



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, May 24, 1972

## NOTICE

On May 16, 1972, you were advised by the Joint Committee on Printing that the law requires the Congressional Record to be substantially a verbatim report of proceedings and that all needed action shall be taken for the reduction of unnecessary bulk.

In order to achieve those objectives without jeopardizing reasonable privilege of Members of the House and Senate, the Joint Committee has established the following procedures:

(1) No extraneous matter in excess of two printed Record pages, whether printed in its entirety in one daily issue or in two or more parts in one or more issues, shall be printed in the Congressional Record unless the Member announces, coincident with the request for leave to print or extend, the estimate in writing from the Public Printer of the probable cost of publishing the same.

(2) No extraneous matter shall be printed in the House proceedings or the Senate proceedings, with the following exceptions:

(a) Excerpts from letters, telegrams, or articles presented in connection with a speech delivered in the course of debate.

(b) Communications from State Legislatures.

(c) Addresses or articles by the President and the Members of his Cabinet, the Vice President, or a Member of Congress.

(3) The official reporters of the House or Senate or the Public Printer shall return to the Member of the respective House any matter submitted for the Congressional Record which is in contravention of these provisions.

By Order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

WAYNE L. HAYS, Chairman

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

H.R. 6957. An act to establish the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in the State of Idaho, to temporarily withdraw certain national forest land in the State of Idaho from the operation of the U.S. mining laws, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2454. An act to amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-378, 84 Stat. 794) to expand the Youth Conservation Corps pilot program and for other purposes; and

S.J. Res. 211. Joint resolution to amend title IV of the Consumer Credit Protection Act establishing the National Commission on Consumer Finance.

## PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION TO FILE PRIVILEGED REPORTS ON HOUSE RESOLUTION 798 AND HOUSE RESOLUTION 1000

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration may have until midnight tonight to file privileged reports on House Resolution 798 and House Resolution 1000.

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

## PROVIDING COMPENSATION FOR TWO ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 1002) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until January 3, 1973, compensation for the employment of two additional official reporters of debates, House of Representatives, to be appointed in the same manner, and to receive the same rate of compensation, as the other official reporters of debates.

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on House Administration, who brings this resolution to the floor, if any consideration has been given to the use of electronic means as a backup at least for

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.  
Rev. Jerry Van Der Veen, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., D.D., Church of the Covenant, Paterson, N.J., offered the following prayer:

*Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord.—Psalm 33: 12.*

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, we bow in Thy presence humbly and gratefully, acknowledging that all our blessings come from Thee.

We praise Thee for Thy greatness, Thy righteousness, Thy loving-kindness, and for Thy guidance throughout our life.

We thank Thee for our great country and for all those leaders who have guided her through difficult times.

Grant wisdom and guidance to our President. May his present journey prepare the way for peace across this turbulent world.

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Bless and guide our Vice President, the Speaker of the House, and every Member of Congress along with all those who endeavor to lead us in a path of righteousness and peace.

Through Jesus Christ, our Lord, we pray. 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. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that

the official reporters of debates; in order that we might have something to refer back to, and as originally recommended by the Joint Committee on Reorganization of the Congress, incidentally?

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, that matter is under study, but there have been no firm recommendations, which have come up yet. It has been under consideration by the House Committee on Administration. As the gentleman knows, we have been busy trying to build up a computer staff and improve the efficiency of the staff.

In the meantime, may we say to the gentleman, one of the official reporters has had a heart attack, and another one is ill. This is rather an emergency thing, so that we might get a couple of people and break them in and get them on the job, so they will be ready in a moment, or otherwise we could have a breakdown in the official reporters' staff.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's explanation that these are simply replacements, and these are not increases in the reportorial staff.

Mr. HAYS. They will be replacements when these folks retire some time between now and the end of the session.

Mr. HALL. I would certainly hope in line with the rest, not only the computers and not only the electronic recording, that we might also consider without prejudice to those who take our debate, and most of whom do such an outstanding job day in and day out, that we might consider my suggestion.

Certainly I imply no lack of deference to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which is at our places of abode and in our congressional offices at 7 o'clock in the morning, no matter how late we work, when I suggest that we use this as a "backup" technique.

It seems that time has overtaken events and that this is now within the state of the art. As a matter of fact, the reporters dictate electronically their own transcriptions from the shorthand, and it is reduplicated in final form before we Members have an opportunity to correct it.

I believe this might be a great and reassuring step forward.

Mr. HAYS. This matter is being taken under consideration.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HON. WILLIAM S. CONOVER II

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report (Rept. No. 92-1090) on the resolution (H. Res. 986) authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to WILLIAM S. CONOVER II, and referring the question of his final right to a seat in the 92d Congress to the Committee on House Administration, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

#### H. RES. 986

Whereas the Honorable James G. Fulton, Representative from the Twenty-seventh District of Pennsylvania, died on the 5th day of October 1971;

Whereas Governor Milton Shapp, duly elected Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ordered a special election for the purpose of filling the seat vacated by the death of the Honorable James G. Fulton;

Whereas said special election was held on the 25th day of April 1972;

Whereas the laws of Pennsylvania provide that any candidate may challenge the results of said election within twenty days of the election;

Whereas twenty days have expired and neither Douglas Walgren, Democratic candidate in that special election, nor Willard Holt, Constitution candidate in said special election, have filed suit in any court challenging said election;

Whereas the Bureau of Elections, Allegheny County, has forwarded the official certified vote to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, according to the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, showing that William S. Conover II received twenty-eight thousand six hundred and forty-seven votes; Douglas Walgren received twenty-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-six votes; and Willard Holt received one thousand five hundred and seventeen votes;

Whereas a citizens' group has instituted a suit against Milton Shapp, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and C. Delores Tucker, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and did on May 11, 1972, obtain in the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania a preliminary injunction restraining Milton Shapp, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from issuing a certificate of election based on the aforementioned results of the special election held April 25, 1972;

Whereas legal proceedings emanating from this suit may result in protracted litigation thereby depriving the Twenty-seventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania of representation in the House of Representatives for an indefinite period; and

Whereas under article I, section 5 of the Constitution of the United States the House of Representatives is the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own Members: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed to administer the oath of office to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. William S. Conover II; and be it further

Resolved, That the question of the final right of William S. Conover II to a seat in the Ninety-second Congress be referred to the Committee on House Administration, and said committee shall have the power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath in relation to the subject matter of this resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. CONOVER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

#### PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 659, EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1972

Mr. BRADEMAs. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I submit a privileged report

(Rept. No. 92-1091) on the resolution (H. Res. 992) providing for the printing of additional copies of the conference report on S. 659, Education Amendments of 1972, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be printed concurrently with the original press run two thousand four hundred additional copies of the conference report on S. 659, Education Amendments of 1972, for use of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PERMISSION FOR MANAGERS TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON S. 1736, PUBLIC BUILDINGS AMENDMENTS OF 1971

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill S. 1736, Public Building Amendments of 1971.

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

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 6962, DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Operations be given until midnight Thursday, May 25, to file a report on H.R. 6962, the bill to establish a new Department of Community Development.

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

There was no objection.

#### SENIOR CITIZENS FROM CURTIS BAY

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

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and honor that I recognize the presence today on Capitol Hill of a group of senior citizens from Curtis Bay, which lies within my congressional district.

It has been my privilege to participate, as ranking majority member, in the Special Studies Subcommittee's exhaustive inquiry into problems of the aging which has been in progress since last August. In the absence of a standing committee in the House for studying problems of the aging, the Special Studies Subcommittee has done a highly commendable job in this area. The subcommittee's findings, I believe, will bring more sharply into focus the urgent need for the Congress to give its sympathetic and long overdue attention to the needs of our senior citizens. Specifically, incomes must be assured for these elderly folks at a level necessary to meet their subsistence needs

in their golden years; their special health problems must be given the specialized attention our subcommittee's hearings have shown to be so necessary; housing must be provided at a price they can afford to pay and their social needs must be properly recognized.

Underlying and perhaps overriding all the above needs in some instances is the need for transportation services that will enable the elderly to maintain a satisfactory degree of mobility.

The Curtis Bay senior citizens are exemplary of all that is so fine and good and deserving among that 20 percent of our population that falls within the broad category of "aging." On behalf of my colleagues I salute them and welcome them to the seat of our Government.

#### FIREBOMBING OF REPRESENTATIVE BROOMFIELD'S DISTRICT OFFICE

(Mr. BROOMFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, a week ago Monday night my district office in Royal Oak, Mich., was firebombed and totally destroyed.

I am going to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for today my report on that firebombing of my district office and my observations about it.

I think the Members of the House will find it very interesting.

Mr. Speaker, last week I was aroused in the early morning hours to learn that my congressional district office in Royal Oak, Mich., had been firebombed and gutted. My initial shock over this tragedy was only tempered by assurances that the damage was limited to personal property. Fortunately, no one, including the four people who work in my district office, was hurt in the blast.

I have returned this morning from an inspection of the building. Seeing firsthand the extent of the destruction has only lead me to question once again how any person or group of persons could have been moved to such a needless and dangerous course of action.

Regrettably, I can only conclude that this is but one more example of the politics of violence which threatens to strangle and suffocate our political system. Throughout my public life, above all else I have valued and to the best of my ability sought to follow the path of reason and responsibility. I am sure that my colleagues here today have followed the same path.

As public servants, we strive to be responsible not only to the needs of our constituents and our country, but to the ideals of integrity and rationality to arrive at the difficult decisions which by the nature of our jobs we must meet every day.

Thus, I can only view this violent act with the utmost distaste and despair. Yes, Mr. Speaker, despair. For our political system, with all of its assets and liabilities, is founded upon the principle that violence is both foreign and repugnant to our political process.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell you of this terrible event for two very specific reasons. First of all, I wish to thank and commend all the people who have devoted their time and energy in the investigation of this firebombing. Second, I wish to apprise all of my colleagues in Congress of this latest act of violence. I pray, Mr. Speaker, that none of the Members of this House will be the object of similar violence. However, as we near the autumn elections in the wake of the attempted assassination of Governor Wallace, and the recent bombing in the Pentagon, perhaps my experience may be of some value to all of you.

Within minutes of the initial blast, the Royal Oak Police Department was on the scene. They were followed shortly thereafter by the local fire department. Despite their immediate and very professional response, due to the nature of the explosion and resulting fire, the building was a total loss.

Nonetheless, the State and local police, in cooperation with the FBI and arson experts of the fire department, began that very night an investigation and inspection of the remains of my office. That investigation continues today.

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to all of these men. They have expended a great deal of time and effort in tracking down each and every clue in searching for those responsible for this crime.

As you can imagine, Mr. Speaker, the loss from this bombing extends far beyond mere dollars and cents. While estimates of property loss range upwards to \$50,000, there is no way that anyone can gage, not to mention compensate, the loss in time or service to my constituents in Oakland County, Mich.

One of the main functions of any district office is to handle and expedite the various problems and questions that people have with various Federal agencies. Obviously, our case files and records were destroyed with the building.

The loss extends beyond my own personal grief and the threat to myself and my staff. Citizens who had come to my office with inquiries in regard to late or deficient social security payments, servicemen who had requested leave due to death or illness in their families and many more all must suffer because of this tragic and irrational act of violence aimed at their Congressman.

Mr. Speaker, I can only hope the tragic incidents of violence which have marred the past week will not be repeated in the months ahead. At this point in time, it should be most abundantly clear that such illegal acts are counterproductive and self-defeating.

#### COOLING-OFF PERIOD FOR CONGRESS

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

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, our existing labor laws provide cooling-off periods for the parties to negotiate a settlement free from the heated and emotional atmosphere of a strike. We are all too

sadly familiar with the tragic and economically devastating consequences which result when they fail to effectively use these cooling-off periods.

Mr. Speaker, from recent accounts in the press, it appears that the threats of a renewed dock strike and a nationwide railroad strike have apparently dissipated. This is news for which I know everyone is most grateful. Beyond that, however, Congress has in a very real sense now been given its own cooling-off period—in other words, a chance to debate and vote a permanent mechanism to prevent damaging transportation strikes free from a crisis atmosphere.

Mr. Speaker, in testimony earlier this year, our task force on labor management relations warned that continued congressional inaction in this area would be an open invitation to repeated tragedy.

In this regard, we cannot ignore the fact that a number of major labor contracts in the transportation industry will be expiring next year.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must act before the present cooling-off period expires.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1973

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 991 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move, clause 6 of rule XXI to the contrary notwithstanding, that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15097) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes, and all points of order against the provisions contained under the heading "Grants-in-Aid for Natural Gas Pipeline Safety" beginning on page 2, line 19 through line 23; under the heading "Coast Guard" beginning on page 3, line 5 through page 5, line 16; and under the heading "High-Speed Ground Transportation Research and Development" beginning on page 13, line 20 through line 24 are hereby waived.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 991 waives the 3-day rule for consideration of H.R. 15097 making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for fiscal year 1973, and further provides that all points of order are waived against the provisions contained under the headings "Grants-in-Aid for Natural Gas Pipeline Safety," "Coast Guard," and "High-Speed Ground Transportation Research and Development."

The authorization for the natural gas pipeline safety passed the House on June 21, 1971; the authorization for the Coast Guard passed the House on April 11 of this year; the authorization for the high-speed ground transportation re-

search and development has passed both the House and Senate but has not been signed into law.

The lack of these authorizations is the reason for the waiver of points of order.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the rule in order to expedite action on the appropriations bill.

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

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

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I particularly appreciate the gentleman's explanation of the waivers of points of order again of the House Rules so that we can consider this appropriation bill.

Let me ask the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Speaker, if it is fair to assume that, except for these specific waivers in the bill H.R. 15097, making appropriations for various agencies and the DOT in particular, that any other area in the bill that is not specifically authorized except those waived by House Resolution 991, would be subject to a point of order?

Mr. MADDEN. It is my opinion that they would, but I would defer to the gentleman in charge of the bill, the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL) to reply to that inquiry.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the inquiry I would say that there is nothing that I know of that is in the bill that is not authorized except those items which have been excepted by the rule. There are two other matters in the DOT which are not authorized, and we omitted those from the bill. We believe that everything else is authorized by existing legislation except those matters which have been excepted by the rule that is being requested.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Indiana would yield further, and inasmuch as he is referring the question to my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL), may I be more specific and ask if those authorizations for the necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Transportation including the representation allowance under a limitation, and including consolidation of the Department headquarters, for example, have those expenses been authorized that are here appropriated for?

Mr. McFALL. We have them in our bill every year. They are authorized by continuing law, and there is nothing different about that particular part of the bill than the bill last year or the year before, and they are authorized, so far as I know.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Of course, I realize that a parliamentary inquiry could be made at the proper time, or a point of order lodged, whether it was sustained or not—

Mr. McFALL. If the gentleman will yield further, we can have, by the time that comes up, the information for the gentleman so that he may look at it.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate that.

Mr. Speaker, I realize the intent of the Committee on Rules to get these appropriation bills through the House, and having pointed out that we are again waiving the unauthorized portions, I shall not go to the trouble of repeating the damage that this does to the rights

of individual Members, as well known, but we are continuing the process.

Again I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of California. Mr. Speaker, let me reiterate once more this rule simply waives points of order on three items where the House previously passed the authorizing legislation.

There are a number of instances which normally would be included in this appropriation bill where the authorization legislation has not passed, as for example in the case of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE) is very interested in—the Coast Guard Reserve. He would like very much to have the language of the appropriations in this legislation, but the authorization legislation has not been passed, and where the Committee on Rules was requested to waive that particular instance so it would be included, we did not do it.

We waived only three instances where the authorization legislation has passed and in addition inasmuch as the report was not filed until Monday and it was programmed for tomorrow but was brought up today, we thought it would be good to include the 3-day waiver in case the legislation were called up today.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of House Resolution 991.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

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

Mr. McKINNEY. 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 359, nays 6, not voting 67, as follows:

[Roll No. 170]

YEAS—359

Abbutt	Blackburn	Carey, N.Y.
Abourezk	Blatnik	Carlson
Adams	Boggs	Carney
Addabbo	Boland	Carter
Anderson,	Bolling	Casey, Tex.
Calif.	Bow	Cederberg
Anderson, Ill.	Brademas	Celler
Andrews, Ala.	Bray	Chamberlain
Andrews,	Brinkley	Chappell
N. Dak.	Brooks	Clancy
Annunzio	Broomfield	Clark
Archer	Brotzman	Clausen
Ashley	Brown, Mich.	Don H.
Aspin	Broyhill, N.C.	Clay
Aspinall	Broyhill, Va.	Cleveland
Badillo	Buchanan	Collier
Baker	Burke, Fla.	Collins, Ill.
Baring	Burke, Mass.	Collins, Tex.
Barrett	Burleson, Tex.	Conable
Bechig	Burison, Mo.	Conover
Belcher	Burton	Conte
Bell	Byrne, Pa.	Conyers
Bennett	Byrnes, Wis.	Corman
Bergland	Byron	Cotter
Betts	Cabell	Crane
Bevill	Caffery	Culver
Biester	Camp	Daniel, Va.

