receipts and expenditures on page 2, paragraphs D and E of the Quarterly Report Form.

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1971:

(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	<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">QUARTER</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">P</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">1st</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">2d</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">3d</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">4th</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center; padding: 2px;">(Mark one square only)</td> </tr> </table>	QUARTER				P	1st	2d	3d	4th	(Mark one square only)				
QUARTER																
P	1st	2d	3d	4th												
(Mark one square only)																
PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT																

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]

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 "E" 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. Thaddeus A. Adams III, Realtors' Washington Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,833. E. (9) \$43.

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) \$500.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,676.05 E. (9) \$9,676.05.

A. Sothoron Kirby Able, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$125.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,435.80. E. (9) \$5,343.46.

A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, Post Office Box 5800, Washington, D.C.

A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., ARBA Building, 525 School Street SW., Washington, D.C.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,770.89. E. (9) \$5,770.89.

A. George Alderson, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. John R. Ale, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$321. E. (9) \$50.48.

A. Willis W. Alexander, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Dr. Donna Allen, 3306 Ross Place NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$1,510.77.

A. Kenneth D. Allen, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$329.15. E. (9) \$33.75.

A. Nicholas E. Allen and Merrill Armour, 444 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Music Operators of America, Inc., 228 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,912.50. E. (9) \$162.33.

A. All-Industry Committee For Radio All-Channel Legislation, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$46.40.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5029 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Local Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$9,462.55.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,448.51. E. (9) \$5,448.51.

A. The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,851.60. E. (9) \$3,851.60.

A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$100.

A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,442.21. E. (9) \$5,442.21.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$39,316.18. E. (9) \$39,316.18.

A. American Federation of Labor, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$49,890.44.

A. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$86,488.90. E. (9) \$1,874.79.

A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,601.41 E. (9) \$3,215.99.

A. American Humane Association, 5351 Roslyn Street, Post Office Box 1266, Englewood, Colo.

E. (9) \$1,500.

A. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,150. E. (9) \$2,150.

A. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$16,452.88. E. (9) \$16,452.88.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,609.67. E. (9) \$10,212.32.

A. American Justice Association, Inc., Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md.

D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$2.

A. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$3,214.63.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$30,963.90.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.

E. (9) \$1,330.82.

A. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,731.01. E. (9) \$2,643.93.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$17,722. E. (9) \$9,436.

A. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$4,101.

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.

D. (6) \$1,496.35. E. (9) \$1,496.35.

A. The American Society of Radiologic Technologists, 645 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,686.47. E. (9) \$3,031.

A. American Surveys, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Customs Brokers & Forwarders Association of America, Inc., 80 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$83.56.

A. American Textile Machinery Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$104.31.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$14,017.04. E. (9) \$14,017.04.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$18,709.63.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$775.

A. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,849.84. E. (9) \$4,100.34.

A. Edward T. Anderson, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$377.21.

A. John Anderson, 4111 Franconia Road, Alexandria, Va.

B. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 2007 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Alabama Railroad Association, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

D. (6) \$144. E. (9) \$309.88.

A. William C. Anderson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,063. E. (9) \$59.70.

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. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,820. E. (9) \$114.44.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fairchild Camera & 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. Insurance & Securities, Inc., 100 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

E. (9) \$6.60.

A. Associated Dairymen, Inc., 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$600.

A. Associated Third-Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. Association for Broadcast-Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,273.64. E. (9) \$4,273.64.

A. Association of Civilian Technicians, Inc., 916 College Parkway, Rockville, Md.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,910.58.

A. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,033.33. E. (9) \$1,251.04.

A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$385.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) \$2,505. E. (9) \$1,159.90.

A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$300.

A. William S. Aud, 200 Maryland Avenue, NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.
D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$68.90.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard W. Averill, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, c/o M. L. DeBoit, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$301.

A. Gary D. Avery, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$40. E. (9) \$14.10.

A. Michael H. Bader, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association for Broadcast-Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James F. Bailey, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,475. E. (9) \$885.73.

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. Ernest L. Barcella, General Motors Corp., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Col. Tom Barksdale, Jr., USAF retired, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,042.00. E. (9) \$306.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Clearly, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Clearly, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. (On behalf of Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.)

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Clearly, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. (For Interbank Card Association.)

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Vincent Gerrard Barnett, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8ET, England.

D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$5,595.83.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$3,600.

A. David S. Barrows, 214 Century Building, Portland, Oreg.

B. Association of Oregon and California Land Grant Counties, Douglas County Court House, Roseburg, Oreg.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$662.59.

A. Weldon Barton.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, P.O. Box 2251, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$3,861.50. E. (9) \$101.14.

A. Ross Bass Associates, 4000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Record Industry Association of America, 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$6,250.

A. Batzell & Nunn, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Terminal Operators Association, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. A. David Baumhart, P.O. Box 553, Lorain, Ohio.

B. Green Olive Trade Association, 82 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$17.70.

A. Mrs. Dita Davis Beard, ITT Building, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., ITT Building, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$1,765.

A. Lowell R. Beck, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,374.99. E. (9) \$77.33.

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) \$2,127.71. E. (9) \$684.90.

A. Jack Beidler, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement

Workers, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$2,884.60. E. (9) \$774.96.

A. James F. Bell, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,187.50. E. (9) \$99.68.

A. Thomas P. Bennett, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Reed A. Benson, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The John Birch Society, 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass.

A. Max N. Berry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Austrian Trade Delegate in the United States, 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,150. E. (9) \$100.

A. Max N. Berry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. George Bronz, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$46.78.

A. Max N. Berry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Meat Products Group, American Importers Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$227.76.

A. Robert L. Bevan, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$80.

A. Andrew J. Blemiller, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,955. E. (9) \$348.75.

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. Brent Francis Blackwelder, 917 15th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Wm. Rhea Blake, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. William Blum, Jr., 704 Federal Bar Building, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, c/o William A. Geoghegan, Esq., 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$833.33. E. (9) \$303.56.

A. Blumberg, Singer, Ross, Gottesman & Gordon, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,875.

A. Eugene F. Bogan, Esq., 1000 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Robert T. Borth, 3427 South Leisure World Boulevard, Silver Spring, Md.

B. General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$162.50.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$385.42. E. (9) \$46.32.

A. Charles G. Botsford, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert D. Bourland, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,104.17.

A. Wayne W. Bradley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,248.13. E. (9) \$587.01.

A. Charles N. Brady, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Joseph E. Brady, Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.

B. National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.

A. Charles R. Bragg, 90 Stony Corners Circle, Avon, Conn.

B. Northeast Utilities Service Co., 176 Cumberland Avenue, Wethersfield, Conn.

E. (9) \$450.66.

A. Parke C. Brinkley, The Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$4.

A. Wally Briscoe.

B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$16.50.

A. David A. Brody, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$350.

A. Michael D. Bromberg, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Federation of American Hospitals, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. George Bronz, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$142.14.

A. William J. Brooks, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

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) \$300.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cominco American Inc., West 818 Riverside, Spokane, Wash.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ebasco Industries, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Public Utilities Corp., 80 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Ore.

E. (9) \$6.35.

A. Brownstein, Zeldman & Schomer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Housing Producers, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Brownstein, Zeldman & Schomer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Franchise Association, 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.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$126.74.

A. Buffalo City Cemetery, 1411 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.

E. (9) \$4,100.

A. Bulgarian Claims Committee, c/o Mr. Chaco Chace, 109-20 71 Road, Forest Hills, N.Y.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$134.21.

A. Richard L. Bullock, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Building Manufacturers, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George J. Burger, 921 Washington Building, 15th and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,249.99. E. (9) \$2,184.22.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$16,628.79. E. (9) \$899.17.

A. George Burnham, IV, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States Steel Corp., 600 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$169. E. (9) \$233.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa.

E. (9) \$118.21.

A. George Bursach, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Society of Bank Directors, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Burwell, Hansen & McCandless, 700 Federal Bar Building West, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Humane Legislation, Inc., 11 West 60th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,970. E. (9) \$413.65.

A. Herbert H. Butler, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$210. E. (9) \$410.

A. Charles S. Caldwell, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,400. E. (9) \$504.

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) \$1,100.

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, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$145.38.

A. Charles Argyll Campbell, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$239.22.

A. Marvin Caplan.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,463.50. E. (9) \$136.90.

A. Ronald A. Capone et al., Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3, England.

D. (6) \$6,708.85. E. (9) \$328.34.

A. Norval E. Carey, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$375.

A. C. Sargent Carleton, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

B. National Audiovisual Association, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

D. (6) \$1,346.

A. Philip Carlip, 650 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

B. Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, District 2, 650 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Philip Carlip, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

B. Seafarers International Union, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$2,089.59.

Carolinas Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 501 Raleigh Building, Raleigh, N.C.

E. (9) \$115.

A. Carpet and Rug Institute, Post Office Box 2048, Dalton, Ga.

E. (9) \$807.

A. Braxton B. Carr, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,666.67. E. (9) \$183.17.

A. Albert A. Carretta, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Work Glove Manufacturers Association, 1717 Howard Street, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$843.75.

A. John R. Carson, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.

B. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Blue Allan Carstenson.
B. Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.

A. David C. Carter, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. U.S. Beet Sugar Association, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. South African Sugar Association, Post Office Box 507, Durban, South Africa.
D. (6) \$14,000. E. (9) \$8,902.07.

A. James B. Cash, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$52.65.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Swaziland Sugar Association, Post Office Box 445, Mbabane, Swaziland.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$1,729.57.

A. J. M. Chambers & Co., Inc., 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cordage Institute, 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$1,273.01.

A. Chapman, Duff & Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Fouke Co., Route 1, Box 168, White Horse Road, Greenville, S.C.
D. (6) \$2,145. E. (9) \$566.87.