Danielson	Johnson, Calif.	Rhodes
Davis, Ga.	Johnson, Pa.	Riegle
Davis, S.C.	Jones, Ala.	Robinson, Va.
Davis, Wis.	Jones, N.C.	Robison, N.Y.
de la Garza	Jones, Tenn.	Roe
Delaney	Kastenmeyer	Rogers
Dellenback	Kazen	Rosenthal
Dellums	Keating	Rostenkowski
Dennis	Kee	Roush
Dent	Keith	Rousselot
Derwinski	Kemp	Roybal
Devine	King	Runnels
Dickinson	Koch	Ruppe
Diggs	Kyl	Ruth
Dingell	Kyros	Ryan
Donohue	Landgrebe	St Germain
Dorn	Landrum	Sandman
Dow	Leggett	Sarbanes
Downing	Lent	Satterfield
Drinan	Link	Saylor
Dulski	Lloyd	Scherle
Duncan	Long, La.	Schneebeli
du Pont	Lujan	Schwengel
Eckhardt	McClory	Scott
Edwards, Ala.	McCloskey	Sebelius
Edwards, Calif.	McClure	Selberling
Ellberg	McCollister	Shoup
Erlenborn	McCormack	Shriver
Esch	McCulloch	Sikes
Evans, Colo.	McDade	Sisk
Fascell	McEwen	Skubitz
Findley	McFall	Smith, Calif.
Fish	McKevitt	Smith, Iowa
Flood	McKinney	Smith, N.Y.
Flowers	McMillan	Snyder
Flynt	Macdonald,	Spence
Foley	Mass.	Springer
Ford, Gerald R.	Madden	Staggers
Forsythe	Mahon	Stanton
Fountain	Mailliard	J. William
Fraser	Mallory	Stanton
Frelinghuysen	Mann	James V.
Frenzel	Martin	Steed
Frey	Mathias, Calif.	Steiger, Ariz.
Fulton	Mathis, Ga.	Steiger, Wis.
Fuqua	Matsunaga	Stephens
Garmatz	Mayne	Stokes
Gaydos	Meeds	Stratton
Gialmo	Melcher	Stuckey
Gibbons	Michel	Sullivan
Gonzalez	Mikva	Symington
Goodling	Miller, Ohio	Talcott
Grasso	Mills, Ark.	Taylor
Gray	Mills, Md.	Teague, Calif.
Green, Oreg.	Minish	Teague, Tex.
Green, Pa.	Mink	Thompson, Ga.
Griffin	Minshall	Thompson, N.J.
Griffiths	Mitchell	Thomson, Wis.
Grover	Mizell	Thone
Gubser	Mollohan	Tiernan
Gude	Monagan	Udall
Hagan	Montgomery	Ullman
Haley	Moorhead	Van Deerlin
Halpern	Morgan	Vander Jagt
Hamilton	Mosher	Vanik
Hammer-	Moss	Veysey
schmidt	Murphy, Ill.	Vigorito
Hanley	Murphy, N.Y.	Waggonner
Hanna	Myers	Waldie
Hansen, Idaho	Natcher	Wampler
Harrington	Nedzi	Ware
Harsha	Nelsen	Whalen
Harvey	Nichols	Whalley
Hastings	Nix	White
Hathaway	Obey	Whitehurst
Hawkins	O'Hara	Whitten
Hays	O'Konski	Widnall
Heckler, W. Va.	O'Neill	Wiggins
Heckler, Mass.	Passman	Williams
Heinz	Patman	Wilson, Bob
Helstoski	Patten	Wilson,
Henderson	Pelly	Charles H.
Hicks, Mass.	Perkins	Winn
Hicks, Wash.	Peyser	Wright
Hill	Pickle	Wyatt
Hogan	Pirnie	Wydler
Horton	Podell	Wylie
Hosmer	Poff	Wyman
Howard	Powell	Yates
Hull	Price, Ill.	Yatron
Hungate	Price, Tex.	Young, Fla.
Hunt	Quie	Young, Tex.
Hutchinson	Quillen	Zablocki
Ichord	Rallsback	Zwack
Jacobs	Rangel	
Jarman	Reuss	

NAYS—6

Ashbrook	Gross	Pike
Blaggi	Hall	Wolff

NOT VOTING—67

Abernethy	Anderson,	Bingham
Abzug	Tenn.	Blanton
Alexander	Arends	Brasco

Brown, Ohio	Hébert	Purcell
Chisholm	Hollifield	Randall
Clawson, Del.	Jonas	Rarick
Colmer	Karth	Rees
Coughlin	Kluczynski	Reid
Curlin	Kuykendall	Roberts
Daniels, N.J.	Latta	Rodino
Denholm	Lennon	Roncallo
Dowdy	Long, Md.	Rooney, N.Y.
Dwyer	McDonald,	Rooney, Pa.
Edmondson	Mich.	Roy
Eshleman	McKay	Scheuer
Evins, Tenn.	Mazzoli	Schmitz
Fisher	Metcalfe	Shipley
Ford,	Miller, Calif.	Slack
William D.	Pepper	Steele
Galifianakis	Pettis	Stubblefield
Gallagher	Poage	Terry
Gettys	Preyer, N.C.	Zion
Goldwater	Pryor, Ark.	
Hansen, Wash.	Pucinski	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Arends.  
Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Goldwater.  
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.  
Mr. Brasco with Mr. Latta.  
Mrs. Abzug with Mr. Brown of Ohio.  
Mr. Daniels of New Jersey with Mr. Steele.  
Mr. Dent with Mr. Del Clawson.  
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Eshleman.  
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Terry.  
Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Coughlin.  
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Zion.  
Mr. Mazzoli with Mr. Pettis.  
Mr. Rodino with Mrs. Dwyer.  
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Jonas.  
Mr. Roy with Mr. Kuykendall.  
Mr. Slack with Mr. Schmitz.  
Mrs. Chisholm with Mr. Metcalfe.  
Mr. Gettys with Mr. Galifianakis.  
Mr. Purcell with Mr. Rarick.  
Mr. Rees with Mr. Scheuer.  
Mr. Preyer of North Carolina with Mr. Gallagher.  
Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Colmer.  
Mr. Alexander with Mr. Abernethy.  
Mr. Karth with Mr. Lennon.  
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Long of Maryland.  
Mr. William D. Ford with Mr. Curlin.  
Mr. Anderson of Tennessee with Mr. Bingham.  
Mr. Reid with Mr. Blanton.  
Mr. Denholm with Mr. Edmondson.  
Mr. Roberts with Mr. Pryor of Arkansas.  
Mr. Randall with Mr. Pepper.  
Mr. McKay with Mr. Fisher.  
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Roncallo.

Mr. HALL changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 15097) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue not to exceed 2 hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE) and myself.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the

motion offered by the gentleman from California.

The motion was agreed to.

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 15097, with Mr. MURPHY of New York in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL) will be recognized for 1 hour, and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE) will be recognized for 1 hour.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the Department of Transportation is now in its sixth year of operation, and this is the sixth annual transportation appropriation bill to be brought before the Committee.

Transportation is a most vital factor in the economic-social welfare and growth of the Nation. Last year, our Nation spent nearly \$200 billion on the transportation of people and goods. This is an outlay equivalent of almost one-fifth of the country's GNP, and is more than the total GNP of most countries.

Our transportation systems have produced a mobility that is a cornerstone of the American way of life. Our highway and airway systems are unequaled by those of any other nation. Yet, as our population and our economy grow, so do our transportation needs. We are going to have to double these capabilities in less than 30 years. To do this will require a concentrated effort at the Federal level in developing and implementing sound, coordinated, national transportation policy. I believe that the Department of Transportation is taking steps in this direction, and that it is making significant contributions to the improvement of transportation in our country.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that all of the committee members are impressed with the dedication of the officials of the Department. All of us were pleased with the knowledgeable testimony presented by Secretary Volpe, Under Secretary Beggs, Frank Turner, Admiral Bender, and all of the other people who oversee the various activities of the Department.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Transportation Appropriations, I want to express my appreciation to the members of the committee for their cooperation during the detailed hearings on this bill. I especially want to thank the distinguished ranking minority member from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE) for his active participation in our hearings. It is a real pleasure to serve with such an active and cooperative group of men.

#### SUMMARY OF THE BILL

In total, we recommend \$8,285,215,000 for the transportation programs financed in the bill now before us. Of this amount, nearly \$5.4 billion is liquidating cash and about \$2.9 billion is new obligational au-

thority. The reduction recommended below the budget request is \$141,577,000. This also is \$207,927,000 less than the appropriations made during fiscal year 1972 for similar activities.

The bill provides funds for over 128,000 positions, including approximately 39,000 military personnel for the Coast Guard. This is an increase of about 2,700 positions over fiscal year 1972. Most of these positions, however, are air traffic controllers for the Federal Aviation Administration.

#### SELECTED MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

I would call the attention of the members of the Committee to the summary on page 4 of the report. These major recommendations are as follows:

First, the addition of \$2 million over the budget to permit FAA to purchase metal detection devices to deter aircraft hijacking;

Second, the appropriation of \$251,939,000 requested for facilities and equipment of the Federal Aviation Administration;

Third, approval of the \$66 million requested under acquisition, construction, and improvements for the Coast Guard's icebreaker replacement program;

Fourth, approval of 1,407 new air traffic control personnel for the FAA;

Fifth, the appropriation of the CAB's full budget request of \$54 million for subsidy payments for air carriers;

Sixth, the appropriation of \$3 million under transportation planning, research, and development to initiate a program of transportation-related research at colleges and universities;

Seventh, a reduction of \$44 million in the research program of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration;

Eighth, a reduction of \$12.1 million in the transportation planning, research, and development appropriation of the Office of the Secretary;

Ninth, an increase over fiscal year 1972 of \$20 million, or 80 percent, for high speed ground transportation research and development;

Tenth, the addition of \$1,460,000 and 100 positions over the budget for the Interstate Commerce Commission;

Eleventh, provision of the full \$131,181,000 advance appropriation for fiscal year 1974 for the Federal share of the subway system in Washington, D.C.; and

Twelfth, a general provision providing for commitments of not to exceed \$1 billion for urban mass transportation.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Mr. Chairman, the bill provides a total of \$55,520,000 for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation. This includes \$23,970,000 for salaries and expenses. The amount recommended is sufficient to provide for 21 additional positions under this appropriation. We did not provide any additional personnel for the consumer affairs or regional representative programs.

The bill also includes a total of \$37 million for the transportation research activities of the Office of the Secretary. Under this heading, we recommend \$3 million to initiate a program of transportation-related research at qualified colleges and universities. This is in addi-

tion to the estimated \$14.7 million which will be spent for university research by the various modal administrations.

We are well aware that these types of programs often result in a multitude of unread and unused reports. We feel, however, that, if this program is properly administered, the university community can make a significant contribution to the development of national transportation policy.

No appropriation is recommended for transportation research activities overseas. At the time of our hearings, none of last year's appropriation had been spent.

#### COAST GUARD

The Coast Guard is one of the oldest and finest organizations in our Government. It traditionally has a lean, tight budget. We have recommended a net reduction of \$2.1 million for operating expenses. This is comprised of total reductions of \$5.1 million and an increase of \$3 million above the budget for the full year funding of two recommissioned fishing patrol vessels. The committee felt that these two additional vessels would help prevent the recurring problem of encroachment by foreign fishing fleets.

For acquisition, construction, and improvements, the committee recommends the sum of \$131,550,000. This is essentially the full amount requested, and includes the full \$66 million requested to construct a new polar icebreaker. This is the second new icebreaker to be funded in the past 3 years. These ships will replace four World War II icebreakers in 1976 and 1977.

No reductions are proposed in the appropriations for bridge alterations and retired pay. Since the legislation to authorize the average strength of the Coast Guard Selected Reserve has not yet been enacted, we deferred our action on the Reserve training appropriations.

The bill also includes \$16.5 million for the research and development programs of the Coast Guard. The \$1,756,000 increase over 1972 is directed primarily toward improving the marine environment by developing pollution detection, containment, and cleanup systems.

In the area of State boating safety assistance, the funds recommended would maintain the same Federal contribution as in fiscal year 1972.

#### FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman, the committee recommends the sum of \$1,173,138,000 for operations of the Federal Aviation Administration. This will provide for 1,472 new positions, of which 1,407 are air traffic controllers. These air traffic control personnel will be assigned to the en route traffic control centers and the terminal area traffic control towers.

Under the committee's recommendation, an additional \$2 million would be provided for the purchase of magnetometers. These are metal detection devices which are used to screen passengers seeking to board commercial aircraft. We felt that urgency of the aircraft hijacking problem required that action be taken as soon as possible to prevent what could be a major tragedy.

As in past years, the bill includes the full budget request for facilities and equipment. The \$251,939,000 recommended this year would bring congressional appropriations for facilities and equipment to over \$1 billion for the 4-year period 1970 through 1973. It is the desire of the committee—and I am sure this applies to all Members of Congress—that FAA be provided with the funds necessary to maintain the highest possible degree of safety in the air.

We feel, however, that the FAA should be able to install this equipment at a somewhat faster rate. As we state on page 15 of the report, as of June 30, 1972, there will be 101 instrument landing systems, 52 airport radars, and 46 control towers which were funded in fiscal years 1967 to 1972, but are not yet in operation.

The R. & D. program of FAA has grown considerably in recent years. We feel it is essential for FAA to develop better equipment to cope with the future growth which is projected in aviation. In total, the committee recommends about a 10-percent increase for FAA's research and development efforts.

The bill also includes the full budget request for grants-in-aid for airports.

With respect to the National Capital airports, the committee recommends \$12.2 million for operation and maintenance and \$2.6 million for construction. In the construction program we felt that the unobligated balance was too large, and, therefore, we reduced this appropriation by about a million dollars.

#### FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman, highways provide by far the largest portion of the transportation services used in this country. About 87 percent of all intercity travel and 98 percent of all urban passenger trips are by the highway mode. This mode remains the predominant choice in our national quest for mobility.

For salaries and expenses of the Federal Highway Administration we recommend a total of \$111.8 million. This includes a direct appropriation of \$13.4 million and \$98.4 million to be derived by transfer. We held rather extensive hearings on this appropriation and made a number of specific reductions totaling \$8,039,000. These reductions are detailed on page 19 of the report.

Under highway beautification, we recommend a \$12 million liquidating cash appropriation. The bill also includes a limitation on highway beautification obligations for fiscal year 1973. Because of the low level of obligations during the current year, we are recommending a \$30 million level.

The largest single item in the bill is a \$4,891,990,000 liquidating cash appropriation for federally aided highway construction. No reduction below the budget is recommended in the construction program. About \$3.2 billion of the funds recommended are for the Interstate System, which is almost 80-percent completed. The other funds are for primary, secondary, and urban programs, as well as certain other federally aided programs, such as bridge replacement and economic growth center development highways.

We recommend a reduction of \$8 million for the demonstration project to eliminate or upgrade certain rail-highway crossings. I believe this is a very important program. Under the basic legislation, however, the railroads are required to make a 10-percent contribution. To date, they have been unable to come up with their matching contribution, and virtually none of the funds appropriated last year have been spent. I believe there is a need to have the basic legislation revised to correct this problem, and we have suggested that the Department seek such a revision.

Mr. Chairman, the bill includes the full amounts requested for highway-related safety grants, territorial highways, and the forest and public lands highway programs.

#### NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

In the field of highway safety, the committee recommends \$43 million for the traffic and highway safety program, a reduction of \$5,268,000 below the requests considered. We did not consider programs amounting to \$37,361,000, since the House has not yet acted on the necessary authorizing legislation. The programs which are authorized and which are funded in the bill include alcohol countermeasures, traffic enforcement programs, and guidelines and regulations for State highway safety programs. The major reductions recommended below the budget estimates will maintain the 1972 funding levels for the selective traffic enforcement and alcohol safety action programs.