A. Chapman, Duff & Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, 5727 Blake Road, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. Chapman, Duff & Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Libby, McNeill & Libby, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. James W. Chapman, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,077.

A. William C. Chapman, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$2,543.75.

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, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$250.

A. Edwin Christianson.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.

A. Lowell T. Christison, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, c/o M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$105.10. E. (9) \$45.90.

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) \$50. E. (9) \$2.98.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$28,545.

A. Earl W. Clark.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$39.59.

A. Richard W. Clark, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,062.48. E. (9) \$244.90.

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.

A. Jacob Clayman, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$562.90. E. (9) \$562.90.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cabot Corp., Chemplex Co., Copolymer Rubber & Chemical Corp., Dart Industries, Inc., E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., et al.
D. (6) \$230.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Interbank Card Association, 110 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 1-7 O'Connell Street, Sydney, Australia.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$309.78.

A. William T. Cleary, 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. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Brands, Inc., 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$52.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky.
E. (9) \$52.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Liggett & Myers, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$52.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Lorillard, Division of Loews Corp., 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$52.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Philip Morris, Inc., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$52.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C.
E. (9) \$52.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Avco Corp., 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$555. E. (9) \$112.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. CNA Insurance, 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Jeffrey Cohelan, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. David Cohen, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Council for Community Action, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. William J. Colihan, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Association of Advertising Agencies, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$600.

A. William J. Colley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,248.13. E. (9) \$758.28.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$475.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Boston Herald Traveler Corp., 300 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$400.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$300.

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) \$300.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Tool and Stainless Steel Industry Committee, c/o Carpenter Technology Corp., Reading, Pa.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$525.

- A. James F. Collins, 1000 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. 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) \$600. E. (9) \$1,420.
- A. Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, Farragut Building, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$211.07.
- A. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, c/o Langdon P. Cook, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$4,450.
- A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$12,000. E. (9) \$7,974.65.
- A. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,014,314.02. E. (9) \$369,130.24.
- A. Paul B. Comstock, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$154.17.
- A. Richard J. Congleton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Academy of Actuaries, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$154.70.
- A. Richard J. Congleton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$200.
- A. Raymond F. Conkling, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Texaco, Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$63.50.
- A. James T. Conner, The Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.
D. (6) \$144. E. (9) \$115.
- A. John A. Connor, 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) \$2,500.
- A. Jack T. Conway, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,250.
- A. Cook & Franke S.C., 660 East Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
B. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
- A. Howard Lee Cook, Jr., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,248.13. E. (9) \$792.40.
- A. Miss Eileen D. Cooke, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$99.36.
- A. J. Milton Cooper, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C.
- A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va.
B. Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee, Inc., Box 1123, Portsmouth, N.H.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$1,554.60.
- A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Converse Rubber Co., Malden, Mass.
E. (9) \$337.34.
- A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Council of Forest Industries, 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, B.C., Canada.
D. (6) \$3,000.
- A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$14.50.
- A. Darrell Coover, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$309.
- A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, c/o Langdon Cook, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. James T. Corcoran, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$75.
- A. Robert M. Coultas, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Council for Community Action, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$9,350. E. (9) \$10,681.13.
- A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$969.58. E. (9) \$969.58.
- 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 Sixteenth Street, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. MGIC Investment Corp., 600 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee, Wis.
- A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- 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. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Glaverbel (USA) Inc., 75 Plandome Road, Manhasset, N.Y.
- A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 1521 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo.
E. (9) \$41.50.
- A. W. J. Crawford, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
- A. Hubert M. Crean, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,125. E. (9) \$337.
- A. Jay Creswell, The Universal Exchange, 802 South Summerlin Avenue, Orlando, Fla.
E. (9) \$196.
- A. H. C. Crotty, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
- A. J. A. Crowder, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Crowell Collier and Macmillan, Inc., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.
- 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) \$6,999.99. E. (9) \$2,496.49.
- A. F. Gibson Darrison, Jr., 2000 L Street NW., Suite 819, Washington, D.C.
B. Penn Central Transportation Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,313. E. (9) \$29.30.
- A. Philip J. Daugherty.
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,294.50. E. (9) \$82.85.
- A. John B. Davenport, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$167.50.
- 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) \$336.92.
- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill.
B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$27.82.

- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill.
B. Northwest Industries, Inc., 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$27.82.
- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$229.58.
- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Myron Stratton Home, Post Office Box 1178, Colorado Springs, Colo.
- A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill.
B. Trans Union Corp., 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$27.82.
- A. Fred E. Davis, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$225.
- A. R. Hilton Davis, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., 1615 H Street NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$17. E. (9) \$5.
- A. Walter L. Davis, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$711.35.
- A. Davis, Wright, Todd, Riese & Jones, 4200 Seattle First National Bank Building, Seattle, Wash.
B. Arctic Slope Native Association, Post Office Box 486, Barrow, Alaska.
E. (9) \$1,629.23.
- A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,000.
- A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Guild of Prescription Opticians, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Air Transport Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Charles W. Day, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$630. E. (9) \$39.
- A. Phil Dean Associates, Inc., 271 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y.
D. (6) \$433.33. E. (9) \$305.66.
- A. Tony T. Dechant.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$113.57.
- A. George P. Delaney, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO, 17 Battery Place, Suite 1530, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,000.
- 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. Ray Denison, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,232.50. E. (9) \$476.11.
- 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. Claude J. Desautels Associates, 711 RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Alaska Federation of Natives, 1689 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska.
D. (6) \$7,000.
- A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, 711 RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Society of Composers, Authors & Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$6,000.
- A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, 711 RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.
D. (6) \$9,000.
- A. C. H. DeVaney, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,063. E. (9) \$59.85.
- A. R. Daniel Devlin, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.
- A. George S. Dietrich, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association for Broadcast-Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Joseph E. Dillon et al., 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Toro Manufacturing Corp., 8111 Lyndale Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn.
- A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Department of Water Resources, State of California, Post Office Box 383, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,475.01. E. (9) \$315.01.
- A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Marysville Dam Committee, Post Office Box 1550, Marysville, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,031.25.
- 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) \$1,812.85. E. (9) \$262.85.
- A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sacramento Yolo Port District, Post Office Box 815, West Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,855.55. E. (9) \$85.55.
- A. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky.
D. (6) \$31,139.38. E. (9) \$31,139.38.
- A. Joseph DiStefano, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union of District 50, Allied and Technical Workers of the United States and Canada, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,884.78.
- A. William H. Dodds, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,277.25. E. (9) \$214.71.
- A. James F. Doherty, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Group Health Association, of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$7,875. E. (9) \$3,730.29.
- A. Robert C. Dolan, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$285.49.
- A. C. L. Dorson, Warner Building, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, Warner Building, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,540.44. E. (9) \$292.
- A. Dow, Lohnes & Albertson, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Newspaper Committee for Cablevision, Ninth and Edmond Streets, St. Joseph, Mo.
- A. Thomas J. Downey, 701 Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.
B. Missouri Railroad Committee.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$455.71.
- A. F. Raymond Downs, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1104, Washington, D.C.
B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- A. Harry J. Doyle, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, c/o M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$517.75. E. (9) \$425.95.
- A. Robert H. Doyle, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,281.
- A. Franklin B. Dryden.
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$80. E. (9) \$105.
- A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,445. E. (9) \$3,339.50.
- A. William DuChess, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,162.52. E. (9) \$100.
- A. M. L. DuMars, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative As-

sociation, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$60.

A. J. D. Durand, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$385.

A. Roy W. Easley, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$218.88. E. (9) \$15.30.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$104.51. E. (9) \$36.43.

A. Hope Eastman, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Civil Liberties Union, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$5,448.51. E. (9) \$5,448.51.

A. Macon T. Edwards, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$165. E. (9) \$20.84.

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) \$77.95.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 5500 Quincey Street, Hyattsville, Md.

D. (6) \$3,493. E. (9) \$3,171.54.

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. Roy Elson, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,200. E. (9) \$413.44.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,100.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Coachella Valley County Water District, Coachella, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, Calif., 111 North Hoep Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,400.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

D. (6) \$900.

A. Northcutt Ely, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Six Agency Committee, 302 State Building, 217 West First Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Richard W. Emory, Esq., 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

E. (9) \$1.40.

A. Employers Insurance of Wausau, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis.

E. (9) \$1,400.

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) \$210.40. E. (9) \$9.60.

A. Alfred S. Ercolano, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. College of American Pathologists, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$165.

A. David G. Erskine, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$2,575. E. (9) \$28.75.

A. Clinton M. Fair, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,232.50. E. (9) \$287.08.

A. Farmers' Educational and CoOperative Union of America, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$93,300.10. E. (9) \$26,403.03.

A. Federation of American Hospitals, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1500 Guinness Tower, 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, Canada.

D. (6) \$8,250.05. E. (9) \$178.

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 12, Canada.

D. (6) \$1,499.99. E. (9) \$224.24.

A. Francis S. Filbey, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Federation of Postal Clerks, AFL-CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,739.78.

A. Matthew P. Fink, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12. E. (9) \$2.50.

A. Thomas W. Fink, Room 610, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$862.50. E. (9) \$17.

A. Mello G. Fish, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$185.03.

A. William J. Flaherty, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.

D. (6) \$5,625. E. (9) \$29.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,725. E. (9) \$19.88.

A. Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.

D. (6) \$408.02. E. (9) \$408.02.

A. Florida Citrus Production Managers Association, c/o C. D. Klime, Jr., Waverly, Fla.

D. (6) \$204.01. E. (9) \$204.01.

A. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

E. (9) \$204.01.

A. Raymond J. Foley, Washington, D.C.

B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1430 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$10.

A. Gene N. Fondren, 337 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., 210 North 13th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$1,025. E. (9) \$169.23.