The other activity under this administration is a matching grant program for State and community highway safety. The committee recommends \$70 million to pay for obligations already incurred in this program, and also recommends a limitation of \$80 million on obligations to be made in 1973 for this program by both the Highway Safety and Federal Highway Administrations.

#### FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

We recommend an increase of \$545,000 for administrative expenses in the Federal Railroad Administration. This is primarily to establish in-house administrative support capabilities for this administration. We are also recommending \$10,350,000, the 1972 level, for research relating to railroad safety and rail transportation efficiency. The largest single portion of this program will be devoted to developing methods to reduce accidents and deaths at highway-rail grade crossings.

For the railroad safety program, the committee recommends \$6.9 million, an increase of \$1,269,000 over 1972. The recommendation will provide for 57 additional positions, including 43 new field personnel needed for track, bridge, hazardous materials, signal, and equipment inspection. The committee also recommends an additional \$100,000 for travel of field personnel to insure that these safety inspectors have sufficient mobility to adequately carry out their responsibilities.

For the high speed ground transportation program, the committee is recom-

mending the largest single research and development increase in the bill. This increase is made in the belief that high speed ground transportation should be given a higher priority than this effort has been accorded heretofore. The amount recommended in the bill, \$45 million, is \$20 million more than last year's appropriation. These funds will provide for continued research on a 300 m.p.h. tracked air cushion vehicle, as well as on other conventional and advanced technology rail systems.

#### URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Chairman, the committee recommends \$6.4 million for administrative expenses of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, an increase of \$100,000 above 1972 and a decrease of \$1,019,000 below the budget estimate. For research and development, we are recommending \$74 million, an increase of \$9 million above the 1972 level and a \$44 million reduction from the budget estimate. The committee recommends reductions for the urban demonstration of personal rapid transit systems, for dual mode development, for urban 150 m.p.h. tracked air-cushion vehicle development, for service development, and for a rail-bus demonstration.

The committee has recommended the budget request of \$232 million to liquidate obligations which have been made under the contract authority provided in the basic legislation. In addition, the bill provides for an obligation level of \$1 billion for UMTA programs in 1973.

#### RELATED AGENCIES

Title II of the bill provides \$299,824,000 for five related agencies. This includes \$7.7 million for the National Transportation Safety Board which investigates and determines the probable cause of all aviation accidents and selected surface transportation accidents. In addition, the Board conducts a continuing review of safety in all modes of transportation.

The full budget request of \$68,123,000 is recommended for the Civil Aeronautics Board. This includes \$14,123,000 for the administration of the regulatory activities of the Board and \$54 million for subsidy payments to air carriers providing service to local communities which would not otherwise be served.

The committee believes that, as in years past, the President's budget did not provide sufficient resources for the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Committee has, therefore, recommended an increase of \$1,460,000 above the budget for salaries and expenses of the ICC. The \$33,120,000 recommended will provide for a year-end employment level of 1,800 personnel. I feel that this should be adequate for the ICC to properly discharge its responsibilities.

It is the general public which suffers when the regulatory activities of the ICC are impaired by unrealistically low budget levels. Since the Constitution gives the Congress the responsibility to regulate interstate commerce, the committee believes that it is the responsibility of the Congress to see that these functions are properly discharged.

For the Panama Canal Zone Government, the committee recommends \$55.2

million for operating expenses and \$4.5 million for capital outlays. Both of these amounts will be repaid to the Treasury. In addition, the committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of \$20,556,000, the budget request, for the Panama Canal Co.

Finally, the committee recommends the \$131,181,000 budget request for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. This is the Federal share of the funding for the Washington, D.C. Metro system and is an advance appropriation for 1974.

Mr. Chairman, I believe we have brought a good bill to the committee and urge its adoption.

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

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

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that on page 11 of the report reference is made to the recognition by the committee of the recurring problem of encroachment by foreign fishing fleets which are a threat to all coastal States, and of course to New England. I wondered what action specifically was taken by the committee in relation to those fishing fleets?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California has consumed 20 minutes.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

I am glad to respond to the question by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts, because this is a matter which she brought to the attention of the House last year.

The gentlewoman will recall that in the second supplemental bill we provided an additional \$400,000 for the recommissioning of two of these patrol vessels. We felt that it was our obligation, since we had done this, to provide for the operation and maintenance of these boats during fiscal year 1973. We have included \$3 million over the budget for this purpose.

This is a matter which the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE) is also very much interested in, and he may have a comment concerning this item. I believe the gentleman has some comment, and I yield to him at this time.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I would only say that in the supplemental bill we put in \$400,000 to recommission two cutters. The \$3 million will provide for the operation of these two cutters—one on the Atlantic, which will patrol off the coast of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and the other on the Pacific.

We feel with this additional coverage up there the fishing fleets of both the Pacific and the Atlantic will receive the protection which is so badly needed.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman please comment on the so-called people mover contraption at the University of West Virginia?

Mr. McFALL. We have provided funds for the continuation of this project. We felt we ought to finish this demonstration. It will eventually cost about \$50 million, but we are in the middle of it and we feel we ought to continue it to find out what we can about people movers. We cut from the budget, I will say to the gentleman—and I know the gentleman has read the report—\$24 million which was requested by the administration for experiments dealing with the four people movers that they will have at the Dulles Transpo show. We felt they should do some additional research on these systems at Dulles rather than spending \$24.7 million to take them throughout the country to do the same sort of thing they are doing at Morgantown.

Mr. GROSS. What is the total that has been invested? I congratulate the committee for denying funds as I understand it did for a people mover at Dulles during the exposition. Is that what the gentleman said?

Mr. McFALL. We denied, as you can see in the report, the \$24.7 million for an urban demonstration of the four people movers which they are scheduled to have at Transpo.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Does the gentleman from Iowa have any questions?

Mr. GROSS. Yes. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. Certainly.

Mr. GROSS. I would like to find out how much has been expended on this people mover project at the University of West Virginia. How much has been spent and how much more does this bill provide will be spent?

Mr. CONTE. I think—and I may stand corrected—the figure is around \$30 million. This budget will provide for \$13 million. Before it is all over with there will be a \$52 million cost involved.

I want to compliment the gentleman from Iowa because I and other members of the committee are very much concerned about this particular project and its value.

Mr. GROSS. Is it true this has been reduced from 3½ miles to 2¼ miles?

Mr. CONTE. I think the gentleman is correct. Just about 2¼ miles.

Mr. GROSS. Yet the cost goes up.

Mr. CONTE. That is exactly right.

Mr. GROSS. The original estimate was for \$13.5 million, if I remember correctly.

Mr. CONTE. And it will be at least \$50 million before it is over.

Mr. GROSS. And there will be \$40 million spent with the trackage reduced from 3½ to 2¼ miles or, as someone suggests, it is a 40-percent cut in the mileage in this operation. I do not understand why we go on with this experiment if they have this. It was estimated to carry, as I understand your hearings and the debate of last year, 7,000 people per hour. That estimate has now been revised to 3,300 people per hour.

Will there be anything left when we get through?

Mr. CONTE. Hopefully, there will be.

It is my further understanding that someone is going to try to beef up this

particular item in the budget and I will say to the gentleman that we will greatly appreciate his help in holding this item where it is.

Mr. GROSS. Well, you are going to get it, because this is now an unconscionable operation.

Mr. CONTE. I thank the gentleman for that contribution.

Mr. Chairman, before beginning my presentation of the committee's recommendations for the fiscal 1973 transportation appropriations bill, I want to take this opportunity to commend my very able colleagues on the Transportation Subcommittee, and in particular the distinguished chairman (Mr. McFALL). It was a pleasure to work with them once again this year.

The beginning of last month marked the Department of Transportation's fifth full year of operation. Much progress has been made, but the transportation problems that our Nation faces are still formidable. The rate of traffic fatalities remains inexcusably high. Automobile pollution shrouds our Nation's cities. Delays and congestion plague the air traveler. The future of rail passenger service is at best uncertain. With the anticipated need to double our transportation capabilities by the turn of the century, the economic and social well-being of the United States will be largely dependent upon the viability of its transportation system.

Recognizing these factors and mindful of the need to put our Nation's economic house in order, the committee has the crucial task of determining the nature and extent of the Federal Government's responsibility in this area. In my estimation, the bill we are considering today evidences both the effort that went into it and the balance that must be struck between improving transportation systems and holding back inflationary spending. It recommends a level of \$8.28 billion, which is \$141.5 million less than the total 1973 request and \$207.9 million below last year's appropriation.

#### TITLE I

Title I of the bill covers the Department of Transportation itself. We cut \$118 million from the requested budget and recommended a level of \$2.59 billion. This constitutes a \$202.6 million decrease from last year's appropriation.

I would like now to discuss the committee's recommendations for title I, beginning with the Office of the Secretary.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The committee cut \$14.9 million from the request for the Office of the Secretary and recommended a level of \$55.5 million. This is \$49.5 million below the fiscal 1972 appropriation.

The committee cut \$2 million from the request for salaries and expenses and recommended a level of \$23.9 million. Of the requested 76 new positions, 21 were allowed.

As was the case last year, the committee is recommending no new positions for the Office of Consumer Affairs. The committee believes that most consumer transportation inquiries can and should be handled by the appropriate modal administration within the Department.

The committee is allowing two new positions for the Office of Hazardous Materials for a total of 38. Four operating administrations within the Department are now devoting resources to this activity—the Coast Guard, the Federal Railroad Administration, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Office of the Secretary. The committee expects the Department to clarify the responsibilities of each of its operating elements and report to the committee by December 31, 1972.

No positions were approved to provide staff assistants for the Department's 10 secretarial representatives. Each now has an authorized clerical position and the committee feels this is adequate for the performance of his responsibilities.

For transportation planning, research and development, the committee recommended \$37 million, a cut of \$12.1 million. Major programs funded under this appropriation include the following:

Noise abatement, for which the committee has approved \$7 million;

Advanced air traffic control systems, for which the committee is recommending the full amount of the \$7 million requested;

Dual mode transportation, for which the committee is recommending only \$500,000, out of a total departmental request of \$16.5 million—testimony during our hearings indicated that the results of a previous DOT study on this program was inconclusive. Consequently, the committee is directing that \$500,000 be used to conduct a cost/benefit study;

The 1974 national transportation study, for which the committee has allotted \$2 million of the \$2.5 million requested in the budget;

University research, for which the committee is providing \$3 million of the \$5 million requested. These funds will be used for transportation-related research at qualified colleges and universities.

The committee denied a request for six additional positions under research direction. The committee does not intend that the Office of the Secretary involve itself in the day-to-day management and approval of the operation administrations' individual research and development projects. These are directly related to substantive law and can be used only for the purposes described in such legislation.

The committee has denied a \$500,000 request for transportation research activities overseas which would support cooperative research programs in Poland and Yugoslavia.

It was disclosed during the hearings that none of last year's appropriation has yet been obligated.

For grants-in-aid for natural gas pipeline safety, the committee cut \$250,000 from the request and recommended a level of \$750,000. This is the same amount as last year's appropriation and will serve to provide grants to State agencies to carry out natural gas pipeline safety programs. The authorization for this program passed the House on June 21, 1971.

Turning to consolidation of departmental headquarters, the committee

trimmed \$57,000 from the administration's request and recommended \$800,000. \$600,000 is allotted for the leasing of employee parking space in the Nassif Building and \$200,000 is designated for maintenance costs associated with the use of garage areas.

The committee voiced no objection to the Department's request to reprogram \$80,000 for the construction of an X-ray facility in the Nassif Building. It does suggest, however, that the funds for this purpose be derived from the fiscal 1972 appropriation for this item.

#### COAST GUARD

Coming now to the Coast Guard, the committee is recommending an increase of \$58.1 million over the budget request for a total of \$785 million.

The request for operating expenses was cut by \$2.1 million, with a level of \$548.9 million being recommended. Activities funded under this item include search and rescue, aids to navigation, merchant marine safety, marine law enforcement, marine environmental protection, icebreaking, training, oceanography, and pay and allowances of military and civilian personnel.

The committee's recommendation includes an increase of \$3 million above the budget to provide full year funding of two cutters to be recommissioned pursuant to action initially taken in the fiscal 1972 second supplemental appropriations bill. These cutters will patrol the waters off the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts to counteract the recurring problems of encroachment by foreign fishing fleets.

The committee recommendation for this activity is also comprised of a \$5.1 million reduction amounting to less than 1 percent of the budget request. Most of this reduction can be accommodated by lapses, hiring or recruitment delays, and slippages in completing new rescue stations. In addition, the committee feels that portions of the increases requested for minor construction, maintenance, utility boat replacement, and training can be deferred temporarily.

The committee is recommending personnel reductions only in the boating safety area—it approved 60 of the requested 95 positions for fiscal 1973. It is suggested that the Coast Guard review thoroughly its personnel requirements and report back to the committee prior to its hearings on the fiscal 1974 budget.

The committee made no reduction in the \$6.2 million request to operate a new base at Kodiak, Alaska. These funds will provide a net increase of 135 military and 140 civilian personnel there.

Under acquisition, construction, and improvements, the committee recommended \$131.5 million, a cut of \$372,000. Funds under this activity are for capital acquisition, construction, and improvement programs for vessels, aircraft, shore facilities and navigational aids. They are allocated as follows: \$81.1 million for vessels; \$11.6 million for aircraft; \$27.1 million for shore stations and navigational aids; \$8.3 million for repair and supply facilities; \$3.3 million for training and recruiting facilities.

The \$372,000 reduction being recommended by the committee would require

absorption of the pay increase amendment. The Coast Guard should be able to absorb this increase since it projects unobligated balances of \$14 million as of June 30, 1972 and \$5 million as of June 30, 1973.

The committee approved the full \$66 million requested to construct a new polar icebreaker—the second new icebreaker funded in the past 3 years. These ships are scheduled to be commissioned in fiscal 1976 and 1977.

No cut was made from the \$12.5 million request for alteration of bridges. These funds will allow the construction of eight on-going projects.

The committee likewise approved the full \$72.7 million requested for retired pay. These funds provide for retired pay of military personnel of the Coast Guard and the Coast Guard Reserve, members of the former lighthouse and lifesaving services, and for payments to survivors pursuant to the retired serviceman's family protection plan.

The committee disapproved however, a proposed language change which would have made this an indefinite appropriation.

I take strong exception to one deletion in the bill and that relates to the omission of funds provisionally approved by the subcommittee for Coast Guard reserve training. The temporary lack of an authorization should not prevent the House from rectifying this omission, and I intend to offer an amendment for this purpose at the appropriate time. The Coast Guard Reserve has an outstanding record of service to the Nation. Despite this fact, the administration has subjected it to many budgetary hassles. I, for one, do not intend the House to contribute to this unfortunate situation.

For research, development, test and evaluation, the committee approved \$16.5 million, thereby trimming \$1.7 million from the request. The \$2 million increase over last year's appropriation will allow for 40 of the requested 61 new positions. The largest part of the increase will be directed toward programs to protect the marine environment by providing for continued development of pollution monitoring, detection, containment, and cleanup systems.

The committee cut \$4.5 million from State boating safety assistance and recommended \$3 million for this program. The Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971 authorizes financial assistance to the States to encourage the development and implementation of boating safety programs. Funding for this purpose was initiated in the fiscal 1972 second supplemental appropriations bill. The individual State share will increase to 33½ percent in fiscal 1973, as compared with the 25-percent funding participation required in the initial year. It is the committee's belief that this added State spending, coupled with the same Federal contribution as in fiscal 1973, will result in an overall increase in nationwide boating safety efforts.

#### FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Proceeding now to the Federal Aviation Administration, the committee cut \$11.9 million from its budget requests and approved a level of \$1.5 billion.

The sum of \$1.2 billion was approved for operations, which amounted to a cut of \$2 million. Funds under this activity provide for all personnel engaged in the operations and maintenance of the air-traffic control, air navigation and communications systems, all supporting services and administrative costs, certain costs associated with aviation security, all regulatory personnel, and equipment and research needed to establish or modify Federal air regulations.

The committee recommendation includes an increase of \$2 million for the purchase of magnetometers. The FAA Administration, John Shaffer, testified that 350 magnetometers are already installed at our Nation's airports and that there is a need for 800 more. The committee, recognizing the utmost urgency of the airline hijacking problem believes \$2 million should satisfy this need. This appropriation will allow the Federal Government to assume a reasonable share of the burden of carrying out a mandatory passenger screening system required by the Federal aviation regulations.

The total number of FAA positions will increase by 1,472 in fiscal 1973, from 49,786 to 51,258. Virtually all these new positions are air traffic controllers.

Pursuant to the committee's belief that a larger share of the flight services work force should be assigned to the more active stations which have a greater workload, the FAA is directed to report on this matter to the committee by August 1 of this year.

The committee made no cut from the \$251.9 million budget request for facilities and equipment. The funds recommended would bring congressional appropriations for FAA facilities and equipment to over \$1 billion for the 4-year period 1970 through 1973. This appropriation includes funds for 10 new instrument landing systems and for the relocation of nine air traffic control towers. The committee has directed that the funds for these projects not be diverted to any other purposes.

The sum of \$8.5 million was cut from research, engineering and development, with \$66 million being recommended. In addition to the funds provided under this appropriation, the bill includes \$16 million under operations for research, engineering, and development. The committee is recommending a combined increase of about 10 percent over last year for this activity.

The committee has allowed \$1.9 million to carry out requirements associated with the development of space-based air traffic control systems, but directs the FAA and the Office of the Secretary to make a formal presentation to the committee before entering into any agreement committing the U.S. Government to a satellite system.

The committee has allowed the entire budget request of \$115 million for grants-in-aid for airports. Of this amount, \$100 million is liquidating cash for airport development grants and \$15 million is for airport planning grants. As of March 31, about \$216.5 million of appropriated but unexpended funds were available for airport grant programs.

The committee is recommending no funds for the Federal payment to the airport and airway trust fund. The administration had requested \$6.5 million and projected an unappropriated fiscal 1974 yearend balance of \$588 million for the fund. Under the committee recommendations, however, this balance would be \$589.9 million, an increase of \$1.9 million over the budget and \$319 million over the projected June 30, 1972, balance.

Three hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars was cut by the committee for operation and maintenance of the National Capital airports and a total of \$12.2 million is recommended. A net loss of \$566,000 is projected for the two airports for fiscal 1973. Excluding interest and depreciation expenses, National is projected to generate \$6.3 million of revenue in excess of direct operating costs. Costs are estimated to exceed total revenues at Dulles by about \$65,000.

For construction of the National Capital airports, the committee cut \$1 million and recommended \$2.6 million. At the time of hearings, the unobligated balance under this program was \$9.4 million—a larger amount than the total combined appropriations for both fiscal 1971 and 1972. Because of this situation, the committee has directed that part of these unobligated carryover funds be utilized to accomplish the projects which it feels are most urgently required.

#### FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

The committee cut \$15.4 million from the total request for the Federal Highway Administration and recommended a level of \$41.3 million.

From salaries and expenses, the committee cut \$8 million and recommended a total of \$111.8 million. This item provides for salaries and expenses to conduct Federal-aid and certain direct highway programs. Expenses for planning, operation, and administration of the Federal-aid highway programs and highway research are financed by transfers from the trust fund. Motor carrier safety programs and one-third of the amount for highway-related safety research and development programs are financed by a general fund appropriation. The remaining two-thirds of the highway related safety research program is a direct appropriation from the trust fund.

The committee denied 32 of the 87 new positions requested, including eight requested to establish liaison offices in four of the cities designated as standard regional headquarters. The committee believes this liaison can and should be accomplished by other means, such as the telephone.

Also, \$3 million was trimmed by the committee from highway beautification liquidation of contract authorization, with a level of \$12 million being recommended.

The committee cut \$400,000 from administrative expenses and recommended \$965,000. At the time of hearings only \$338,000 of this appropriation had been obligated and only 36 of the 55 authorized positions were filled. The total fiscal 1972 obligations are estimated to be only about \$650,000. Consequently, \$965,000

should be sufficient for the 55 currently authorized positions, but not for the 10 additional positions requested.

The committee left intact the budget request of \$12 million for highway-related safety grants. The appropriation assists the States in implementing the highway safety standards administered by the Federal Highway Administration.

From rail crossings demonstration projects \$8 million was cut and a level of \$2 million was approved by the committee. The funds recommended are for elimination of upgrading of all public ground level rail-highway crossings in the vicinity of Greenwood, S.C., and along the route of the high-speed ground transportation demonstration projects between Washington and Boston. Virtually none of the fiscal 1972 appropriation has been obligated because of the inability of the railroads to meet the required 10 percent matching contribution. The committee has therefore urged that the Department of Transportation seek modification of the original legislative authorization to deal with this serious problem.

The committee approved the full \$2 million request for territorial highways. These funds are used to assist the territorial governments of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa in the improvement of their highway systems.

The committee cut \$5 million for the Darien Gap Highway and recommended \$25 million. This \$10 million increased over last year's appropriation should allow the construction of 250 miles of highway in Panama and Colombia at a reasonable rate.

From Federal aid highways the committee cut \$6 million and recommended \$4.89 billion. This reduction reflects the committee's recommendations in connection with the salaries and expenses appropriation and will not result in a reduction in the construction program. Work is completed or underway on 41,042 miles of the 42,500-mile Interstate Highway System.

The committee cut \$10 million from the request for the right-of-way revolving fund and recommended \$35 million, since only about \$47.7 million of the \$100 million appropriated to date has been expended. This fund was established to permit acquisition of rights-of-way several years in advance of actual construction to reduce potential inflationary pressures on property costs and to permit more adequate and comprehensive highway planning.

No cut was made from the \$23 million request for forest highways. This program provides for construction and improvement of main highways within or adjacent to national forests.

Nor was any cut made in the \$16 million request for public lands highways. This program finances construction and improvement of highways throughout public lands in those States with large areas of such lands. Also recommended was a \$12 million limitation on obligations, the same as the budget estimate and \$2 million more than the obligations estimated to be incurred in fiscal 1972.

#### NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

The committee cut \$5.2 million from the National Highway Traffic Safety Ad-

ministration's overall budget request and recommended a level of \$43 million.

From traffic and highway safety a total of \$5.2 million was cut, with a level of \$43 million approved. The largest reductions in this appropriation were for the ASAP and STEP programs. These consist of pilot projects, using a variety of enforcement techniques. It is the committee's feeling that a significant reduction in highway and traffic deaths will more likely result from national enforcement efforts than from the proliferation of pilot projects. Consequently, the committee believes that the Traffic Safety Administration should concentrate on methods of using the results of these programs to provide significant nationwide fatality and injury reductions. The committee did not consider the requested increase of 13 positions for the compliance test facility, since this program is not authorized.

From State and community highway safety, the committee cut \$5 million and recommended \$70 million. This recommendation should provide adequate liquidating cash while avoiding a large carryover balance into fiscal 1974. The committee approved only \$3.3 million for administrative expenses within this program since the justification for a \$1 million increase was inadequate.

#### FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

The committee cut a total of \$16.7 million from the budget request for the Federal Railroad Administration and recommended \$65 million; \$392,000 was cut from salaries and expenses for the Office of the Administrator, with \$2.7 million being recommended, 28 additional positions are being provided. When combined with 35 positions provided in fiscal 1972, the personnel in this office will have been almost doubled in just 2 years. The committee believes this increase is essential to cope with railroad problems.

The committee cut \$250,000 from railroad research and recommended \$10.3 million. The committee recommendation will permit the same level of effort as in fiscal 1972. Major emphasis will be placed on research and development related to train accidents at highway-rail grade crossings, as well as accidents caused by defective equipment. \$210,000 was cut from the Bureau of Railroad Safety and \$6.9 million recommended. The committee action will permit the addition of 57 new positions, including all the 43 requested for inspection duties.

For high-speed ground transportation research and development, the committee cut \$15.8 million and recommended \$45 million. This amount represents an 80 percent increase over fiscal 1972 and is the largest research and development increase being recommended in the bill.

No appropriation was requested or recommended for the Alaska Railroad revolving fund.

#### URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATION

The committee cut \$45 million from the total request for the Urban Mass Transit Administration and recommended \$80.4 million.

One million dollars was cut from administrative expenses, with \$6.4 million being recommended. Five new positions were provided for the Office of Research, Development, and Demonstration. No

new positions were allowed for field operations. The Congress provided 30 field positions in fiscal 1972 but at the time of the hearings, none had been filled.

The committee cut \$44 million from research, development, and demonstrations and university research and training and recommended \$25 million for the tracked air-cushion vehicle project. This will be for the testing of the prototype. The committee sees no practical application at this time for a TACV in an urban mass transportation system.

As for liquidation of contract authorization, the committee made no cut from the request of \$232 million. Virtually all these funds will be used to liquidate prior year obligations. A \$1 billion limit on commitments in fiscal 1973 is being recommended.

#### ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

No cut was made from the \$797,000 requested for the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation. No new positions were requested.

#### TITLE II

Turning briefly to title II of the bill, the committee added \$500,000 and recommended \$299.8 million as follows:

##### NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

The committee cut \$85,000 from salaries and expenses for the National Transportation Safety Board and recommended \$7.7 million. No new positions were requested or recommended.

##### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

No cut was made from the \$14.1 million for salaries and expenses for the Civil Aeronautics Board. No new positions were requested or recommended. Sixteen new positions approved by the Congress in fiscal 1972 have not been filled because of an OMB-imposed employment ceiling. The recommended funds should be sufficient to cover these positions.

The committee allowed \$54 million—the full amount requested—for payments to air carriers. The CAB has not yet issued a new class subsidy rate. The committee feels, however, that \$54 million should be sufficient. A supplemental request will be considered if necessary.

##### INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee added \$1.4 million to the budget request for salaries and expenses for the Interstate Commerce Commission and recommended a total level of \$33.1 million. The amount recommended includes funds for a comprehensive investigation of the railroad freight rate structure. The committee is very much concerned with the Office of Management and Budget's preventing the ICC from employing the personnel provided by the Congress. The committee is directing the ICC to incur obligations to support a year-end employment of not less than 1,800 personnel and an average employment of not less than 1,750 during fiscal 1973. It is absolutely imperative that the Commission be provided the resources to enable it to conduct its operations in a proper manner.

##### PANAMA CANAL

The committee cut \$264,000 for operating expenses of the Panama Canal Zone Government and recommended a

level of \$55.2 million. This appropriation represents an advance of funds that is repaid to the U.S. Treasury through charges for service furnished or from revenues of the Panama Canal Company.

The committee has provided 40 new positions primarily for workload increases in the operation of schools and hospitals.

From capital outlay of the Canal Zone Government, the committee cut \$597,000 and recommended \$4.5 million. These funds finance necessary improvements in educational facilities, hospitals and clinics, and municipal facilities. This appropriation is repaid to the U.S. Treasury over the life of the capital asset through depreciation charges to the Canal Zone Government. The \$800,000 increase over fiscal 1972 is primarily for improvement of educational facilities, roads and streets, health facilities, and for construction of sewage pollution controls.

The committee made no cut from the \$20.5 million request for limitation on general and administrative expenses for the Panama Canal Company.

#### WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Finally no cut was made from the \$131.1 million request for the Federal contribution to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. This is an advance appropriation for fiscal 1974.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to detail the committee bill. I have certainly enjoyed serving as the ranking minority member on the Transportation Subcommittee and I look forward to continued association with my distinguished colleagues on that subcommittee.

I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. ZWACH. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding. I refer to the appropriations provided for the Interstate Commerce Commission. I wish to address my question specifically to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and especially to paragraph 2 on page 30 of the report, where the following statement appears:

The committee is concerned with the financial condition of the railroads, especially those controlled by the so-called conglomerates. Reports indicate that a few of these holding companies have depleted carrier assets to the point that the carrier is incapable of providing essential transportation services.

I represent an area in the great agricultural Midwest. The Chicago & Northwestern, a real conglomerate, serves that area. They are in the process of abandoning, or wanting to abandon a great many of their lines. The gentleman has referred to the depletion of carrier assets. Is there evidence that income from railroads has been diverted to other types of industries than the railroad business?

Mr. CONTE. The gentleman brings up a very good point. If he will turn to page 420 of part 3 of our hearings of this year, he will see at that point that our chairman (Mr. McFALL) was very concerned about the same problem. He said:

Mr. McFALL. Do you think there is a problem revolving around conglomerate owner-

ship of railroads where the conglomerate takes the property of railroads which is non-railroad-connected and leaves the people of the United States with the responsibility of operating the railroad?

Then further on, on page 421, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES) to whom I shall yield in a moment, brought up a very good point. He said:

Mr. YATES. I have a contrary impression in my own mind. I have the impression that a holding company is in a position and, in fact, some have already taken out of the operating companies assets that belong to the operating companies, resulting in an undercutting or diminution of the financial worth of those operating railroads.

There is a fear among a number of Members of Congress that what may happen is that holding companies will withdraw from the railroad operating companies most of its assets, leaving only a skeletal operating line that they will turn over to the Federal Government at some time for national ownership and operation.

The gentleman is absolutely correct. I yield to my good friend from Illinois who spearheaded this effort.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman for yielding. The committee was very much concerned with the report by the Commission, when it appeared before us, with the fact that sufficient funds had not been allocated for the purpose of examining reports of railroad holding companies. Most of us on the committee felt that there was a good chance that railroads owned by conglomerates may very well find their assets being diverted for the purpose of paying dividends and for their wealth taken in order to pay dividends to the stockholders of the holding companies.

Mr. ZWACH. In other words, they might make the railroad a No. 2, 3, 4, or 5 priority rather than first priority.

Mr. YATES. The conglomerate is interested in making money for the holding company. If in that process of doing so the operating company has to sacrifice its assets and it has to terminate part of its services to the public, I think the conglomerate is going to do that. As a matter of fact, of the four railroads that have gone into bankruptcy within the last 10 years, three of them were owned by conglomerates. So the committee is very much concerned about that.

About a month ago, when a bill was on the floor out of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I pointed out to the chairman of the committee that his committee had before it a bill which would review the actions of conglomerates in their holding of operating railroads. The chairman of the committee assured the House at that time that his committee was going to look into the matter and take action on it.

I am glad the gentleman from Minnesota raised this point. Our committee is very much concerned about it. We made funds available to the Interstate Commerce Commission this year to continue its examination of the affairs of railroad companies that are owned by conglomerates in order to make sure that the thing the gentleman fears does not take place.

On page 422, Mr. YATES also asked:

Do you know of any instances where the conglomerate holding operation has benefited the railroad?

This is directly in line with what the gentleman is saying. Then Mr. Ingram answered:

I only know one intimately and that was the Illinois Central Railroad because I worked for them. They have probably a more profitable and viable railroad today than when it was created.

There are not very many in the country. The Penn Central is perhaps one of the examples. If they were all part of the Penn Central, the Penn Central would not have any trouble. But they bled and milked the company, and then they set up the holding company, and they left the railroad high and dry.

Mr. ZWACH. If the gentleman will yield further, in our area they are not putting a nickel of income back into the roads, and then when the roads deteriorate into an impossible situation, they petition to abandon. Is it the gentleman's opinion that the Interstate Commerce Commission is protecting the public interest with enough firmness and determination in this area?

Mr. CONTE. We hope so. If the gentleman will read our report on the ICC, he will see that we went over the budget, because we feel this is very important, and because we feel in some areas such as the one the gentleman mentions, the ICC is understaffed. We take issue with OMB in cutting down the ICC. This is an arm of the American public, as well as the Congress. It needs all the tools it can get to protect the public against some of the big holding companies and conglomerates.

Mr. ZWACH. May I commend the members of the subcommittee for their work in this area. It is most important.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONTE. I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Alabama, a member of the committee, and one who is most expert on the ICC.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman.

The committee is extremely concerned that there appears to be over the years a sort of effort to phase the ICC out. Many people argue there has to be something better than the ICC, but until something better comes along it behooves this country to have a strong Interstate Commerce Commission that can properly regulate carriers in this country.

The gentleman is correct. We did raise the budget figure for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and I think this committee is going to continue to take this position as long as this effort continues to try to phase out or diminish the effectiveness of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

On the question of the conglomerates, if the gentleman will yield further, I think we need to put this into perspective. The gentleman has raised some very interesting questions on this. The ICC has authority generally to deal with conglomerates where we have a transportation conglomerate acquiring another transportation entity. In this case the application has to pass approval, and the ICC can put in conditions and all the rest.