A. Gordon Forbes, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.

B. Minnesota Railroads Association.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$382.

A. Forest Farmers Association, Four Executive Park East NE., Atlanta, Ga.

D. (6) \$437.54. E. (9) \$437.54.

A. James W. Foristel, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,260. E. (9) \$385.81.

A. John S. Forsythe, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,396.11. E. (9) \$33.60.

A. William C. Foster, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Alyska Pipeline Service Co., Post Office Box 776, Bellevue, Wash.

D. (6) \$1,462.50. E. (9) \$68.

A. William C. Foster, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$360. E. (9) \$67.75.

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) \$75.

A. John G. Fox, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$83.33.

A. Walter L. Frankland, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

- A. R. Frank Frazier, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$500.
- A. Robert M. Frederick, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$ 4,500.
- A. James O. Freeman, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. United States Savings & Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$33.
- 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) \$400.
- A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$67,397. E. (9) \$15,384.
- A. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$7,000. E. (9) \$7,000.
- A. Owen V. Frisby, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$1,175.04.
- 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. Frosh, Lane & Edson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Building Manufacturers, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. Bernard Fuchs, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 B. National Association of Residents & Interns, Inc., 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$103.28.
- A. David C. Fullarton, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2100 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$940.
- A. James E. Gaffigan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 7th Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$252.54. E. (9) \$9.03.
- A. William B. Gardner, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.
 D. (6) \$4,875. E. (9) \$5.
- A. John W. Gardner, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$656.16.
- A. Marlon R. Garstang, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$36.65.
- A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.
- A. José A. Gemell, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$2,025.
- A. Walter Gerson, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,125. E. (9) \$425.
- A. William T. Gibb, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$88.75. E. (9) \$14.93.
- A. Arthur P. Gildea, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
 B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
- A. Vance M. Gilmer, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Shell Oil Co., 1 Shell Plaza, Houston, Tex.
 D. (6) \$500.
- A. Dave Givens, Tennessee Railroad Association, 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., 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$0.61.
- A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$25.61.
- A. Don A. Goodall, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, N.J.
 D. (6) \$55. E. (9) \$7.50.
- A. Vance V. Goodfellow, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
 B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
 D. (6) \$5,325.48. E. (9) \$219.82.
- A. Frederick D. Goss, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$438.
- 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 Employees Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$10,832.03. E. (9) \$5,702.30.
- A. Donald E. Graham, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,068.75. E. (9) \$41.89.
- A. Cornelius R. Gray, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. James A. Gray, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 2139 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$348.75. E. (9) \$228.25.
- A. Samuel A. Grayson, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.
 B. Union Pacific Railroad, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.
 E. (9) \$594.01.
- A. William G. Greif, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Bristol-Myers Co., 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$500.
- A. Fred J. Greiner, 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. \$11,720.80. E. (9) \$3,278.89.
- A. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$13,505.29.
- 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, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ben H. Guill, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,442.31. E. (6) \$925.
- A. R. William Habel, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,880. E. (9) \$245.96.
- A. Robert J. Habenicht, 1400 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Va.
 B. A. H. Robins Co., Inc., 1407 Cummings Drive, Richmond, Va.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$250.
- A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$98.
- A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$79.97.
- A. Matthew Hale, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.

A. J. G. Hall, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$862.51.

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) \$2,750. E. (9) \$149.78.

A. Thomas A. Halsted, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Council for a Livable World, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,249.02.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Labor Law Study Committee, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$50.

A. Hamel, Morgan, Park & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National School Supply & Equipment Association, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$640. E. (9) \$25.

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, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$990. E. (9) \$42.39.

A. Donald K. Hanes, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$102. E. (9) \$222.27.

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. Eugene J. Hardy, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$219.93.

A. Bryce N. Harlow, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

D. (6) \$138. E. (9) \$514.44.

A. Mrs. Mildred B. Harmon, Warner Building, 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) \$428.12.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$590. E. (9) \$210.75.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. John H. Harper, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$381.36.

A. Dennis E. Hart, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$996.55. E. (9) \$18.08.

A. Rita M. Hartz, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,804.80. E. (9) \$404.50.

A. Clifford J. Harvison, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$692.33.

A. Michael D. Hathaway, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$60.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,369.50. E. (9) \$13.50.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$102.05.

A. Hays & Hays, Warner Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,400.96. E. (9) \$10,400.96.

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) \$33.

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 Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,079.69.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Walter G. Held, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Ross E. Heller, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$802.

A. Phil D. Helmig, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.

A. Leslie P. Hemry, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$356.32.

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.; Red Field Gun Sight Co., Denver, Colo. & Browning Arms Co., Morgan, Utah.

E. (9) \$6.25.

A. Andrew I. Hickey, Jr., 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Federal National Mortgage Association, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6018.75. E. (9) \$277.67.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 720 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

B. Iowa Railway Association, 720 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

E. (9) \$713.52.

A. J. Thomas Higginbotham, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Consumer Bankers Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$370.20.

A. J. Eldred Hill, Jr., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$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) \$933.02.

A. James D. Hittle, Sr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pan American World Airways, Pan American Building, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$120.

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) \$400.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Westinghouse Electric Building, Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$195.

A. Leo D. Hochstetter.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

- A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Thomas P. Holley, 1835 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Lee B. Holmes, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$4,391.
- A. John W. Holton, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$32.
- A. C. T. Hoversten, 209 West 53d Street, Western Springs, Ill.
B. National Advertising Co., 6850 South Harlem Avenue, Bedford Park, Argo, Ill.
D. (6) \$411.20.
- A. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.
- 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, Washington, D.C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$1,338.32.
- A. Edward W. Hummers, Jr., Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Richard M. Hunt, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. NL Industries, Inc., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$40.
- 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) \$5,825. E. (9) \$1,676.40.
- A. Frank N. Ikard, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,185.50. E. (9) \$814.19.
- A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,607.50. E. (9) \$6,607.50.
- A. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Intermediate Harvesters & Handlers Association, Inc., 413 North 12th Street, Haines City, Fla.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.
- A. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$8,700.38.
- A. International Brotherhood of Painters & Allied Trades, 217 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Ind.
D. (6) \$34,252.63. E. (9) \$9,427.64.
- A. International Union of District 50, Allied & Technical Workers of United States and Canada, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$4,884.78.
- A. Investment Co. Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$1,909.50.
- A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1500 First National Bank Building, Saint Paul, Minn.
D. (6) \$5,375.77. E. (9) \$10,605.25.
- A. William E. Isaef, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Ronald A. Jacks, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Reinsurance Association of America, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$100.
- A. Charles E. Jackson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) \$100.
- A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif.
- A. Daniel Jaspán, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,061.25. E. (9) \$86.10.
- 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, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
(6) \$4,781.50. E. (9) \$58.71.
- A. Spencer A. Johnson, 1025 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Home Furnishings Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$300.
- A. Herbert Jolovitz.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$7,000. E. (9) \$21.
- A. Charlie W. Jones, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Elmer E. Jones, Jr., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$189.
- A. H. Daniel Jones III, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
D. (6) \$90. E. (9) \$5.
- A. L. Dan Jones, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$6.62.
- 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) \$550. E. (9) \$4,355.
- A. Phillip E. Jones, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Carl D. Jordan, 408 East Maple, Fremont, Mich.
B. Gerber Products Co., 445 State Street, Fremont, Mich.
D. (6) \$330. E. (9) \$105.
- A. Francis M. Judge, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$13.45.
- 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) \$92.15.
- A. Sheldon Z. Kaplan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington D.C.
B. Centro Azucarero Paraguayo, Independencia Nacional 541, Asuncion, Paraguay.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$62.40.
- A. Sheldon Z. Kaplan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington D.C.
B. Sea-Born Corp., 3421 North Central Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Frank M. Karsten, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Affiliated Government Organizations, Brooklyn, N.Y.
D. (6) \$100.
- A. Gerald M. Katz, Esquire, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, 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) \$727.
- A. William J. Keating, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Grain & Feed Association, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Howard B. Keck, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$300.
- A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$275.
- A. Charles C. Keeble, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$12.17.
- 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. Harold V. Kelly, 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. John T. Kelly, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. Francis A. Kelly, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$5,083.04.

A. George Kelm, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Myron Stratton Home, Post Office Box 1178, Colorado Springs, Colo.

A. R. G. Kendall, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

E. (9) \$71.

A. Edward F. Kenehan, Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison 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) \$833.32.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
E. (9) \$220.70.

A. Jeremiah J. Kennedy, Jr., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$70.90.

A. Thomas P. Kerester, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$150.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,082.90. E. (9) \$66.37.

A. Mrs. Walter G. Kimmel, 1715 25th Street, Rock Island, Ill.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Ruch Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$680.93.

A. Charles L. King, 1701 K Street NW., Washington D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$390.

A. Joseph T. King, 3600 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Equipment Distributors, 615 West 22d Street, Oak Brook, Ill.

D. (6) \$20,000. E. (9) \$1,136.65.

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) \$613.45.

A. Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz, Masters & Rowe, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

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) \$3,560. E. (9) \$266.25.

A. Ernest A. Kistler, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

D. (6) \$169.20. E. (9) \$116.50.

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) \$70.71.

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) \$5,400. E. (9) \$272.

A. William L. Kohler, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$569.49.

A. Horace R. Kornegay, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$175.

A. Paul A. Korody, Jr., National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Kenneth S. Kovack, United Steelworkers of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$4,071.50. E. (9) \$1,030.57.

A. Howard R. Koven & Abe Fortas, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Loeb, Rhoades & Co., 42 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$10.

A. Miss Germaine Krettek, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$750.

A. James S. Krzysiminski, 1129th 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William J. Kuhfuss, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$938.

A. June Kysilko Kraeft, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative As-

sociation, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$155.75.