The problem comes where we have a nontransportation oriented conglomerate acquiring a transportation entity. I would like to read into the RECORD a couple questions and answers from the hearing record that make this point, and I hope as a result of our hearings the Interstate Commerce Commission will give consideration to this problem. I know the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES) has been extremely interested in this.

This is from page 1010, part 2 of the hearing record, where I asked the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission the following:

Mr. EDWARDS. There have been a number of instances where non-transportation conglomerate corporations have entered the surface transportation field by acquiring one carrier. What control does the Commission have over these types of acquisition? Do you feel that you should have to approve these mergers?

Then Mr. Stafford, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, answered as follows:

Mr. STAFFORD. We have little, if any, control over them if they don't own any other transportation of any kind.

Mr. EDWARDS. In other words, if the acquisition is just of one carrier?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes; we have none. Of course, if they owned one and then came in to take over a second one, then we do have control.

So it behooves the legislative committee and I think the executive branch to give serious consideration to legislation that would bring under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission the noncarrier oriented conglomerates which are trying to acquire carriers.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. CONTE. I thank the gentleman from Alabama for that valuable contribution.

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

Mr. CONTE. I yield to my good friend from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me again.

I note that the first item in the bill is \$27,000 for receptions, cocktail parties, and what-have-you at the Department of Transportation. Does the gentleman think that the Department can stagger along on that amount?

Mr. CONTE. Well, they will have to conserve costs, I would say.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. CONTE. I am glad to yield to my friend from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Continuing further with reference to the point raised by the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota, I refer his attention to the hearings, part 2, page 1,103, in which I interrogated the head of the Office of the Bureau of Accounts and it was brought out that the Commission does not have enough money to continue these investigations at the present time, and it was pointed out our committee was very much concerned about the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission was not carrying on its activities in this field, that we were concerned about the possibility that the assets and the wealth of the operating

companies would be withdrawn, leaving only a skeletal operation that the Government would have to take over and operate.

Mr. CONTE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

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

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, I notice that the gentleman shows under related agencies the item of the Interstate Commerce Commission and a funding recommended in the bill of \$31.1 million. I am impressed by the fact that this is shown under the related agencies and not under the Department of Transportation.

I should like to ask a question of the gentleman. Why is it that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is an independent regulatory agency, is funded or handled by the recommendations of an executive department, actually the OMB in this particular case?

Mr. McFALL. There is a law which the Congress passed, which permits the Office of Management and Budget to look at the budgets of the regulatory agencies such as the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As the gentleman knows far better than I, the Interstate Commerce Commission exercises the delegated constitutional function of the Congress in regulating interstate commerce. It is an arm of the legislative branch. But we have this anomaly in the law which requires the executive branch to submit to the Congress the budget estimates for the operation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

We feel that the Office of Management and Budget, in reducing the budget of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has unduly interfered with the operation of the ICC and unduly interfered with the authority delegated from the Congress. That is why we added to the bill an extra amount of money for more personnel for the Commission.

Mr. PICKLE. I believe that this is something that ought to be looked into further. As a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I believe this matter should be directed again to our committee attention, and to the Congress as a whole—particularly to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

The chairman admits it is an anomaly. The fact that it has been coasting along for 25 or 30 years does not necessarily mean it is a right proposition. Whenever we have the executive department making recommendations for appropriations through the OMB for regulatory agencies, which are part of the legislative branch, it seems to me that this kind of places the regulatory agencies in a hamperlock, and that is something not to be desired. I think it is something the Congress must address itself.

Mr. McFALL. I am glad that the gentleman from Texas, who is a very senior member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House, is interested in this. I would hope your committee would look into whether the actions of the Office of Management

and Budget have unduly interfered with the operations of the Interstate Commerce Commission. We in our subcommittee are unanimous, I believe, in believing that this is the case. We called it to the attention of the House in our report both last year and this year. We have added funds for the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Office of Management and Budget has not allowed the ICC to spend them.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of H.R. 15907. I serve on the Transportation Subcommittee which considered this bill from stem to stern, and I can say with confidence that we have made every effort to trim the fat from all programs and agencies. I can state without equivocation that the bill deserves the support of each Member of this body.

The history of the United States runs parallel with the history of transportation. When the movement of people, goods, and ideas is brisk, then the progress of our Nation is great. It is the responsibility of the House to see that the taxpayer's dollar is spent in the most efficient way so as to insure the continuation of our productive transportation system.

It is indicative of the success of our transportation network that most Americans take smooth-running transportation for granted. But this is not to say that our modes of transportation are not speckled with short comings and inconveniences. However, the committee has endeavored to direct our resources toward correcting these problems, toward anticipating problems of the future, and toward maintaining those aspects of our transportation system which are functioning well.

In the hearings on this bill, I have stressed the need to make our transportation programs determinative rather than reflexive. I have stressed the need to provide better transportation for the elderly and the handicapped, the need to unclog our highways and city streets, and the need to examine the effects of our various transportation systems on the environment.

Mr. Chairman, our highways and other transportation arteries are the threads which hold the economic and social fabrics of our Nation together. H.R. 15907 will insure that each of these threads is strong and capable of providing the service the people of our Nation deserve.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. PEYSER).

Mr. PEYSER. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor at this time only to highlight the problems of our senior citizens and the physically handicapped as they pertain to the question of transportation.

This issue of transportation for these people in our country today is a major one and one that has caused concern to me and to many members of the committees working on this problem for the past year. We have legislation pending at this time in a number of bills that will provide for reduced fares for senior citi-

zens. These reductions would apply to both public and private lines of mass transportation.

This bill itself, the transportation appropriation bill, which we have in front of us, of course, does not specifically speak to this issue. I am a little disappointed in the area dealing with urban mass transportation that among the many items listed and the research questions involved the question of what can be done in the Department of Transportation to help senior citizens is not spoken to. It would be my hope that the committee would agree that this action on the part of the Department of Transportation of finding a solution to the problem of the senior citizens would be addressed and looked into.

We have now, as I indicated before, legislation in H.R. 12267, to strengthen and improve the Older Americans Act of 1965, a separate section dealing with this specific problem of reduced fares for senior citizens. It is a piece of legislation I have introduced and I have also joined with the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR) on his bill to provide new and improved transportation programs for older persons.

It would be my hope this appropriation bill, when it is carried out, would envision having the Department of Transportation at least address itself to this issue and see what can be done to help this large deserving segment of the American public.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PEYSER. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. EDWARDS of Alabama. Of course, the big concern is subsidizing transportation in the form of operating subsidies or passenger rider subsidies and that sort of thing. I am sure it gives all of us some concern, and I yet I commend the gentleman for his interest in the fare problem.

Let me say this: The record is full of references of concern by the Department of Transportation, the urban mass transportation people, and all of the rest for the problems of the senior citizens and the infirm citizens of this country.

Every research project that they have has to do with buses or trains or subways.

Of course, the committee takes into great consideration I should say how these elderly people and infirm people will gain access to the transportation facilities. I think they have done a tremendous job on the point.

This is not exactly the problem which the gentleman has raised, although I know the gentleman is concerned about this phase of growing old as well.

I think the department should be commended for its work along this line.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL).

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Chairman, this bill, H.R. 15097, the transportation appropriation for fiscal 1973 is detailed and complicated. It is the product of a capable and thoughtful subcommittee headed by the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL). Lacking the committee's experience and ability, I can not begin to evaluate the whole thing. I can, however, look closely at one small fund-

ing area where I believe we are missing a great opportunity.

The agency in question is the Urban Mass Transit Agency, and the operation is research, development, and demonstration. This bill reduces the budget from \$115,000,000 to \$74,000,000, over 25 percent. Worse still it virtually eliminates research and development of the most promising transit technology of them all, personal rapid transit, or PRT.

What UMTA describes as "new systems" amounts to \$66 million in research, development, and demonstrations in its 1973 budget. Of the "new systems" money requested, about \$30 million was for PRT related projects. The committee has eliminated nearly all of the \$30 million.

Actually the R. & D. budget for UMTA is only about 11 percent of its total budget. Capital grants is about 85 percent. UMTA's R. & D. budget was \$39.5 million in 1971, \$62 million in 1972, and was to be \$115 million—now reduced to \$74 million—in 1973.

It is in technology development that the future lies. If budget cutting is required, we can look to the capital grant program. Soon we will be voting on \$800 million in transit subsidies for 2 years. A subsidy may help some local governments or give wage increases to transit personnel, but it will not improve service or technology one bit. In fact, subsidies may only delay the implementation of new transit systems which will offer real alternatives to auto transportation and provide insulation against accelerating wage costs.

Of all the areas to be reduced, research, development, and technology should be the last. Mass transit is supposed to be the hope of the future. Modern technology, we are told, will offer viable alternatives to the auto—if not the first car, at least to the second or third. The new technologies must be financed, directed, coordinated, tested, evaluated, and finally sold—at least one-third of the cost must be locally absorbed—to local jurisdictions. Only the Federal Government can do all this. This development can be deferred, but the cost will only be increased. The need is obvious, and I believe we should tackle the problem in earnest.

The Dulles Transpo exhibit of transit technology is disappointing to people like me who are seeking a more aggressive transit overleap. I wish we could have done more, but resources were limited. But it has produced an enthusiasm among private developers that the Federal Government means business, and it has produced working models—not demonstrations—of fairly sophisticated systems in an astonishingly short time.

I do not want to quarrel with the committee judgment, but I believe we have already been timid enough in transit research and development. Therefore, my amendment seeks to restore \$30 million of the committee's reduction of \$44 million. My intention is that the \$30 million be used to continue the development of the Dulles-type technology and, more importantly, to begin development of more sophisticated PRT systems with shorter headways than the Dulles systems. Development of these new systems will finally give us the possibility of alterna-

tives to the auto. I hope this House will respond to the needs for this new technology.

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

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman yielding, and I want to add my support to the statement he has made, and to support the effort that he might make with respect to restoring funds under the R. & D. program. The most urgent need in this country today is for the development of a new transportation system, and to create a balanced transportation system. We have a statement of policy that we want one, but we really do not have one. We really must put more money into the best efforts we have to create a viable transportation system. That means research and development, that is where we must start. Some of us have already introduced measures that would create a greatly expanded effort in this field so that we can find new ways to move goods and people. As long as we keep putting little band-aids here and there we will not find a solution to urban mass transit and other transportation systems, and we must approach this problem with a greater degree of seriousness and we must appropriate a great deal more money.

However, I am concerned about another portion of the bill where we appropriate \$3 million as compared to \$5 million with respect to the university-oriented R. & D. programs.

Separate and apart from that, however, what the gentleman from Minnesota is saying is correct in that we need an expanding effort in this field of R. & D. There is a very urgent need for this. It might be that we need to institute or create a NASA-type program within the Department of Transportation and coordinate all of these various programs to handle this urgent need.

Mr. FRENZEL. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. HALL).

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, if I can have the attention of my friend, the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL), I would like to be reassured as in a continuation of our colloquy during consideration of the rule, and the information furnished me by his excellent staff to the effect that, for example, lines 5 through 9 under title I are covered by original basic authorizations?

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, the staff has provided for me the authorizing legislation. The authorization sections are sections 4(a) and 9(b) of the Department of Transportation Act, 80 Statutes 933, 944, specifically, as follows—so that the gentleman from Missouri may determine for himself how broad the language is—

Sec. 4(a). The Secretary in carrying out the purposes of this Act shall, among his responsibilities, promote and undertake development, collection, and dissemination of technological, statistical, economic, and other information relevant to domestic and international transportation—

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McFALL. And if I may continue:

Sec. 9(b). The Secretary may obtain services as authorized by Section 3109 of Title 5 of the United States Code, but at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals unless otherwise specified in an appropriation act.

That is the authorization for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation. The gentleman from Missouri may interpret this in such manner as he may desire.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman. And I presume the same thing would apply to lines 1 through 4 on page 3 pertaining to consolidating the departmental headquarters?

Mr. McFALL. If the gentleman will yield further, the information which is provided me by the staff for the authorization of this particular section is section 3(a), Department of Transportation Act, 80 Statutes, 831, specifically:

Sec. 3(a). There is hereby established at the seat of government an executive department to be known as the Department of Transportation.

Presumably, we would have the right to fund the consolidation of the department just as we do with other authorized activities of the executive department.

Mr. HALL. I appreciate the gentleman's statement. I think maybe a simple affirmative or negative answer might tell us whether the same thing applies to page 13, lines 9 through 19, pertaining to the Federal Railroad Administration. Certainly, the gentleman's word or opinion is good enough for me.

Mr. McFALL. If the gentleman would wait just a moment, I will read that authorization.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I would prefer that the time for reading it into the Record or the actual quotation not be taken.

Mr. McFALL. A short answer to the gentleman's question is that it is authorized by the Department of Transportation Act.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman.

The reason for these queries, Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, is simply that the average Member, in going through an appropriation bill such as this, can easily see wherein each separate paragraph states "as authorized by law" and/or the statute is quoted—where it does not in many instances it is not readily apparent that the basic authorizing law is here present.

Now if I may turn to another subject, Mr. Chairman, I would compliment the committee on bringing in an appropriation this year which is grossly under that of the prior year appropriations not only under the budget estimate which oftentimes is wont to be the claim for fame on the part of the operating committee, but this one is actually in the case of the Department of Transportation alone \$200 million under that of last year and under title II "related agencies," appears to be—\$101 million underneath that of last year's appropriation.

There is a great total reduction. I do not want to be obtuse or adverse in my compliment in any manner whatsoever,

but how can we do this in a day of cost escalations, of fixed wages and of everything else unless we overappropriated last year? Is this not indeed the case?

Mr. McFALL. I should point out to the gentleman that more than \$60 million of this difference is due to the fact that we had to leave out unauthorized items for highway safety and for the Coast Guard Reserve. These add up to about \$69 million.

Amtrak, which was funded in the fiscal year 1972 second supplemental, is included in the 1972 total. We do not have any funds in this bill for Amtrak, since the funds included in the second supplemental were for both fiscal years 1972 and 1973.

Mr. HALL. It is savings as it pertains to this bill. But so far as the taxpayers are concerned, it is cared for elsewhere and it is not a direct cutback or savings.

Mr. McFALL. We made real reductions in the budget estimates of about \$141 million, but of course in comparing our actions with last year one would have to take into consideration the items which I mentioned.

Mr. HALL. I would much rather keep it on the basis of comparison with last year's appropriation and reductions thereunto.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Gross).

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, as an opener I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he knows whether that high speed train that is being run from Washington to Parkersburg, W. Va., is even starting to pay its way?

Mr. CONTE. Actually, I think if they were to depend on the revenue from that line, they would not have enough money to pay the conductor. I think they average out about 14 passengers a day on the West Virginia line—and it is a 144 passenger train.

Mr. GROSS. I doubt that the taxpayers appreciate the amount of money being pumped into that train as well as the "people mover" for the students and faculty members at the University of West Virginia.

But I really obtained this time to call attention to the fact that this committee, like many other committees, seems to be engaged in the foreign handout business, indirectly if not directly. I noted in the hearings that the Department of Transportation has an Office of International Programs, which among other things is going to do business with Rumania in research on such things as "highway skid resistance" and "human factors in the transportation working environment," whatever that is. Does the committee, or anyone, mean to say that the Highway Safety Administration in this country and the tire manufacturers are not already doing everything possible to promote "highway skid resistance"?

Mr. McFALL. If the gentleman will yield, the Department does have an Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs. They do discuss these matters.

In addition, we had a request for \$500,-

000 in soft currency in two of the Iron Curtain countries, Poland and Yugoslavia, which we omitted from the bill. We included it last year, but they have been unable to reach agreements which would permit the expenditure of those funds. We felt last year that the program would permit us some entree to the Iron Curtain countries and would be good for our international relations. We have these soft currencies which are not being utilized.

This year they had the same request, but since they had not been able to use what we appropriated last year, we omitted it from the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman mean to say that there are not enough congressional junketeers going to Rumania to absorb those counterpart funds?

Mr. McFALL. I have never been to Rumania. Perhaps the gentleman could join me in a trip there.

Mr. GROSS. Then I note that the Department of Transportation has a cooperative program with Yugoslavia involving elevated guideway construction "which will support the tracked air cushion vehicles programs of UMTA and FRA, the Federal Railroad Administration." In this regard, the chairman of the subcommittee, Mr. McFALL, asked:

What expertise does Yugoslavia have in building elevated guideways or in the field of tracked air cushioned vehicles?