A. Lloyd E. Kuhn, Aerospace Industries Association, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,072. E. (9) \$1,001.76.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,333.85. E. (9) \$8,207.29.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$11,371.48.

A. John P. Lagomarcino, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,250.02. E. (9) \$80.17.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

E. (9) \$150.

A. A. M. Lampley, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Transportation Union, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$200.

A. Asger F. Langlykke, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Society for Microbiology, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Albert Lannon, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,730.73. E. (9) \$335.79.

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) \$471.08.

A. Glenn T. Lashley, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. District of Columbia Division, American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. 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. Hugh C. Laughlin, 6153 Garden Road, Maumee, Ohio.

B. Owens-Illinois, Post Office Box 1035, Toledo 1, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$914.82.

A. Donald F. Lavanty, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Optometric Association, % M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn.

D. (6) \$849.25. E. (9) \$474.25.

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. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$473. E. (9) \$379.98.

A. Robert J. Leigh, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$160.

A. Nils A. Lennartson, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,999.98.

A. Donald Lerch & Co. Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald Lerch & Co., Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shell Chemical Co., 2401 Crow-Canyon Road, San Ramon, Calif.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,537.46. E. (9) \$508.93.

A. Morris J. Levin, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000.

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) \$2,606.92.

A. Herbert Liebenson, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,532.07. E. (9) \$6,532.07.

A. Lester W. Lindow.
B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,390.38. E. (9) \$40.20.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Duncan, Dafoe & Krause, Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.
B. Master Contracting Stevedore Association of the Pacific Coast, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$2,200.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Duncan, Dafoe & Krause, Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.
B. National Maritime Compensation Committee, Loyalty Building, Portland, Oreg.

A. John E. Linster, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis.
B. Employers Insurance of Wausau, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis.
E. (9) \$1,400.

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) \$5,825. E. (9) \$689.40.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$288.75. E. (9) \$230.77.

A. Phillip J. Loree, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. James F. Lovett, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Westinghouse Building, Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$200.

A. Harold O. Lovre, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$349.

A. Otto Lowe, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,050.

A. Wilbur C. Lowrey, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Shell Oil Co., 1 Shell Plaza, Post Office Box 2463, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Donald C. Lubick, 1800 1 M. & T. Plaza, Buffalo, N.Y.
B. Buffalo City Cemetery, 1411 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.
D. (6) \$4,100.

A. William R. Lucas, Post Office Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex.
B. Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the United States of America, Post Office Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex.
E. (9) \$20.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. William George Lundford, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,379.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.
B. California Railroad Association, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.
E. (9) \$313.78.

A. Joseph V. Machugh, 225 A Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Menswear Retailers of America, 14th and F Streets NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James E. Mack, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Confectioners Association, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$1,150.83.

A. H. E. Mahlman, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Optometric Association, % M. L. DeBoit, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$75.50.

A. Robert L. Maier, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Andre Maisonnier, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$1,200.

A. William J. Malatesta, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750.

A. Elizabeth Mallory, Box 718, Union Station, Endicott, N.Y.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Ben J. Man, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,764.11. E. (9) \$619.92.

A. Carter Manasco, 8032 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va.
B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,676.01. E. (9) \$146.

A. Mike Manatos, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$51. E. (9) \$387.68.

A. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

A. Ralph J. Marlett, 640 Investment Building NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 640 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$5,350.60.

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) \$640. E. (9) \$12.

A. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
D. (6) \$168. E. (9) \$21.06.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$266.76. E. (9) \$179.45.

A. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.
E. (9) \$1.40.

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) \$100.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, Post Office Box 848, Nogales, Ariz.
D. (6) \$500.

- A. Guy B. Maseritz, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Paul J. Mason, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,499.91. E. (9) \$801.15.
- A. P. H. Mathews, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$372.75. E. (9) \$289.76.
- A. Charles D. Matthews, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$435. E. (9) \$383.28.
- A. Charles E. Mattingly, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$3,954. E. (9) \$174.23.
- A. C. V. and R. V. Mawdlin, 111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
- A. Anthony Mazzocchi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$227.50.
- 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) \$2,641.95.
- A. Jack F. McCarthy, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Utilities, Inc., 2330 Johnson Drive, Shawnee Mission, Kans.
- A. Shane MacCarthy, 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va.
B. Printing Industries of America, 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va.
D. (6) \$950. E. (9) \$1,445.
- A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp., 2125 Tenneco Building, Houston, Tex.
- A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf & Western Industries, Inc., 1 Gulf & Western Plaza, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$19.90.
- A. E. L. McCulloch, 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, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$557.88. E. (9) \$118.88.
- A. Joseph A. McElwain, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont.
B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.
E. (9) \$49.87.
- A. J. Raymond McGlaughlin, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Brotherhood Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$7,080.
- A. Myles F. McGrail, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
- A. Marshall C. McGrath.
B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$560. E. (9) \$170.51.
- A. F. Howard McGulgan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,232.50. E. (9) \$491.26.
- A. Clifford G. McIntire, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,313. E. (9) \$5.45.
- A. Clarence M. McIntosh, Jr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,959.10.
- A. Graham N. McKelvey, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$88.
- 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) \$200. E. (9) \$2.80.
- A. Marvin L. McLain, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$77.88.
- A. Mrs. Teresa D. McLaughlin, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1707 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$2,027.
- A. John Skelton McLees, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$125.
- 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) \$325.
- A. C. W. McMillan, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. Ralph J. McNair, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$341.33. E. (9) \$13.07.
- A. Charles R. McNeill, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$2,027.06.
- A. McNutt, Dudley & Easterwood, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Dredging Co., 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co., 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.; and Dunbar & Sullivan Dredging Co., 2312 Buhl Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. \$5,150. E. (9) \$345.81.
- A. Medical-Surgical Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
B. Medical-Surgical Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$654.77.
- 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) \$12,100.
- A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,670.20. E. (9) \$445.70.
- A. R. Otto Meletzke, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$160.20.
- A. Ellis E. Meredith, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$125.25.
- A. Edward L. Merrigan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sugar Distributors of Venezuela, Edif. de la Luz Electrica de Venezuela, Av. Urdaneta, 7th Floor, Caracas, Venezuela.
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$4,185.53.
- A. Lawrence C. Merthan, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$320.
- A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. George F. Meyer, Jr.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$865.50.
- A. James G. Michaux, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Federated Department Stores, Inc., 222 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) \$500.
- A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$69.08.
- A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Gulf Intracoastal Canal Association, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) \$262.50. E. (9) \$38.30.
- A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex. and New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$135.02.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1815 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1815 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) \$5,749.98. E. (9) \$364.11.

A. Herman I. Miller, 425 13th Street NW., Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

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. Joseph L. Miller, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Maytag Co., Northern Textile Association, National Parking Association, and Hormel Co.
D. (6) \$4,800. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Luman G. Miller, 912 Failing Building, Portland, Ore.

B. Oregon Railroad Association, 912 Failing Building, Portland, Ore.
E. (9) \$415.10.

A. Jack Mills, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$200.

A. Daniel Minchew, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$223.40.

A. John G. Mohay, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$312.50.

A. G. Merrill Moody, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$77.25. E. (9) \$61.02.

A. Joseph E. Moody, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bituminous Coal Operators Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$500.

A. O. William Moody, Jr., 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$705.20.

A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Humane Association, Post Office Box 1266, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ethyl Corporation, 330 South Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.

A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Committee for Civil Airlift.
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$770.76.

A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. James M. Morris, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$804.41.

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 \$50.

A. Jack Moskowitz, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$95.16.

A. Lynn E. Mote, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Northern Natural Gas Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) \$2,000.

A. John J. Motley.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$150.

A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$80.

A. William G. Mullen, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Newspaper Association, National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$150.56.

A. Richard W. Murphy, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J.
D. (6) \$400.

A. D. Michael Murray, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$437.50. E. (9) \$538.

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. Lawrence P. Mutter, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$724.05. E. (9) \$33.14.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., 4 Executive Park East, NE., Atlanta, Ga.

B. Forest Farmers Association, 4 Executive Park East, NE., Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) \$165. E. (9) \$272.54.

A. Kenneth D. Naden, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,657.49. E. (9) \$45.67.

A. John J. Nangle, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$586.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$438. E. (9) \$438.

A. National Association of Building Manufacturers, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,500.

A. National Association of Credit Management, 475 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,782.62. E. (9) \$9,384.68.

A. National Association of Federal Credit Unions-Trade Association, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Federal Credit Unions-Trade Association, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$500.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$13,121.06.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$690,955.10. E. (9) \$36,581.02.

A. National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies, 2511 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,685.06. E. (9) \$3,685.06.

A. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,513.26. E. (9) \$10,513.26.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 1924, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$35,000. E. (9) \$25,254.91.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$27,765.39.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va.

D. (6) \$120,623.04. E. (9) \$3,147.24.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,478.68. E. (9) \$1,478.68.

A. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$500.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$640,682.62. E. (9) \$5,932.40.

A. National Citizens Committee for Revenue Sharing, 1707 L Street NW., Room 440, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$20,000. E. (9) \$66,047.28.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$439,788.17. E. (9) \$9,679.40.

A. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,510.77. E. (9) \$470.77.

A. National Committee for the Recording Arts, 10000 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$8,100. E. (9) \$15,577.66.

A. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, 66 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,050. E. (9) \$10,000.

- A. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$9,508.49. E. (9) \$9,508.49.
- A. National Council for an Indochina Deadline, 530 7th Street SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$31,574.50. E. (9) \$17,752.77.
- A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$14,017.32. E. (9) \$11,732.49.
- A. National Council of Technical Service Industries, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$618.75. E. (9) \$699.89.
- A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$833.34. E. (9) \$169.88.
- A. National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, 202 E 44th St., New York City.
E. (9) \$1,800.
- 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) \$242,538.04. E. (9) \$16,637.08.
- A. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,099.87. E. (9) \$2,349.69.
- A. National Grain and Feed Association, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$12.
- A. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$116,276. E. (9) \$10,750.
- A. National Home Furnishings Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$434.15.
- A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,138.30. E. (9) \$2,051.39.
- A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,415.54. E. (9) \$1,265.
- A. National Livestock Feeders Association, Inc., 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) \$7,452.53. E. (9) \$7,452.53.
- A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$7,271.40.
- A. National Patent Council, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$750.
- A. National Rehabilitation Association, 1522 K Street, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,562. E. (9) \$2,500.
- A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y.
- A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$2,527.05.
- A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,562.52.
- A. Northern Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$12,500. E. (9) \$11,700.
- A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$2,340.
- A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,103. E. (9) \$1,103.
- A. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.
- A. The Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$8,250. E. (9) \$9,272.30.
- A. Alexander W. Neale, Jr., 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,531. E. (9) \$31.30.
- A. Alan M. Nedry, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Southern California Edison Co., P.O. Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$249.28.
- A. Allen Neece, Jr., Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 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.
- A. Frances E. Neely, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,519.
- 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) \$4,000. E. (9) \$316.14.
- A. Louis H. Nevins, 908 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,656.25. E. (9) \$270.96.
- 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) \$5,753.40. E. (9) \$964.73.
- A. NL Industries, Inc., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$540.
- A. Stanley D. Noble, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
B. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 20 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 Cos., 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$215.32.
- A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$20.31.
- A. Northeast Utilities Service Co., 176 Cumberland Avenue, Wethersfield, Conn.
E. (9) \$450.66.
- 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 D.P.M., 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.
B. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$650.
- A. Daniel J. O'Callaghan, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$218.75.
- A. Richard T. O'Connell, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,199.98. E. (9) \$51.82.
- A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Transit Association, 465 L'Enfant Plaza West, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$125.
- A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investors Diversified Services, Inc., Investors Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
- A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 7703 Normandale Road, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$99.
- A. John A. O'Donnell, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. John A. O'Donnell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Philippine Sugar Institute, Post Office Box 978, Manila, Philippines.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$250.
- A. Jane O'Grady, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,038.44. E. (9) \$1,487.29.

A. Richard C. O'Hare, 1120 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Harness Tracks of America, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Grain & Feed Association, 500 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$69.50. E. (9) \$9.

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. Roy E. Olson, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

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. Michael L. Parker, 3300 Crocker Plaza, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, 300 Lakeside Drive, Oakland, Calif.

D. (6) \$958.34. E. (9) \$771.80.

A. Geo. F. Parrish, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.

B. West Virginia Railroad Association, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Robert D. Partridge, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$185.80.

A. Vincent J. Paterno, 916 College Parkway, Rockville, Md.

B. Association of Civilian Technicians Inc., 916 College Parkway, Rockville, Md.

D. (6) \$1238.

A. Perry S. Patterson, Suite 1100, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Boating Industry Association, 333 North Michigan Avenue, and National Association of Engine & Boat Manufacturers, 537 Steamboat Road, Greenwich, Conn.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Central American Sugar Council, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,870. E. (9) \$3,132.30.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Nestle Co., 100 Bloomingdale Road, White Plains, N.Y.

D. (6) Approximately \$1,000.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa.

D. (6) \$650.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reader's Digest Association, Inc., Pleasantville, N.Y.

D. (6) \$650.

A. Elver T. Pearson, 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. John J. Pecoraro, 1925 W Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, 217-19 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Ind.

D. (6) \$1,825.

A. Pennzoll United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$2,855.77.

A. J. Carter Perkins, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Shell Oil Co., 1 Shell Plaza, Houston, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. A. Harold Peterson, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

B. National R.E.A. Telephone Association, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,549.92.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Sr., P.O. Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.; Florida Citrus Production Managers Association, Waverly, Fla.; Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, Orlando, Fla.; Intermediate Harvesters Handlers Association, Orlando, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$566.04.

A. Kenneth Peterson, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 816 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,537. E. (9) \$229.17.

A. Michael Petresky, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

D. (6) \$2,925.

A. Walter T. Phair, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 No. 1 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$300.

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, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$291.35.

A. John K. Pickens, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va.

B. American Nursing Home Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

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) \$471.64.

A. James F. Pinkney, American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$48.

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) \$1,460.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex.

D. (6) \$23,237.16. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Frederick T. Poole, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$438.

A. George G. Potts, 640 Investment Building NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 640 Investment Building NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,622.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$20.

A. William J. Potts, Jr., 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association for Broadcast-Engineering Standards, Inc., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C.

A. William I. Powell, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$5.10.

A. Carlton H. Power, 1918 N. Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$570.

A. William C. Prather, 111 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$475.

A. William H. Press, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,500.

A. Forrest J. Prettyman, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$250.

A. The Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$777.68. E. (9) \$777.68.

A. Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

- A. Joseph E. Quin, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,250.
- A. William A. Quinlan, Route 1, Box 199, Annapolis, Md.
 B. Associated Retail Bakers of America, 735 West Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$328.75. E. (9) \$72.33.
- A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Cancer Society, New York, N.Y.; Research To Prevent Blindness, New York, N.Y.; United Cerebral Palsy Association, New York, N.Y.; National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, New York, N.Y.; National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$21,049.98. E. (9) \$14,817.50.
- A. Thomas H. Quinn, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,666.50. E. (9) \$363.07.
- 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) \$1,787.60.
- A. Raymond Raedy, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. D.C. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$170. E. (9) \$4.
- A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$10,752. E. (9) \$10,752.
- A. Railway Progress Institute, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$50.
- A. G. J. Rauschenbach.
 B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza South SW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$710.
- A. William W. Rayner, 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.
 B. Crowell Collier & Macmillan, Inc., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.
- A. Sydney C. Reagan, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.
 B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex.
 D. (6) \$150.
- A. David J. Reedy, 1517 Virginia Street, Downers Grove, Ill.
 B. National Advertising Co., 6850 South Harlem Avenue, Bedford Park, Argo, Ill.
 D. (6) \$625.
- A. Robert S. Reese, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. John A. Reilly, Esq., 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y.
 B. Estate of Bert N. Adams, Emma Giambald, George Hallingby, Jane Maesel, Iris Petry, Lewis M. Schott, Mary Ellen Hallingby Selmers, and Helen Louise Sutcliffe.
 E. (9) \$25.
- A. Delos W. Rentzel, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Portland Cement Association, Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Ill.
- A. Wm. M. Requa, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.
- A. Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$3,000.
- A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$985. E. (9) \$327.10.
- A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,669.50.
- A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, 13th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,873. E. (9) \$11,486.03.
- 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) \$426.
- A. William L. Reynolds, National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$65. E. (9) \$120.
- 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) \$1,513.99. E. (9) \$13.11.
- A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.
 B. Louisiana Railroads, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.
 D. (6) \$27.15. E. (9) \$85.45.
- A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
- A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Volume Footwear Retailers of America, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
- 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) \$400.
- A. Miss Rebekah Rivers, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$55.
- A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$131.
- A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- 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. William S. Roberts, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$75.
- 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. 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. James A. Rock, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$191. E. (9) \$4.86.
- A. C. Richard Rogers, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- 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) \$656.25.
- A. Frank W. Rogers, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
 D. (6) \$750.
- A. William E. Rollow, Esq., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. 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. Arthur J. Rothkopf, Arnold C. Johnson, Jerome N. Sonosky (Hogan & Hartson) 815 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. Commercial Credit Co., Baltimore, Md.
 D. (6) \$12,750.
- 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., No. 1009, Washington, D.C.
 B. Deltona Corp., 3250 Southwest 3d Avenue, Miami, Fla.
 D. (6) \$5,800. E. (9) \$21.42.
- A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.
- A. Albert R. Russell, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$1,062.49. E. (9) \$132.97.

- A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1555 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$851.60.
- 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) \$491.17.
- A. Stanley H. Ruttenberg, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$25.
- A. Stanley H. Ruttenberg & Associates, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$1,000.
- 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) \$560.48.
- A. William H. Ryan, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.
B. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,137.50. E. (9) \$480.
- A. Francis J. Ryley, 500 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco.
- A. Sachs, Greenebaum, Frolich and Tayler, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ontario Corp., 1200 West Jackson Street, Muncie, Ind.
- 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) \$5,978. E. (9) \$7,932.70.
- A. Raymond L. Schafer, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$130.12.
- A. Eric P. Schellin, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Patent Council, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$750.
- A. Jacques T. Schlenger, Esq., 1800 Mercantile Bank and Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md.
B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.
E. (9) \$1.40.
- A. Allan D. Schlosser, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$75.
- A. A. Cleve Schneeberger, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Portland Cement Association, Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Ill.
- 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) \$3,513.53.
- 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. Scribner, Hall, Thornburg & Thompson, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Jefferson Pilot Corp., Post Office Box 21008, Greensboro, N.C.
- A. Ronald C. Seeley, 1357 Nicolet Place, Detroit, Mich.
B. Estate of Bert N. Adams, Mrs. Emma (Adams) Giambaldi; George Hallingby, Jane Maesel, Iris Petry, Lewis M. Schott, Mary Ellen Hallingby Seimers, and Mrs. Helen Louise Sutcliffe.
E. (9) \$124.55.
- A. William M. Segall, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The Carpet & Rug Institute, Post Office Box 2048, Dalton, Ga.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$7.
- A. Stanton P. Sender, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$7.50.
- A. Theodore A. Serrill, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$147.47.
- A. Robert L. Shafer, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Pfizer Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$400.
- A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crollius and Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, 2125 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crollius and Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. El Paso Natural Gas Co., El Paso, Tex.
- A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crollius and Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture and Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, Port Louis, Mauritius.
E. (9) \$883.64.
- A. Arnold F. Shaw, Esq., 503 D Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The National Committee for the Recording Arts, 9300 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif.
- A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 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) \$5,464. E. (9) \$2,364.78.
- A. Dale Sherwin, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$59.32.
- A. Edward L. Shields, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$185.
- A. Robert H. Shields, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1156 15th Street 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) \$992.50. E. (9) \$20.
- A. Harvey A. Shipman, 200 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Penn Central Transportation Co., Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.
- A. A. Z. Shows, 806 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Avionics Communication Systems Inc., Latham, N.Y.
E. (9) \$300.
- A. Sidley & Austin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Electronic Industries Association, 2001 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Lana H. Sims, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C.
B. S. C. Railroad Association, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C.
D. (6) \$33.66. E. (9) \$30.57.
- A. David Silver, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Investment Co. Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Silver Users Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Clery, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton for Interbank Card Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Six Agency Committee, Room 302, 217 West First Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$14,250. E. (9) \$3,000.
- A. Carstens Slack, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla.
- A. William L. Slayton, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Stephen Slipper, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.
B. U.S. Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$20.
- A. Smathers and Merrigan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Horse Council, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$573.85.
- A. Smathers and Merrigan, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$376.47.