And the answer of Mr. I. P. Halpern of the Department of Transportation was:

DOT does not believe that Yugoslavia has any experience in building elevated guideways as such, or tracked air cushion vehicles systems. However, Yugoslavia is advanced in the construction of long span bridges.

That has to be about the strangest answer ever given to a valid question. We know something about bridgebuilding, too. What about the Bay Bridge in San Francisco? Have the Yugoslavs ever put up a bridge equal to the Golden Gate Bridge? And the Chesapeake Bay Bridge is not exactly a culvert.

The Department is also conducting traffic noise studies with the Yugoslavians because:

Yugoslavia is particularly well-suited for a study on problems of traffic noise because of existing conditions in Belgrade and other major Yugoslavian cities, that is, high population densities, narrow streets and approaching traffic saturation with large numbers of noisy cars.

Anyone can go down to 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue any day in the week and hear plenty of noise. I do not know what Yugoslavia could contribute to the elimination of it, especially the noise from Mr. Roy Chalk's buses running up down the avenues.

Incidentally, the Department is also going to give psychological tests to Polish truckdrivers.

I regret the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. PASSMAN) is not on the floor to hear about this supplement to the foreign giveaway program.

Does the gentleman from California care to make any comment on what in the world we are doing financing these international operations?

Mr. McFALL. If the gentleman will

yield, we did not include any money in this year's bill for those programs which the gentleman has described as a foreign giveaway. We included \$500,000 last year. They did not spend that money, so we did not include it this year. Our reasons for including it last year had nothing to do with the realistic belief that we were going to solve all our transportation problems, but we felt it was an opportunity for this country to get a people-to-people exchange with Yugoslavia and Poland. It is the same kind of thing that the President is doing today in Russia in an attempt to open up trade and cultural exchange with people of Eastern Europe, the people of Russia, and other people behind the Iron Curtain. We felt that the investment of \$500,000 in soft currency behind a very hard curtain could promote the interest of the people of the United States. And since we would not be able to use that currency otherwise, we might just as well take the chance and use it this way.

Mr. GROSS. I see. So that is the reason for psychological tests for Polish truck-drivers?

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

Mr. CONTE. I yield the gentleman from Iowa 2 additional minutes.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I also note in the hearings that Mr. Secor Browne, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board, discusses a proposed new deal—creation of the Aerospace Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which, if Congress is foolish enough to approve it, would provide subsidies and federally guarantee of loans to aircraft manufacturers. Would the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL) agree with me that this is the start, if we ever pass this legislation, of an airborne Amtrak?

Mr. McFALL. If the gentleman will yield, there is nothing in the bill for that corporation. This was a conversation with Secor Browne, Chairman of the CAB. The legislation, which he was discussing and which he has been working on, is a proposal which would be useful in case we ever decide to build an SST. It is very important legislation in my opinion. This legislation would be necessary in case the Congress should have before it, at any time in the future, a proposal for the construction of an SST.

Mr. GROSS. So I am not far wrong in designating it or characterizing it as an airborne Amtrak?

Mr. McFALL. I would not talk of it in that way, no.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN).

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to direct some questions to the chairman. As he knows, there has been an increased assignment of responsibility with respect to the environmental protection aspects on the coastal zones for the Coast Guard. I commend the committee and the President for increasing the budget appropriations substantially over the 1972 budget to help the Coast Guard meet all these added responsibilities, but I am concerned about whether it would be possible, with

these amounts, for the Coast Guard to expand their air-sea rescue units and the utilization of helicopters with the amount that is indicated. We are expending our efforts to develop a system of harbors on the west coast, with additional harbors of refuge. I have a concern with the harbors and ports on the coast of California because our people have conveyed to me that there is inadequate coverage to meet emergencies in the area between Point Arena in Mendocino County and Brookings, Oreg., which would include navigation activity, fishing fleets, and recreational activities in the harbors of Noyo, Shelter Cove, Humboldt Bay, Trinidad, the Klamath River, Crescent City Harbor, the Smith River, and the Chetco River.

At a recent meeting I held in Eureka with interested fishing groups, the chamber of commerce, the fishermen's wives, et cetera, these people presented a very convincing case for establishing a Coast Guard helicopter service facility at the Arcata Airport. Will it be possible to accommodate this request under the funds allotted in this bill?

Mr. McFALL. We did not specifically provide funds for this operation. We did not deny them, either, if the Coast Guard does have funds available for this operation which the gentleman suggests, I am sure that the Coast Guard will look on it with favor. If the Committee can in any way assist the gentleman in this I am sure we will try to do so.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McFALL. I am sure they have funds available for it.

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

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Chairman, would the gentleman from Massachusetts care to comment on that?

Mr. CONTE. I concur with the chairman. I believe that would come under operating expense. The Coast Guard asked \$551 million and we gave them pretty close to \$549 million, nearly the full amount.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. In the judgment of the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee they could in fact move in the direction of providing additional helicopter facilities and air-sea rescue operations.

Mr. CONTE. That is up to the Coast Guard.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PETTIS).

Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I rise to direct my remarks to the funding of the U.S. Coast Guard for fiscal 1973 provided in H.R. 15097.

I would first like to pay tribute to the subcommittee for its fine work on the bill and express my gratitude particularly to the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL) and to the ranking member of the mi-

nority, my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

Mr. Chairman, this House well remembers that last year, my amendment adding \$1 million to the total for Coast Guard operating expenses was approved on the floor. It was retained in the other body and in the conference.

The additional funds were readily approved because many other Members of Congress from coastal States like Massachusetts were deeply disturbed by a series of unprovoked and flagrant acts of harassment and vandalism committed by Soviet ships against American lobster boats and other fishing vessels off the coasts of the United States.

During the Massachusetts incidents, the lone deterrent to almost complete destruction of the lobster fleet was the U.S. Coast Guard whose cutters were able to maintain a part-time surveillance and patrol of the coastal waters. Whenever the Coast Guard was present, the incidents stopped.

When I brought this to the attention of this body, the extra \$1 million was voted to insure and increase a continued Coast Guard presence.

And yet there were 56 incidents of foreign harassment reported to the Coast Guard during all of 1971, many of them after the additional money was approved. We were on the right track but more remained to be done.

Last fall, I asked the then Under Secretary of the Navy, John Warner, to include the fishing boat problem on the agenda of his discussions with the Soviets to reduce incidents on the high seas involving the United States and the Soviet Union.

He was sympathetic, but replied that the discussions would be limited to incidents between naval forces.

So the harassment of American lobster boats continues. Up to early May this year, there were 19 incidents reported to the Coast Guard, contrasted with six at the same time last year.

I asked the subcommittee recently to adequately fund the Coast Guard in the coming fiscal year so the increase in incidents and the continuing threat could be dealt with. The subcommittee and the full committee were more than cooperative in sharing my concern and more than generous with the Coast Guard operating expenses.

In the bill before us today, the committee has included \$548.9 million for Coast Guard operating expenses, which is \$45.5 million more than was appropriated in fiscal 1972. And \$3 million of the total is to fund the recommissioning of two additional cutters for fishing patrol in the coastal waters.

Let us hope, Mr. Chairman, this is enough to provide full-time Coast Guard surveillance and protection of American fishing fleets. And let both our own Coast Guard and the Soviet Government understand that the Congress is hereby serving notice that this harassment and vandalism is to stop.

It is both unfortunate and ridiculous that the President of the United States journeys to Moscow to reach a series of accords ranging from pollution to arms limitation with the Soviet Union and yet the fishing fleets of the two nations cannot coexist in our coastal waters.

Until they can, we in the Congress will see to it that American boats have a full measure of protection.

I urge approval of the bill.

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE) to the Transportation appropriations bill to include \$31,735,000 for the Coast Guard Reserve. I believe the Committee has seriously overlooked the importance and value of the Coast Guard Reserve by excluding from this bill the necessary funds to insure its future existence. Without the appropriations proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Coast Guard Reserve will be severely crippled in all its future operations and effectiveness; indeed, the Transportation appropriations bill, without this amendment, signals the virtual end of this worthwhile organization.

When we speak of appropriations to insure the continuance of the Coast Guard Reserve, we are also talking about active support for the 22,000 men participating in this program. There are currently 234 reserve units scattered throughout the country, and some 11,800 reservists who train actively in the event of a national emergency.

The funds contained in this amendment will be used to support already existing programs within the Reserve, such as the active duty training and recruitment programs—programs which have already proven themselves to be invaluable to the safety and security of our Nation and its people. Both in peacetime and in wartime, the Coast Guard Reserve has demonstrated its ability to deal with emergency situations.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in expressing our trust and confidence in the Coast Guard Reserve by supporting this amendment.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses for conducting transportation planning, research, and development activities, including the collection of national transportation statistics, to remain available until expended, \$37,000,000, of which not to exceed \$7,000,000 shall be derived from the appropriation for "Research, engineering and development (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)".

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. PICKLE

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PICKLE: Page 2, line 15 strike out "\$37,000,000" and insert "\$39,000,000".

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Chairman, the administration has requested a sum of \$5 million for the initiation of a university-oriented R. & D. program with respect to transportation. This sum was cut from \$5 million to \$3 million. The amendment that I have offered would increase the sum of \$37 million up to \$39 million, and it is for that purpose that I ask the fund be increased, so that the university program would be restored to the sum the administration asked for at the beginning.

Mr. Chairman, I would call attention first to a statement I received from the Texas A. & M. University, wherein the president of that very outstanding institution has requested support of the full funding of \$5 million for a university-oriented R. & D. program. The Texas A. & M. University has for several years now conducted one of the largest transportation research programs in the entire Southwest, if not in the Nation. They very much would like to see the sum kept at the level recommended by the administration.

Similarly, I have been contacted by the officials at the University of Texas, by Dr. E. A. Gloyna and Professor W. R. Hudson, which university is fast developing a large and extended program in this same area. I should like to quote one sentence from the president of Texas A. & M. University, the Honorable Jack Williams. He said:

Texas A&M University has for several years benefited State agencies, local government and private industry by providing a transportation research program similar to that which would be implemented at the national level under the DOT proposed Transportation University Program.

As stated, I have received similar requests from the University of Texas, which is located at Austin and is also the center of a vast and extensive study in the field of highway research, and as it relates to the mass transit problems in our State.

I am sure the same thing applies to many universities throughout the United States.

All I am asking is that the Committee give recognition to the request of the administration.

The administration said at the beginning of the year in the President's speech on his budget message that he asked there be a 65 percent increase of research funds for civilian research and development. Actually a total increase of \$1.4 billion over what he had before was requested.

He indicated also some of the greatest strides we will make in the immediate months and years ahead lie in an increased university-oriented research and development program. I submit to you that the best money we can spend is probably money that will be spent on very talented officials at our universities to enable them to work on our research and development program. All I ask is that we increase this sum from \$3 million to what was requested, namely, a level of \$5 million. It seems to me it is a small matter but it keeps faith with the universities who have been contacted after this Presidential message by the Department of Transportation and who have been assured that they will be given the correct emphasis in the program, and yet the committee cuts them back.

I would like to have the gentleman comment, if he could, and accept this amendment in favor of the universities throughout the United States and enable them to initiate meaningful research and development programs in the field of transportation.

Mr. McFALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PICKLE. I yield.

Mr. McFALL. Regretfully, I must oppose the gentleman's amendment.

The bill provides \$3 million to initiate this program of transportation-related research to qualified colleges and universities.

We think it is a good program. One of the reasons why the committee was willing to go along with this new program was because of the information we received from Texas A. & M. and the University of Texas, where there are people who have need for this program. In my own State, UCLA also has expressed an interest in this program. We believe, and the committee report says, that the university community can make a significant contribution to the development of a national transportation policy and the solution of many pressing transportation problems which face the Nation. We would like to see the university community do this. Somebody needs to do it. The Department of Transportation is not proceeding as rapidly as we would like to have them proceed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. PICKLE was allowed to proceed for 3 additional minutes.)

Mr. McFALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PICKLE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McFALL. We have also said in the committee report that the committee expects that the funds that will be provided will be used for meaningful research projects to assist the Department of Transportation in carrying out its objectives. I would like to point out to you that there is, in addition to the \$3 million for this new program, some \$14,725,000 which will be spent for university research by the various modal administrations in the Department of Transportation in 1973. We think that many of these programs have not amounted to anything. They simply result in a multitude of unread reports and have accomplished nothing.

We have high hopes for this new program, for which \$5 million was requested, and I know the ranking minority member also supports it. However, we felt that \$3 million of the \$5 million requested for a new program is sufficient in view of the fact that there is nearly \$15 million of research and development programs being conducted in universities already. They are starting out on a new program here and we would like to make sure that they do accomplish what they set out to do, because otherwise we are throwing money down the drain. That is why we cut the request from \$5 million to \$3 million. We feel that we ought to try to make sure that this program produces something for the money that we put into it.

Mr. PICKLE. I know that the chairman would like to see this program be initiated and go forward in a very strong and meaningful manner.

Therefore, I assume that the chairman is indicating that the Department of Transportation needs to express itself even more strongly perhaps than it has, although they did at the very beginning send a message up to us in strong support of this item.

Mr. McFALL. It is not a question of an expression of intention. We all have good intentions with reference to this program. We have all heard about how the best of good intentions sometimes do not come to fulfillment.

However, we want these people to make this program work. We want them to produce. However, we do not feel that they have watched carefully enough the expenditure of their other money on these university research programs. We do not think they have accomplished enough with the money which has already been expended.

Perhaps we should have really discussed this further in the report and called the attention of the people downtown to the fact that they have this money and they ought to be doing something with it. However, this dialog will call their attention to the fact that we do want them to monitor these programs and produce something. We want the universities to come up with some real information so we can begin to solve our national transportation problems.

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

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment which has been offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PICKLE). I want to concur in the remarks which have been made by the distinguished gentleman from California.

I would like to inform the gentleman from Texas, if I may have the attention of the gentleman, that I strongly favor this program and told the witnesses when they came before the committee that I would like to see some positive results from it. Without violating any rules of the committee, I might point out that some wanted to cut it further. We had a real hassle over this program. However, I think we have provided enough money in this bill. It is possible that the other body might increase it. Let us give them a chance and strongly watch the program's progress. This is a good program but at this point I think this amendment should be defeated. Let us move the program along a little more slowly.

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

Mr. CONTE. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PICKLE. I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from Massachusetts and his support, in principle, of this program.

Mr. CONTE. It is an excellent program.

Mr. PICKLE. I hope that the other body might be able to increase it some because I think we have the assurance from the universities throughout the land that they want to get into the program with both feet because they have some of the most outstanding talent in the United States to be of assistance in this particularly critical area in which we must move forward.

I hope the Committee will be able to support the amendment because it is only asking for \$2 million additional in this appropriation bill.

Mr. CONTE. It is my opinion that the wisest thing to do at this point is to defeat the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on

the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PICKLE).

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read and open to amendment at any point.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order? If not, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

#### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CONTE

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CONTE: Page 5, after line 5, insert:

#### RESERVE TRAINING

For all necessary expenses for the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law; maintenance and operation of facilities; and supplies, equipment, and services; \$31,735,000: *Provided*, That amounts equal to the obligated balances against the appropriations for "Reserve training" for the two preceding years shall be transferred to and merged with this appropriation, and such merged appropriation shall be available as one fund, except for accounting purposes of the Coast Guard, for the payment of obligations properly incurred against such prior year appropriations and against this appropriation.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I am offering would provide \$31.7 million for Coast Guard Reserve training. These funds are needed to allow the Reserve to maintain a fiscal 1973 end-of-year strength of 11,800. This is essentially the same manpower level that is projected for the end of fiscal 1972.

To maintain this strength, the enlisted trainee input must be increased from 1,400 to 2,650 men in 1973. To allow the Reserve to achieve this objective it is essential that it be assured prompt and adequate funding for fiscal year 1973. To subject the Reserve to a continuing resolution—which would hold it to last year's level of \$27.4 million—would not permit the Reserve enough resources to achieve the required increase in trainee input.

An increase over last year's level is also required for the initial training program, for annualization of the recent military pay raise, to meet increased maintenance costs and to provide for continued Coast Guard participation in joint construction projects with other branches of the service.

The mission of the Coast Guard Reserve is to provide trained units and qualified personnel for active duty in time of war or national emergency and at such other times as the national security may require.

In addition, legislation has been introduced to permit the involuntary callup of reservists during peacetime to provide humanitarian service in emergencies created by natural or manmade disasters. Should this legislation be enacted, and I hope it is, I have no doubt the Coast Guard Reserve would assume its new responsibilities with the utmost distinction.

As I mentioned earlier today, the Coast Guard Reserve has an outstanding record of service to the Nation. I am positive that most of us here can provide testimony to that fact.

Despite its achievements, however, the Reserve has had to fight tooth and nail with the administration to maintain its existence. The Office of Management and Budget had proposed to phase out the Selected Reserve by June 30, 1972. It would have had us believe that its responsibilities would be assumed by the Navy Reserve. However, the Transportation Subcommittee discovered during its hearings last year that the Navy had no formal plans to implement this transfer or functions. What is more, contrary to the Defense Department's expectation, the subcommittee could find no evidence that any substantial savings would have resulted under the new arrangement. Consequently, and rightly so, the committee recommended the continuation of the Selected Reserve.

I, for one, am sick and tired of seeing the Reserve put through the governmental meatgrinder. I do not want the House to give OMB any more excuses for dismantling the Reserve. I urge the House to live up to its appropriate responsibilities by including their funds in the regular transportation bill. Let us stand on our own feet for once. Let us not rely on the Senate to bail us out. Let us not rely on OMB to request a supplemental at some indefinite time in the future.

The Coast Guard Reserve deserves our unqualified support. Let us unmistakably proclaim that support by approving this amendment.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I hope that this amendment is adopted.

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

Mr. CONTE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman from Massachusetts in presenting a matter of such very grave importance to the country.

Mr. CONTE. I thank the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Chairman, I know that the gentleman from New York (Mr. PIRNTE) the ranking Republican on the Subcommittee on Armed Services, handling this subject, wanted to speak on this amendment, but unfortunately the gentleman had to go back to the Committee on Armed Services hearings.

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

Mr. CONTE. I yield to my good friend and colleague, who is vitally interested in this matter, but more than that, who is my adversary on the baseball field, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CLARK).

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that I hope he wins this, to begin with.

I want to commend the gentleman very much for introducing this amendment, and I support it wholeheartedly as the chairman of the Coast Guard Subcommittee.

Mr. CONTE. I certainly appreciate the gentleman's statement.

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

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

Mr. HUNT. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for bringing this matter to the attention of the House. It is something that is patently needed, and it is something that should never have been left out in the first place, and I want to extend to the gentleman my full support in his amendment.

Mr. CONTE. I thank the gentleman.

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

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

Mr. GROVER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to say to the gentleman that I support his amendment. It is not too well known, perhaps, by the Members at large, but the Coast Guard Subcommittee of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will be taking up in another week legislation which my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CLARK) and I have cosponsored, and which is now supported by the administration, making provision for the calling up of the Coast Guard Reserve in emergency situations. So it will be sort of reducing the potential and the effectiveness of this plan in the case of emergencies such as oil spills, hurricanes, or other natural disasters, if we were to cut it back at this time.

Mr. CONTE. I am pleased to hear that, because the chairman and I have been urging this for a long time in our subcommittee.

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

Mr. CONTE. I am glad to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. McFALL. I want to say, I have no objection to the amendment.

We would have marked up this money in the bill but we were precluded from doing it because it was not authorized.

Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my good friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL).

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

The amendment was agreed to.

#### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FRENZEL

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

The portion of the bill to which the amendment relates is as follows:

#### RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATIONS AND UNIVERSITY RESEARCH AND TRAINING

For an additional amount for the urban mass transportation program, as authorized by the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), to remain available until expended; \$74,000,000: *Provided*, That \$71,000,000 shall be available for research, development, and demonstrations, \$2,500,000 shall be available for university research and training, and not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for managerial training as authorized under the authority of the said act.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FRENZEL: Page 15, line 18, strike out "\$74,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$104,000,000".

Page 15, line 19, strike out "\$71,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$101,000,000".

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I am proposing merely adds \$30 million to the research, development, and demonstration budget of the Urban Mass Transit Agency of DOT. It does not affect the \$1 billion limitation on total UMTA spending for fiscal 1973.

It is my strong belief that development of new transit technologies is the No. 1 priority for this agency. The committee bill has removed most of the funds concerned with the development of the most promising transit technology—personal rapid transit—PRT. This development must go forward promptly. The \$30 million provided by this amendment would allow us to pursue personal rapid transit research by adding about \$10 million to the \$1.2 million provided by the committee to proceed with development of Dulles-type systems. Included would be: test and evaluation of Dulles systems, technical support, safety analysis, system redesign for reliability and maintenance, command and control studies, failure analysis, guideway and station architectural studies, and development engineering on other promising PRT systems.

In addition, about \$20 million would be available for research on sophisticated, short headway, high capacity systems—of the type proposed by Aerospace Corporation of California. These PRT systems seem to offer the most promise, but they are unproved. Since a total overleap is not possible, UMTA can build on the success of R. & D. work on Dulles-type systems in the development of these high capacity transit systems of the future.

Incidentally the \$20 million would be the first installment on a 4-year \$200,000,000 program which could give us a workable PRT transit technology by the time of the bicentennial. I believe this is a worthy, necessary, and probably attainable goal.

The President himself seems to have been the prime mover in upping the budget for UMTA R. & D. from \$62 million in 1972 to \$115 million in 1973. His special message to the Congress compared our ability to move three men 240,000 miles to the moon with our inability to move 240,000 people 3 miles on earth. Perhaps better than any of us, he has understood the need to devote a greater share of our resources to technology development for the good of all our people. My amendment seeks to carry out his goals.

Seven out of 10 people in this country live in urban centers. These centers are congested, overpaved, polluted, esthetically desecrated, valuation deprived, and unhappy because we have not provided a reliable alternative to auto travel. My amendment will move us closer to one alternative.

Thank you.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment of the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota.

I know the gentleman is interested in having the Urban Mass Transportation Administration address itself to the mass transit problems which face many of our Nation's cities. I share this interest and we have included a program level of \$1

billion for mass transit programs in fiscal year 1973. Of this amount \$74 million is specifically designated for research and development. These R. & D. funds represent an increase of \$9 million over 1972 and an increase of \$48 million over 1971.

With specific reference to the funding contained in the bill for people movers, we have recommended \$13,671,000 for the continuation of a people-mover demonstration at Morgantown, W. Va. This is an ongoing project and one which we feel should be completed and evaluated prior to starting any additional demonstrations.

The bill also includes \$4 million to support advanced component and systems development related to people movers and other new mass transit systems, and \$2.5 million for the continued test and evaluation of the people movers to be displayed at the Transpo show next week. So, we have included in the bill over \$20 million for people-mover development.

We heard considerable testimony on the subject of people movers, including testimony from Prof. J. Edward Anderson of the University of Minnesota. He felt rail systems are not the answer to our mass transit problems. This may be true, but I feel that before we proceed with large-scale development and demonstrations of people mover systems we need to accumulate more information about these types of systems. We hope to get some information from the Morgantown project. We have learned already that people movers are very expensive, and readily subject to cost overruns. In the case of the Morgantown demonstration, which is only about a 2½ mile system, the total cost will be more than \$40 million. The total estimated cost has increased by about 200 percent over the past 2 years.

We felt that by including funds for additional test and evaluation work on the Dulles people-mover systems that it might be possible to avoid such large cost overruns in future demonstrations.

I feel we must also have some information on how we are going to get the people to these systems so that they can ride on them.

One further aspect of the problem which I have not mentioned is the safety of vehicles traveling at high speeds with short headways. Such high-speed vehicles are essential for systems such as those referred to by Professor Anderson, which could move 10,000 or 15,000 people per hour.

I urge that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. The subcommittee held extensive hearings on the entire research and development budget requests of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration and I do not think its recommendations should be lightly overturned.

We approved \$74 million for UMTA research and development for fiscal 1973 which is \$9 million more than last year's appropriation of \$65 million. This is a 14-percent increase.

What is more, if funds for the Morgantown demonstration project are deleted

from the fiscal 1972 and 1973 figures, the committee recommendation constitutes an increase of about 50 percent. This should provide ample funds for research and development activity.

The gentleman from Minnesota is proposing additional funds for programs whose long-term financial requirements are highly questionable. There has already been a 200-percent cost overrun on the Morgantown demonstration program—that program now costs an astounding \$20 million a mile. The prudent and fiscally responsible course of action regarding future PRT programs is to finish the Morgantown program and accumulate sufficient data to make an intelligent decision as to the value of other systems.

The committee position is not one of unqualified opposition to further development and demonstration of the personal rapid transit systems being displayed at Transpo. What we are saying is, let us take the time to gather and evaluate information on the Morgantown program. Let us not blindly commit the taxpayer's resources to additional PRT systems until all the facts are in.

The gentleman from Minnesota also makes reference to the need to develop more sophisticated PRT systems than the ones displayed at Dulles. But UMTA has not had a chance to consider these systems yet. No mention of them was made in UMTA's budget presentation to the subcommittee. Again it is clear that more time for consideration is needed before making any commitment of Federal funds.

I urge that this amendment be defeated.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I commend the gentleman from Massachusetts for his statement in opposition to the amendment. I thoroughly agree that until the people-mover contraption at the University of West Virginia shows some signs of success, we ought not to put another dollar into such a deal. I am of the opinion that someone or several someones in the Urban Mass Transportation Administration either deliberately deceived Congress or was stupid in estimating what this thing would cost and what it would do.

Mr. CONTE. I appreciate the remarks of the gentleman.

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

Mr. CONTE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate hearing of the gentleman's personal interest in rapid transit and rapid transit technology. I hope neither the gentleman nor anyone in the House would carry the idea that my amendment relates to Morgantown or any particular place. It does not relate to it at all. In hindsight I suspect I am not very enthusiastic.

Mr. CONTE. This is the idea. Before we pour any more money into this pro-

gram, let us find out how the Morgantown project is going to pan out and whether we can make further use of it. The Members must admit that \$20 million a mile is a great deal of money.

Mr. FRENZEL. It is about the cost of land transportation if we include the cost of land.

Mr. CONTE. I doubt that very much.

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

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

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Mr. Chairman, I compliment the gentleman from Massachusetts for bringing this issue to the floor. I associate myself with his remarks. I believe the people-mover projects, as the gentleman has already mentioned, are already overfunded and our U.S. taxpayers are already overtaxed.

Mr. CONTE. On both the Morgantown and people-mover project.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL).

The amendment was rejected.

#### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FINDLEY

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FINDLEY: On page 24, after line 15, insert the following new section:

"SEC. 315. Money appropriated in this Act shall be available for expenditure in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, only to the extent that expenditure thereof shall not result in total aggregate net expenditures of all agencies provided for herein beyond 86 per centum of the total aggregate net expenditures estimated therefor in the budget for 1973 (H. Doc. 215)."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for 1 minute, so I may speak out of order?

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

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Chairman, I want to report to the Members of the House that the Speaker has just met with Dr. Robert Lipton, Judy Collins, Dr. George Wald, together with several hundred petitioners, and that he has received from them a petition for redress of grievances. He has been asked that said grievances be given urgent and immediate consideration by this body.

A lot of us have done everything we could to bring an end to the war in Vietnam. Through speeches, legislation, mass demonstrations, court actions, and petitions such as this, we have lobbied for the cause of peace. But, we have failed. Our cries for peace have fallen on deaf Presidential ears. Mr. Nixon's recent decision to mine all entrances to North Vietnamese ports and to interdict sea and rail communications clearly violates his oath of office and wantonly disregards the sole right of Congress to declare war. His action further violates section 601 of the Military Procurement Authorization Act of 1971, which declared the termination of the Indochina war to be a matter of national policy. The President has,

in short, committed an irresponsible and dangerously precipitous act of war.

Congressional action is now our only recourse. But, because most Members of Congress have so long been implicated in the calamitous Vietnam policies by appropriation acts or by other forms of acquiescence in Presidential warmaking, they now seem disinclined to reclaim their rightful constitutional powers to declare war and to make rules for the armed services. To oppose the President now could be to open ourselves to charges of parallel responsibility for some of the barbarous acts that have been committed by the United States in Vietnam. But what else can we do? Now is the time for us to reexamine our past role and determine wherein the responsibility for the usurpation of congressional powers lies. Thorough consideration of this petition of grievance is a good place to start such self-examination. The petition follows:

#### PETITION

It is a Constitutional right of the people to "petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

We are exercising that right of petition because we are angered and frightened by the lawlessness of the President and the Executive branch of our Government. We submit that they have defied the Congressional repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution; defied the Military Authorization Procurement Act which insists that the war be ended as quickly as possible; defied accepted international law against aggressive war, blockade and mining, population removal, and indiscriminate bombing, and created a Constitutional crisis in the United States.

They have spent the taxes, emotions, and resources of the people on mass murder and destruction as American society and its public services decay. They have brought unrest to our cities and institutions, defied the flag with American and Indochinese blood, and brought shame upon our country.

We petition the Congress to reaffirm that we are citizens and not hostages to usurpers of power and authority.

We petition the Congress to exercise its Constitutional authority of control over the armed forces by voting an immediate cessation of all air, ground, and naval operations in Indochina, and by ending all military and economic appropriations for a war the Congress did not vote for and the American people do not want.

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Chairman, my remarks are getting so far distant from my amendment that at this time I do not believe I should yield further.

This is the fourth appropriation bill the House has considered. We have had the legislative branch; the State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary and related agencies; HUD, Space, Science, Veterans' and independent agencies; and now Transportation and related agencies.

On this occasion and on future occasions when appropriation bills are considered I intend to give my colleagues in this body a running total as to how we are doing in terms of getting the country into debt for fiscal year 1973.

I speak now with respect to budget requests for these four appropriation bills. We seem to appropriate not against revenues, but against budget requests.

The budget requests for these four ap-

proprietion bills came to \$33,721,592,604 in these four appropriation bills. The budget requests for fiscal 1973 came to \$25 billion more than expected revenue. A 14-percent cut in budget requests would put the budget in balance.

Had these been adjusted down by 14 percent each, which would have put them at the balanced budget level, the amount appropriated would then have been \$29,000,569,640.

The amount finally approved by the House—assuming the Transportation appropriation today will emerge as it now stands—will come to \$33,049,414,114.

This means that on these first four appropriation bills the House has spilled red ink to the extent of \$4,048,844,474.

I believe the subcommittee, in terms of the budget request, is to be congratulated on the bill now before us. Even with the \$31 million added in by means of the Conte amendment it is still roughly \$100 million under the budget request.

But the revenue that we can expect in fiscal year 1973 is considerably less than the budget spending requested by

the executive branch. The amount that this appropriation bill should have been reduced from the budget request, to put it at the balanced budget level is \$1,179,750,880. That is a big cut out of an appropriation bill of \$8 billion. It illustrates the degree to which we are overspending anticipated revenues.

Stated another way, this bill is 12.3 percent red ink.

I believe it is high time that this chamber quit appropriating against budget requests and instead appropriate against expected revenues. The committee reports traditionally show how the appropriation bill relates to budget requests. This would have real meaning and importance and value if the budget requests were on track with the expected revenues, but they are not.

At the proper time, when the Committee rises, I will ask permission to place in the RECORD at this point a table showing the four appropriation bills, the budget request for each, the balanced budget level for each, the amount approved by the House, and then the red ink approved by the House in each case.

Appropriation bill	Budget request	Balanced budget level (14 percent below budget request)	Amount approved by House	"Red ink" approved by House
Legislative	\$433,627,004	\$372,919,224	\$427,604,764	\$54,685,540
State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary, related agencies	4,687,988,600	4,031,760,196	4,587,104,350	555,434,154
HUD, Space, Science, Veterans, independent agencies	20,173,185,000	17,348,939,100	19,718,490,000	2,369,550,900
Transportation and related agencies	8,426,792,000	7,247,041,120	8,316,215,000	1,069,173,880
Total	33,721,592,604	29,000,569,640	33,049,414,114	4,048,844,474

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois.

I believe I speak for the entire committee when I say that I share the gentleman's concern for keeping Federal expenditures down as much as possible.

I would first like to point out to the gentleman and to the Committee that the bill before us would have the effect of reducing expenditures below the President's budget by an estimated \$75 million. The subcommittee considered each item in this bill very carefully and its recommendations are based on the insight gained from about 2 months of detailed hearings. The committee believes that the cuts we have recommended are reasonable and realistic in these times of fiscal stringency.