A. Donald E. Smiley, Suite 1014, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil and Refining Co. (A Delaware Corp.), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$360.67.

A. T. W. Smiley, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,185.50. E. (9) \$814.19.

A. Dudley Smith, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$145.

A. Milan D. Smith, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$712.50.

A. Robert M. Smith, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$281.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Cos., 2511 East 46th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$892.05.

A. Lyle O. Snader, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$43.21.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Inc., Post Office Box 850, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$349.17.

A. Edward F. Snyder, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,726.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Post Office Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,458.26. E. (9) \$5,264.22.

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 Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,999.80.

A. Gary A. Soucie, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. William W. Spear, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,322.34. E. (9) \$4.60.

A. Frank J. Specht, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. John F. Spear, Jr., 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

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) \$550. E. (9) \$3,258.

A. Louis P. Spitz, 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 1828 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Lynn Stalbaum, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Associated Dairymen, Inc., 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$450.

A. Melvin L. Stark, 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. Samuel E. Stavisky, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$3,150.

A. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Samuel E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,125. E. (9) \$5,175.

A. David J. Steinberg, 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. Steinhart, Goldberg, Feigenbaum & Ladar, Crocker Plaza, Montgomery at Post, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Valley Center Municipal Water District, Valley Center, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,200. E. (9) \$675.71.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Green Olive Trade Association, Inc., 82 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Robert College of Istanbul, Turkey, 305 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Teachers Insurance & Annuity Association of America, 730 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

A. B. H. Steuerwald, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Travis B. Stewart, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., 340 Kingsland Street, Nutley, N.J.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$200.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Footwear Group, American Importers Association, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Iron & Steel Exporters' Association, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Richard H. Stock, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, for Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Richard H. Stock, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Interbank Card Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 Saint Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 Saint Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,724.50. E. (9) \$484.90.

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) \$945. E. (9) \$100.

A. Herald E. Stringer, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$5,610. E. (9) \$620.43.

A. John Stringer, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,195.

A. Norman Strunk, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Walter B. Stults, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of River & Harbor Contractors, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$446.24.

A. Roger H. Sullivan, 120 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Amstar Corp., 120 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,225. E. (9) \$650.

A. C. Austin Sutherland, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Irving W. Swanson, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 128 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tuberculosis & Respiratory Disease Association, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$950.

A. John R. Sweeney, Solar Building, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bethlehem Steel Corp., 701 East Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$246.

A. Russell A. Swindell, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

B. North Carolina Railroad Association, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

D. (6) \$218.73. E. (9) \$127.30.

A. Rev. Charles C. Talley, 100 Angus Court, Charlottesville, Va.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Peter E. Terzick, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,050. E. (9) \$902.55.

A. William D. Thompson, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$2,164.40.

A. E. Linwood Tipton, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers & Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$1,516.

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) \$75.50

A. David R. Toll, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$725. E. (9) \$1,023.20.

A. Christine Topping, 530 7th Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Council for an Indochina Deadline, 530 7th Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,071.44. E. (9) \$137.44.

A. John P. Tracey.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$50.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$21.44.

A. W. M. Trevarrow, 1056 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Motors Corp., 14250 Plymouth Road, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$68.50.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 1000 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,406. E. (9) \$54.31.

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. Vice Adm. Paul E. Trimble (USCG), 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$37.50.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$26.60.

A. Galen Douglas Trussell, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

D. (6) \$792. E. (9) \$506.91.

A. James R. Turnbull, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$303.82.

A. Richard F. Turney, 835 Southern Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, 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) \$118. E. (9) \$48.74.

A. United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$12,338.28.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Association, 66 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$2,782.05.

A. United Federation of Postal Clerks, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$804,040.62. E. (9) \$40,532.61.

A. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$22,053.13.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$409.71.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$574.90. E. (9) \$574.90.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$38,332.24.

A. John A. Vance, 1725 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,665. E. 1,185.27.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,137.50. E. (9) \$480.

A. Ted Van Dyk Associates, Inc., 1224 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Hertz Corp., 660 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$510.83.

A. Ted Van Dyk Associates, Inc., 1224 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United Air Lines, Post Office Box 66100, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$484.59.

A. Venable, Baetjer and Howard, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agriculture Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md.

E. (9) \$1.40.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,518.25. E. (9) \$125.

A. Donn L. Waage, 730 15th Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

Association of Registered Bank, Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$120. E. (9) \$61.70.

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) \$242.31. E. (9) \$24.03.

A. Paul A. Wagner, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$788.80. E. (9) \$169.80.

A. E. F. Waldrop, Jr., 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$233.60. E. (9) \$44.

A. Jack A. Waller, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Firefighters, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,375.

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) \$1,257.38. E. (9) \$310.80.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Retired Federal Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,365.39. E. (9) \$3,445.29.

A. William A. Walton, 800 Merchants National Bank Building, 8th and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kans.

B. Kansas Railroad Committee, 800 Merchants National Bank Building, 8th and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kans.

A. Alan M. Warren, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$32.40.

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) \$850.

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) \$450. E. (9) \$340.

A. E. Jerome Webster, Jr.

B. American Frozen Food Institute, 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) \$9,500.01.

A. Bernard J. Welch, 815 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Pan American World Airways, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$105.

A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Fred M. Wertheimer, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,439.83.

A. Terrell M. Wertz, 1608 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

E. (9) \$86.10.

A. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, Post Office Box 848, Nogales, Ariz.

E. (9) \$500.

A. Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr., Federal Bar Building, West, Washington, D.C.

B. Sun Oil Co., 1608 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. (9) \$1,600.

A. Edwin M. Wheeler, 1015, 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$25.

A. John L. Wheeler, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$15.

A. Wheeler, Van Sickle, Day & Anderson, 25 West Main Street, Madison, Wisc.

B. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wisc.

D. (6) \$168. E. (9) \$21.06.

A. John C. White, 1317 F Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 1317 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A. John S. White, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

E. (9) \$394.34.

A. Robert L. White, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Douglas Whitlock II, 910 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., 910 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$150.

A. Leonard M. Wickliffe, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

B. California Railroad Association, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,499.62. E. (9) \$4,157.66.

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. 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) \$294.68.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Arapahoe Indian Tribe, Fort Washakie, Wyo.

E. (9) \$45.51.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bonneville International Corp., 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

E. (9) \$93.65.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. College Placement Council, Inc., 65 East Elizabeth Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

E. (9) \$13.00.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Computer Time Sharing Services Section of the Association of Data Processing Service Organization, Inc., 551 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$16.56.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana.

E. (9) \$218.08.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Pierre Agency, Pierre, S. Dak.

E. (9) \$133.75.

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) \$40.03.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Congress of American Indians, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$30.50.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Quinalet Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash.

E. (9) \$45.23.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, New Town, N. Dak.

E. (9) \$53.51.

A. Francis C. Williams.

B. American Frozen Food Institute, 915 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Harding de C. Williams, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Del Monte Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$50.

A. Harry D. Williams, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ashland Oil, Inc., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

D. (6) \$250.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$140.70.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Airlines, 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,840. E. (9) \$196.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. P. Morgan & Co. Inc., 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$26.

A. W. E. Wilson, 623 Ockley Drive, Shreveport, La.

B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$376.71.

A. R. J. Winchester, 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.

B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$379.06.

A. Richard F. Witherall, Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$1,420.

A. Nathan T. Volkomir, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,888.40. E. (9) \$2,541.31.

A. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1 North 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$7,089.29. E. (9) \$6,350.94.

QUARTERLY REPORTS*

*All alphanumeric characters and monetary amounts refer to receipts and expenditures on page 2, paragraphs D and E of the Quarterly Report Form.

The following reports for the first calendar quarter of 1971 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

- A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Signal Cos., Inc., 1010 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Flying Tiger Line Inc., Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Perry W. Wootter, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$247.
- A. Gerald L. Wykoff, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Asociacion Nacional de Cultivadores de cana de Azucar, P.B. 4448, Cali, Colombia.
D. (6) \$1,100.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Association of Motion Picture & Television Producers, Los Angeles, Calif., Hollywood A.F.L. Film Council, Hollywood, Calif., and Screen Actors Guild, Hollywood, Calif.
D. (6) \$700.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. City of Palm Springs, 3200 Tahquitz-McCallum Way, Palm Springs, Calif.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Copyright Owners Negotiating Committee, c/o Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Ballon, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$650.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Embassy of the Government of the Republic of Korea, 2320 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Merger Committee National Basketball Association, c/o Abe Pollin, 6101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. Merger Committee American Basketball Association, c/o Wendell Cherry, 601 Portland Federal Building, 200 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$2.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$9.
- A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Unionamerica, Inc., 435 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
- 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. First National City Bank, 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$101.44.
- A. Kenneth Young, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$5,525. E. (9) \$348.85.
- A. Albert H. Zinkand, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.
B. Getty Oil Co.
- A. Charles O. Zuver, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$348.56.
- A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,950. E. (9) \$5,179.18.
- A. Frederick K. Alderson, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$820. E. (9) \$165.50.
- A. American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,396.38. E. (9) \$2,396.38.
- A. American Conservative Union, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$30,000. E. (9) \$4,033.19.
- A. American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$4,811.74.
- A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$25,187.36. E. (9) \$25,187.36.
- A. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$2,309.25.
- A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) \$1,320.48.
- A. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
- A. American Short Line R.R. Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,114.24. E. (9) \$1,114.24.
- A. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$2,250.
- A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Conwood Corp., 701 North Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$4,010. E. (9) \$152.94.
- A. Arkansas Railroads, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.
B. Class 1 railroads operating in the State of Arkansas.
- A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,520. E. (9) \$64.40.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley, N.J.
D. (6) \$11,490.
- A. Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc., 6767 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$922.97.
- A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J.
- A. Association of Oil Pipelines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$340.
- A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$300.
- A. Charles W. Bailey, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- 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. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton for Interbank Card Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton for Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 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. Weldon Barton.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,107.65. E. (9) \$183.28.
- A. Ross Bass Associates, 4000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Record Industry Association of America, 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$6,250.
- A. Davis M. Batson, 611 Madison Building, 155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Ethyl Corp., 611 Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$300.
- 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) \$2,127.71. E. (9) \$654.70.

A. Jack Beidler, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$2,884.60. E. (9) \$745.82.

A. Jeffrey Bell, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. American Conservative Union, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,006.

A. Thomas P. Bennett, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. John J. Blake, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Wm. Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Cyril F. Brickfield, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$76.15.

A. William J. Brooks, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.

D. (6) \$19,874.19. E. (9) \$19,874.19.

A. Joe B. Browder, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. J. J. Burke, Jr., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Montana.

B. Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.

E. (9) \$273.31.

A. Robert B. Byrnes, 1514 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 323 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$404.81.

A. John H. Callahan, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$240.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union-Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone.

D. (6) \$358.72. E. (9) \$866.82.

A. Marvin Caplan.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,463.50. E. (9) \$113.15.

A. Blue Allan Carstenson.

B. Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. E. Michael Cassidy, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Water Resources Congress, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$12.

A. Chapman, Duff & Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Game, Fish, and Conservation Commissioners, 5727 Blake Road, Minneapolis, Minn.

A. Chapman, Duff & Lenzini, 932 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Libby, McNeill & Libby, 200 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Frank Chef, Congressional Plaza Building, 220 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Conwood Corp., 701 North Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$1,800.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Dental Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Edwin Christianson.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$16,239.38. E. (9) \$8,238.32.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cabot Corp., Boston, Mass.; Chempex Co., Rolling Meadows, Ill.; Copolymer Rubbers Chemical Corp., Baton Rouge, La.; Dart Industries, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; El Paso Products Co., Odessa, Tex.; Ethyl Corp., Baton Rouge, La.; Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; Foster Grant Co., Inc., Leominster, Mass.; Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio; J. M. Huber Corp., Borger, Tex.; Koppers Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Marbon Chemical Division of Borg-Warner Corp., Washington, West Va.; National Distillers & Chemicals Corp., New York, N.Y.; Sid Richardson Carbon Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

D. (6) \$643.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Interbank Card Association, 110 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,800.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$700.

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.

D. (6) \$5,156.25. E. (9) \$361.25.

A. David Cohen, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. College of American Pathologists, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,985. E. (9) \$5,253.68.

A. James F. Collins, 1000 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. Committee for Community Affairs, 1000 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,575. E. (9) \$2,000.

A. Committee to Except Assembled U.S. Textile Articles From Quotas, 3435 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$290.

A. Conwood Corp., 701 North Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

E. (9) \$5,962.94.

A. Robert M. Coultas, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional, and Cultural Employees, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$1,250.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) 2,183.08. E. (9) \$1,279.75.

A. Harold L. Crosier, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.

D. (6) \$218.40.

A. William Kay Daines, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Importers Association, Textile & Apparel Group, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$593.50.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Indian Sugar Industry Export Corp., New Delhi, India.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Chemical Fibres Association, Tokyo, Japan.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$30.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Woolen & Linen Textiles Exporters Association, Osaka, Japan.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$30.

A. Richard C. Darling, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$468.75.

A. Phillip J. Daugherty.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,237.80 E. (9) \$44.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. D.C. Transit System, Inc., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Guild of Prescription Opticians, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$20,000.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor, Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Indian Sugar Mills Association, Export Agency Division, New Delhi, India.

A. Tony T. Dechant.

B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$234.35.

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) \$6,875. E. (9) \$3,540.

A. Leslie E. Dennis, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.

D. (6) \$661.80. E. (9) \$295.85.

A. William H. Dodds, UAW, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$1,277.25. E. (9) \$142.84.

A. Thomas J. Downey, 701 Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$424.44.

A. Robert H. Doyle, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,281.

A. William DuChessi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,162.52. E. (9) \$100.

A. Louise C. Dunlap, 917 15th Street, Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4.30. E. (9) \$36.43.

A. Peter Edelman, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,800. E. (9) \$863.

A. D. A. Ellsworth, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Illinois.

D. (6) \$4,518. E. (9) \$682.

A. Joseph T. Elvove, Post Office Box 339, Savannah, Ga.

B. Savannah Foods & Industries, Inc., Post Office Box 339, Savannah, Ga.

A. Alfred S. Ercolano, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. College of American Pathologists, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$104.43.

A. Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Federation of American Scientists, 203 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$18,965. E. (9) \$1,838.20.

A. Francis C. Fini, 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

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) \$609.60. E. (9) \$127.64.

A. Forest Farmers Association, 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.

A. John S. Forsythe, Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue N.Y.

D. \$697.64. (E) (9) \$13.27.

A. L. G. Freeman, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.

D. (6) \$218.40.

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) \$275.

A. Paula Frohman, 2301 41st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Zero Population Growth, 330 Second Street, Los Altos, Calif.

D. (6) \$540. E. (9) \$100.

A. Bernard Fuchs, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. National Association of Residents & Interns, Inc., 929 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$103.28.

A. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$130,200. E. (9) \$4,769.03.

A. General Aviation Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$658.80. E. (9) \$658.80.

A. Ernest Giddings, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Horace D. Godfrey, 1825 Connecticut

E. (9) \$37.31.

Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Sugar Cane League of the U.S.A., 414 Whitney Building, New Orleans, La.

D. (6) \$161.20. E. (9) \$161.20.

A. Horace D. Godfrey, Post Office Box 7265, Alexandria, Va.

B. Gold Kist, Post Office Box 2210, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Jack Golodner, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employment, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Dr. Harry P. Guenther, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,075.

A. Ben H. Guill, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,682.69. E. (9) 925.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$123.69.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1500. E. (9) \$78.12.

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. Herbert E. Harris II, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Warner & Harris, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,375.

A. Phil D. Helmig, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Atlantic Richfield, 717 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.

A. George T. Higgins, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$250.

A. Harold K. Howe, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Peter W. Hughes, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$44.84.

A. David J. Humphreys, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Recreational Vehicle Institute, Inc., 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill.

D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$47.60.

- A. Gerald Hyland, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
 D. (6) \$775.36. E. (9) \$512.70.
- A. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 E. (9) \$7,500.
- A. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$113. E. (9) \$12.95.
- A. Walter K. Jaenicke, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$180.
- A. Martin Jensen, State Legislative Chairman, Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.
 E. (9) \$304.22.
- A. Reuben L. Johnson.
 B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.; 1012 14th Street NW., Washington D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,067.65. E. (9) \$292.30.
- A. John L. Jones, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Conservative Union, 328 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,249.
- A. William R. Joyce, Jr., 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Centro Azucarero Argentino, Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
- A. Ardon B. Judd, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. Dresser Industries, Inc., 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
- A. Francis A. Kelly, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$7,619.
- A. James J. Kennedy, Jr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.
 D. (6) \$4,411.20. E. (9) \$1,524.85.
- A. George J. Knaly, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO and CLC, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,249.99.
- A. Kominers, Fort, Schlefer & Boyer, Fifth Floor, Tower Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$41,815. E. (9) \$306.20.
- A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.; 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 E. (9) \$150.
- A. Leonard Lee Lane, 2401 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Zero Population Growth, 330 Second Street, Los Altos, Calif.
 D. (6) \$540. E. (9) \$100.
- A. Reed E. Larson, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$33.50.
- A. League for Economic Assistance and Development, Inc., 390 Plandome Road, Manhasset, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$934.22. E. (9) \$934.22.
- A. Donald Lerch & Co., Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Donald Lerch & Co., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Shell Chemical Co., 2401 Crow-Canyon Road, San Ramon, Calif.
- A. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 130 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$19,730.90 E. (9) \$13,323.32.
- A. Edward Lippert, 1650 Harvard Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,538.48. E. (9) \$324.35.
- A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Ben J. Man, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,638.10 E. (9) \$463.53.
- A. Robert V. Mariani, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.
 D. (6) \$218.40.
- 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) \$4,147.13
- A. Anthony Mazzocchi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$227.50.
- A. William H. McGee, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.
 D. (6) \$218.40.
- 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) \$6,843.75. E. (9) \$1,008.21.
- A. Peter E. McGuire, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,808. E. (9) \$1,164.54.
- A. Clarence M. McIntosh, Jr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,959.10.
- A. C. W. McMillan, National Press Building, 14th and F Streets, Washington, D.C.
 B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$1,200.
- A. James G. Michaux, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Federated Department Stores, Inc., 222 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. Receipts (6) \$500.
- 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. Receipts (6) \$271. E. (9) \$8.
- A. Paul J. Minarchenko, Jr., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$4,125. E. (9) 449.74.
- A. Daniel Minchew, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,000.
- A. Clarence Mitchell, Washington Bureau, NAACP, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$4,000.
- A. John G. Mohay, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$312.50.
- A. Carlos Moore, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,525.31.
- A. John J. Murphy, 517 Shoreham Building, 806 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. National Customs Service Association, 517 Shoreham Building, 806 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.
 B. Forest Farmers Association, 1375 Peachtree Street NE., Atlanta, Ga.
- A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,257.38. E. (9) \$1,321.15.
- A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$14,316.19. E. (9) \$14,455.81.
- A. National Association of Building Manufacturers, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,500.
- A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$24,852.90. E. (9) \$29,435.33.
- A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
 1300 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$15,326.98.

A. National Association of Single Taxpayers, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,633. E. (9) \$1,405.57.

A. National Citizens Committee for Revenue Sharing, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$3,500. E. (9) \$17,002.98.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$627,475.86. E. (9) \$651.09.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$46,876.40. E. (9) \$34,866.52.

A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,825.85. E. (9) \$2,295.07.

A. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,384.85. E. (9) \$2,384.85.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$3,252.11.

A. National Rural Housing Coalition, Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,617.42. E. (9) \$1,727.99.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,893. E. (9) \$5,234.

A. National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc., 112 East 19th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$9,262.20. E. (9) \$7,928.12.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$12,500. E. (9) \$11,540.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,782.87. E. (9) \$1,893.86.

A. National Taxpayers Union, 415 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,290. E. (9) \$6,043.41.

A. National Water Resources Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,544.52. E. (9) \$4,949.22.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

D. (6) \$1,467. E. (9) \$5,181.02.

A. Alexander W. Neale, Jr., 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,531. E. (9) \$80.59.

A. Ivan A. Nestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$267.30.

A. New York Committee of, International Committee of Passenger Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$69,000. E. (9) \$29,537.

A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Daniel J. O'Callaghan, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$218.75.

A. Richard C. O'Hare, 1120 Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Harness Tracks of America, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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) \$271. E. (9) \$12.

A. Roy W. Olson, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of USDA (OPEDA), 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$493.75. E. (9) \$25.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (OPEDA), 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,843.75. E. (9) \$2,036.68.

A. John J. O'Shea, 1315 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. National Committee for an American SST, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,000.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa.

B. Campbell Soup Co., Campbell Place, Camden, N.J.

A. Lew M. Paramore, Post Office Box 1310, Town House, Kansas City, Kans.

B. Water Resources Congress, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Perry S. Patterson, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers.

A. Paul, Weiss, Goldberg, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Alaska Federation of Natives, Anchorage, Alaska.

E. (9) \$4,737.20.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Cladouhos & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mass Retailing Institute, 570 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$10.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Cladouhos & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tool, Die and Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$7,500.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, Washington Bureau, NAACP, 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. Carl Pope, 1340 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Zero Population Growth, 330 Second Street, Los Altos, Calif.

D. (6) \$540. E. (9) \$100.

A. H. P. Pressler, 1122 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.

B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,060. E. (9) \$513.58.

A. Earl G. Quinn, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.

E. (9) 641.67.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Atkins, Kroll & Co., Ltd., 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,000.

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. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$10,752. E. (9) \$10,752.

A. Rial M. Rainwater, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$271. E. (9) \$8.

A. Louis J. Rancourt, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.

D. (6) \$686.40.

A. Recreational Vehicle Institute, Inc., 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill.

E. (9) \$7,547.60.

A. Peter Regalado, Bufete Latino, S.A., 1706 Columbia Road NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Bufete Latino, S.A., 1706 Columbia Road NW., Washington, D.C.

A. W. W. Renfroe, Kentucky Railroad Association, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

B. Kentucky Railroad Association, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

E. (9) \$299.45.

A. Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York City.

E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,165.40. E. (9) \$503.40.

A. Ronald E. Resh, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Wyatt & Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,250.

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) \$294.

A. Mark Richardson, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. American Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$270. E. (9) \$250.

A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. The Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Volume Footwear Retailers of America, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

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) \$110.94.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000.

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) \$89.45.

A. Scott Runkle, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$200.

A. William H. Ryan, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,137.50. E. (9) \$480.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Business Press Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$1,666.66.

A. W. O. Senter, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,375. E. (9) \$236.05.

A. Sharon, Pierson & Semmes, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Children's Hospital, 2125 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Sharon, Pierson & Semmes, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. El Paso Natural Gas Co., El Paso, Tex.

A. Sharon, Pierson & Semmes, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture and Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, Port Louis, Mauritius.

E. (9) \$366.18.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 1147 International Trade Mart Tower, New Orleans, La.

B. Water Resources Congress, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. S. Richard Shostak, 3435 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Committee to Except Assembled U.S. Textile Articles from Quotas, 3435 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Lana H. Sims, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C.

B. S.C. Railroad Association, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C.

D. (6) \$16.82. E. (9) \$6.68.

A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. William L. Slayton, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.

B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,244.20. E. (9) \$2,300.08.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,999.80.

A. Gary Soucie, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. J. Gilbert Stallings, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Edward W. Stimpson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. General Aviation Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$405.00.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Footwear Group, American Importers Association, New York, N.Y.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan General Merchandise Exporters' Association, Japan Rubber Footwear Manufacturers' Association, Tokyo, Japan; Japan Chemical Shoes Industrial Association, Kobe, Japan.

A. Stitt, Hemmendinger & Kennedy, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Japan Iron & Steel Exporters' Association, Tokyo, Japan.

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. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Devils Lake Sioux Tribe, Fort Totten, N. Dak.

D. (6) \$222.92. E. (9) \$130.26.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Box 168, Peach Springs, Ariz.

D. (6) \$117.38. E. (9) \$1.90.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Box 120, Route 1, Scottsdale, Ariz.

D. (6) \$156.25.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

D. (6) \$244.75.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Seneca Nation of Indians, Box 231, Halesy Community Building, Salamanca, N.Y.

D. (6) \$937.50.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried, Frank & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, Sisseton, S. Dak.

D. (6) \$2,629.17. E. (9) \$131.47.

A. James F. Sullivan, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 128 C Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$950.

A. Russell A. Swindell, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

B. North Carolina Railroad Association, Post Office Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C.

D. (6) \$48.61. E. (9) \$19.24.

A. Robert F. Sykes, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$114.74.

A. Henry B. Talaferro, Jr., 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Weissbrodt & Weissbrodt, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Evert S. Thomas, Jr., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$1,107.72. E. (9) \$499.75.

A. J. P. Trainor, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.

D. (6) \$686.40.

A. W. M. Trevarrow, 1056 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

B. American Motors Co., 14250 Plymouth Road, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$87.75.

A. Vice Adm. Paul E. Trimble (U.S.C.G.), 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$37.50.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$871.10. E. (9) \$352.80.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,487.50. E. (9) \$1,487.50.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C.

B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$2,137.50. E. (9) \$480.

A. Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc., 916 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va.
D. (6) \$82,808.12. E. (9) \$73,432.74.

A. Volume Footwear Retailers of America, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$57.39.

A. Paul A. Wagner, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$788.80. E. (9) \$150.08.

A. Wald, Harkrader, Nicholson & Rose, 1320 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. INA Corp., 1600 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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) \$480. E. (9) \$265.75.

A. Warner & Harris, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$6,203.

A. Leonard Warner, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Warner & Harris, Inc., 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,375.

A. James A. Warren, 5500 Prospect Place, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. REA Express, Inc., 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$150.

A. Herman Webb, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$708.43.

A. Fred Wegner, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Weissbrodt & Weissbrodt, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, Box 529, Juneau, Alaska.
E. (9) \$180.21.

A. Edwin M. Wheeler, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$125.

A. John C. White, Washington, D.C.
B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Lee C. White, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Natural Gas Co., 1 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) \$70.66.

A. Bryan K. Whitehead, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill.
E. (9) \$270.85.

A. Harry D. Williams, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Ashland Oil, Inc., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.
D. (6) \$250.

A. Kenneth Williamson, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C.

B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,180. E. (9) \$755.18.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$3,309.

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.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$828.45.

A. Jack Yelverton, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Zero Population Growth, 330 2d Street, Los Altos, Calif.

D. (6) \$72,000. E. (9) \$2,400.

SENATE—Thursday, September 9, 1971

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. ALAN CRANSTON, a Senator from the State of California.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who has given us this good land for our heritage, we beseech Thee to fit us for this day's duty and for work in the days ahead. Make us to be still and to know that Thou art God and sufficient for all our needs. Bless with a sense of Thy constant nearness all who are in the service of their country. Strengthen by Thy might and guide by Thy spirit the President and all whom the people have set in authority over us.

Give us, O Lord, attentive ears, alert minds, and warm hearts to receive the message of this day. And grant us hereafter the wisdom and the will to devise the best legislation for the well-being of the whole Nation.

As we honor the intrepid voyagers in space, we ask Thee to make us pioneers in the things of the spirit, creators of a life and culture built upon the untried ways of international accord, enduring peace, and universal justice.

And unto Thee we shall ascribe all the praise and glory, world without end. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF THE ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. ELLENDER).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter.

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., September 9, 1971.
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. ALAN CRANSTON, a Senator from the State of California, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. CRANSTON thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, September 8, 1971, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Berry, one of its read-

ing clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 850) authorizing the Honorable CARL ALBERT, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to accept and wear the Ancient Order of Sikatuna (Rank of Datu), an award conferred by the President of the Philippines, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Sen-