I would further like to point out that additional reductions of the magnitude suggested by the gentleman's amendment would likely result in a serious threat to our transportation safety and might also cut off funds from programs whose expenditures are uncontrollable. Let me cite some specifics:

According to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures, the President's budget request for the programs in this bill provided for about \$8,511 million in expenditures. The bill before us reduces that amount by about \$75 million, making total expenditures of about \$8,436 million provided in this bill.

Of this total:

The sum of \$5,393 million, or over 60 percent, is for liquidation of existing contracts, nearly all of which were made in prior years. These are funds which the Government is obligated to pay, resulting from commitments made pursuant to contract authority in substantive legislation. If these bills are not paid, the recipient could conceivably go to the court of claims and get a judgment.

The sum of \$1,173 million, or about 10 percent, goes for the operation of the national air traffic control system and related activities. To reduce this amount would mean that necessary air traffic controller positions would be eliminated and our air transportation safety would be seriously jeopardized.

The sum of \$549 million, or about 5 percent of the total goes for marine law enforcement, safety, and related activities of the U.S. Coast Guard. I would not want to see these efforts hampered by unreasonable and unreasoned budget cuts.

The remaining amounts provided in the bill are mostly for other ongoing activities of the Department of Transportation and related agencies.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that the bill recommended by the committee contains appropriations—consisting of new obligational authority and appropriations to liquidate contract authorization—which, in their net effect, are more than \$200 million below the 1972 level and more than \$140 million below the budget request.

For these reasons, I urge that the amendment be defeated.

Mr. CONTE. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. CONTE. I want to join my chairman in opposition to the amendment.

This is a totally irresponsible amendment.

Can you imagine what this would do to the air traffic controllers? Can you see what it would do in endangering the lives and safety of the public by cutting the air traffic controllers? And what it would do to our highway safety program?

There are so many sensitive issues involved in this budget. This meat ax approach is totally irresponsible. If you want to cut the budget, then cut out the fat and move your amendments on the bad items, but let the Congress work its will. Do not have an across-the-board cut on every agency of the Government.

Mr. McFALL. The bill also includes funds for highway construction programs, which will bring about more employment and better times in this country.

Mr. CONTE. Look at the Coast Guard. You are cutting them 14 percent across the board with the work that they are involved in in their sea duties fighting against smuggling and narcotics traffic. Do you want to cut that out?

There are so many good things in this bill. What you must do is take ones you disagree with and move your amendments on them but not have an across-the-board cut.

Mr. FINDLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McFALL. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. FINDLEY. I gather the thrust of the comments of the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Massachusetts is that every item in this bill is important and essential and a good case can be made for each. I do not deny that. But what occurs to me is that we are overspending our revenues. We should not appropriate more than we expect to receive in revenue.

And I am wondering if the Appropriations Committee or subcommittees or members of the committee at any stage in this process of spending money give thought to a message to the Committee on Ways and Means, a message that says, "We do not have enough revenue; will you come forward with a bill which will increase taxes?"

Mr. McFALL. I would point out to the gentleman that this is a message he ought to send down to the White House.

Mr. CONTE. Not only to the White House, but file some bills to provide more revenue and to seek support for an increase in taxes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FINDLEY).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DINGELL

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DINGELL: Page 24, after line 15, insert the following:

"SEC. 315. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay, directly or indirectly, the salary of any officer

or employee of the United States who refuses, except upon the basis of a constitutional privilege and within that scope absolutely protected by a right which he enjoys under the Constitution, to testify on any matter before any joint committee, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress or of either House of Congress."

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, this is the same amendment that I have been offering to every appropriation bill and will continue offering during this year to appropriation bills.

It is an attempt to assure that the Congress receives full, fair, and equal opportunity to have access to information held within the hands of the executive branch.

It is an attempt to provide for the Congress the capacity to procure the testimony and cooperation of any witness anywhere in the Federal Government.

I pointed out during my comments in the well each time the fact that this is designed to head off the kind of situation where the Congress allows the executive to make, without full knowledge on the part of the Congress, decisions that may affect the future of the country for not only years but for generations.

As we all know certain circumstances inside the executive, for reasons which I think are sufficient to the executive, try to see to it that Congress not have access to the executive.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is important that the Congress has a responsibility to see to it that all persons in the executive should be informed as to what is going on in the executive branch of Government. However, there has been a dangerous tendency in the executive departments to transfer personnel from the executive departments to the White House. When this is done, they are lost as witnesses before the Congress because they fall within the Presidential staff and the executive privilege is then asserted to prevent them from testifying in response to questions presented to them by the Congress and its committees.

I happen to have a great deal of faith in the congressional system. I think the committee chairmen and the Members and officers of the Congress who are given responsibility of conducting the day-to-day business of the Congress are to be trusted in questions involving national policy and the executive.

I think it was the intent of the Founding Fathers that this Congress should be coequal and, indeed, the executive was really the instrument for carrying out the will and wishes of the Congress.

Of course, as all my colleagues know, circumstances have changed. As a result, the Congress does not have any major instrument or appreciable ability to procure cooperation or assistance from the executive. I think everyone is keenly aware of the fact that questions have come to light long after the decisions have been made by us as individuals, information that has led occasionally some of us to believe that had we had more full information we might very well have acted differently, or we would have voted in another way.

Perhaps, this would have occurred as a collective action on the part of the Congress.

My purpose is not to impose difficult circumstances on the executive but rather to see to it that the committees of the Congress which are the chosen tools of this body in terms of preparing legislation and guiding this body regarding policy have indeed the necessary information to make decisions and more importantly to see to it that the Congress of the United States and its committees have the full ability to require the cooperation, participation and assistance of any witness anywhere in the executive branch.

I pointed out that there is a tendency to transfer members of the regular departments to the White House so as to restrict them from testifying before the Congress.

There has been tremendous proliferation of the Executive Office of the President of late. The figure I have most recently seen on this is on the order of 4,000 people. The 4,000 people in Government right now are exempted from appearing before and giving testimony on or assisting the Government with information with regard to legislation or any other matter properly within our purview. I think this is far too large a number, and I think it has to be cut back. I think it is time that the Congress understands that these people should be available to us to assist us in making our judgments and decisions.

Some of my colleagues are apprehensive that this might be partisan, and I would answer my colleagues by saying that I have no partisan intentions in this matter, but rather it is my goal simply to see to it that the Congress has the information available. I will say further that I would be happy to support an amendment of this kind were the administration in the hands of the other party rather than the party which now holds the White House.

But I do think if we want to achieve full understanding of our Government's policies it is important to us that we be able to call Mr. Kissinger or Mr. Rogers, especially since it appears that Mr. Rogers is not really the policymaker, but that Mr. Kissinger is.

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

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike that last word.

Mr. Chairman, yesterday in the consideration of the appropriation bill before the House at that time, I raised the question whether this amendment—and the same amendment was offered yesterday as is before us today—would not in effect undermine and completely negate our present civil service legislation, that we have developed over a long period of time largely for the protection of the people who have tenure under civil service. An individual under the existing law, who works for the Federal Government who has tenure, has certain protection against an arbitrary dismissal. He has the right of an appeal after a hearing. It is a rather lengthy and laborious process, but it does protect the rights of a civil servant against arbitrary action by his Government.

After the debate yesterday on this matter, I consulted with the Civil Service

Commission, and my fears and my apprehensions of yesterday have been found to be, in my judgment, anyhow, completely valid. I have here a statement by the Civil Service Commission which I would like to read into the record, because I think it states accurately the problem that this amendment would create for some 2.3 million people who are presently under Civil Service status.

The statement from the Civil Service Commission is as follows:

The deprivation of salary, (even on a future basis) amounts to a suspension if not a constructive separation. Under either view, this amendment conflicts squarely with the provisions of Section 7501 (Lloyd La Follette Act) and 7512 (Veterans Preference Act) of Title 5 of the U. S. Code, which guarantees that for employees in the competitive service and for preference eligibles certain procedures (notice of proposed action and reasons, therefore, opportunity to reply, and written decision,) will be followed before an employee may be suspended or separated. There are also appeal rights granted from adverse decisions. No such protections are contained in the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment, let me repeat, in effect does away with any protection whatsoever for any civil service employee. It wipes out his right to seek relief under procedures that we have established by law. I do not think that is the way to proceed and, therefore, I strongly oppose this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED BY MR. JACOBS

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JACOBS: On page 24, after line 15, add:

"SEC. 315. No part of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be used to furnish Government-purchased or leased limousines or luxury sedans or chauffeurs for any employee of the United States other than those defined in 5 U.S.C. 5312."

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Chairman, I shall not take 5 minutes—I believe by now the purpose of the amendment is pretty well known—unless, of course, the applause is a desire for an encore.

Mr. Chairman, perhaps I should make a parliamentary inquiry—

I have had this checked with the parliamentarian though, and this is an appropriation for the Department of Transportation and, therefore, this amendment is unusually germane. I commend it to the consideration of the Committee.

I would merely say on yesterday, the chairman of the subcommittee suggested that the same amendment had passed last Thursday during a happy hour, and I can only say that was a very happy hour for the taxpayers of the country. Yesterday, when the same amendment failed with reference to another appropriation, it was a sad hour for the taxpayers of the country.

The point is, as I said before, public servants just do not have very much business having servants of their own driving them around in luxury automobiles.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the passage of the amendment.

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

Mr. Chairman, I will not take 5 minutes but I would want the record, however, to be clear with reference to the use of automobiles by the Department of Transportation.

The Department has only one leased—not owned—chauffeur-driven limousine. It is assigned to Secretary Volpe.

Medium sedans leased by the Department are used for transporting the Under Secretary and various administrators, assistant secretaries, and their deputies. A significant number of these vehicles are assigned to a vehicle pool from which they are trip dispatched as required. This enables the needs of many departmental officials to be satisfied with fewer vehicles under very tight controls for proper use. There are 15 motor vehicle operators—including those assigned to the pool operation—in the Department whose primary duty is transporting people.

Mr. Chairman, I would respectfully state to the members of the Committee that the impact of this amendment would be something like this.

Should the Department be without this transportation service availability, there would be an appreciable diversion of top departmental officials' time from directing and managing their programs to an unproductive search for commercial transportation means and/or parking spaces.

Mr. Chairman, I urge the defeat of the amendment.

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

Mr. McFALL. I yield to the gentleman.

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

Mr. McFALL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. JACOBS. I would like to point out to the gentleman that under this amendment the same number of vehicles could be purchased. They just could not be luxury sedans as defined by the GSA, No. 1; and, No. 2, I would point out to the gentleman that there are 435 Members of this House who have to search for such transportation, and everybody seems to get along all right with it.

Mr. McFALL. I would reiterate my statement that there is only one listed so-called luxury sedan for the Secretary. The rest of them are medium sedans. I realize that I do not have available to me transportation of this kind, but I am very happy and proud to ride back and forth each morning and night in my 1963 Buick, which I like very much.

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

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

Mr. CONTE. I wish to join my chairman on opposition to the amendment. The facts that he stated are correct.

With due respect to its sponsor, my good friend, the gentleman from Indiana, I suggest this amendment does not deserve our serious consideration.

Surely no one would claim that this will produce any significant savings. At DOT, for example, there is but one limousine, for Secretary Volpe, and some 15 chauffeurs are available to drive other cars made available from a Government pool as required.

As my colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. BOLAND) noted yesterday in speaking against a similar amendment, those few agency heads and department heads and Assistant Secretaries who come to work early and leave late at night are certainly entitled to the privilege of being driven to work. It is in no sense a waste of taxpayers' funds to invest this small amount to relieve these men and women of this small burden.

All of these public servants are accustomed to using their time well. I am sure the time they spend in transit to and from work and elsewhere is better spent because of this small service they receive.

I urge my colleagues to once again reject this amendment.

There is only one leased vehicle in the Department of Transportation.

I might say that I have had the great privilege of knowing the distinguished Secretary of Transportation, John Volpe, for many, many decades, and I might say there is no finer, more dedicated public servant in this Government than John Volpe. All of us know the financial sacrifices that he has made to come into the public service, and every one of us who knows him well knows also the responsibility that falls on John Volpe's shoulders. He comes in early in the morning and works until late at night. I certainly feel we can give him an automobile to travel back and forth in. It is little remuneration for all he has done.

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

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

Mr. ROUSSELOT. I thank the gentleman for yielding. Do they have any leased airplanes?

Mr. McFALL. There are a number of leased airplanes.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Can the gentleman tell us how many?

Mr. McFALL. The FAA has several leased airplanes. We probably should have bought them in the first place, but there was a restriction on the purchase of airplanes. They are needed in the working of the FAA to test navigational aids throughout the United States. There are a number of airplanes in the FAA.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Does the gentleman know the total number?

Mr. McFALL. It is in the hearings. I do not happen to recall the number.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Do you know what the cost is to run all of those?

Mr. McFALL. No. It is a necessary part of the operation of the FAA. They have to test navigational aids throughout the country.

One of the real problems that we have is that FAA has DC-3's. They are planning to modernize their fleet in order to cut down the expenses of the FAA. It is an important part of the operation of the FAA.

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

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

Mr. ROUSSELOT. Is the Appropriations Committee making an attempt to try to encourage and stimulate the Department of Transportation to reduce the number of airplanes?

Mr. McFALL. No; what I said was that FAA leased some planes in the past which, as I look back on it, they probably should have purchased in the first place. They have to have them.

Mr. ROUSSELOT. I thank the gentleman.

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

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized.

Mr. CONTE. I merely wish to clear the record. I owe an apology to the gentleman from Indiana. I mentioned that John Volpe had a leased vehicle. I understand that the amendment excluded Government employees covered by 5 United States Code 5312 which refers to Cabinet Secretaries, including the Secretary of Transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. JACOBS).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CONTE

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CONTE: Page 19, line 12, strike out "\$4,500,000, to remain available until expended" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$6,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be available solely for the purpose of financing the preparation of plans and necessary engineering and construction services in connection with the construction of a highway between the Thatcher Ferry Bridge and the Canal Zone border at Arraijan in the Republic of Panama".

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is intended to appropriate funds to the Canal Zone Government to permit it to prepare plans and finance the construction of an approximately 5-mile, 4-lane highway between the Thatcher Ferry Bridge and the border of the Canal Zone at the town of Arraijan in the Republic of Panama. The proposed new highway is estimated to cost between \$15 and \$20 million and will take approximately 2 years to build. The highway will replace an existing 2-lane serpentine, old, and dangerous road constructed by the U.S. Government during World War II. The present road constitutes a serious transportation bottleneck between Panama City and its suburban areas lying to the west of the Canal Zone border.

The proposed new road will be designed to interconnect with a new, 4-lane highway planned by the Government of Panama, between Arraijan and Chorrera, for which engineering plans already exist, and for which international agency financing will be sought. Panama's efforts to finance this road have been stalled because of uncertainty as to when and

under what circumstances the United States would be prepared to construct the interconnecting link between Arraijan and Panama City.

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

Mr. CONTE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, as one member of the committee, I believe this amendment of the gentleman comes as a surprise. It was not offered in the committee. There was no testimony before the subcommittee on this road, and the committee has had no opportunity to consider it. I would have thought the gentleman would not have offered it in view of the fact that it was not offered in the committee. I certainly think the amendment should not be agreed to.

Mr. CONTE. The remarks of the gentleman from Illinois are fair. He is correct. We did consider some money for the road in the committee, and then it was brought to our attention that they would have come up before our committee last year, but it got involved in the Panama Treaty and it got involved in difficulties because of that.

The road is a very dangerous road. The ranking Democrat member from the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FASCELL), brought this matter to my attention, and also members of the State Department.

Mr. YATES. If the gentleman will yield further, I respect very much the capabilities of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FASCELL). He is a very valuable member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

I would have thought, had the testimony been presented before our committee, we could have given it consideration, and based upon that testimony we would have been able to come to the House with it, but in its present condition, my own feeling is I cannot support it, and I would most reluctantly say we should not.

Mr. CONTE. I think the gentleman is most fair. However, I thought they made a very persuasive argument. I hope we can go along with it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. CONTE).

The question was taken; and on a division—demanded by Mr. CONTE—there were—ayes 12, noes 50.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentlewoman from New York rise?

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a resolution concerning a question of privilege on rule IX.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is not in order.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the resolution.

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Chairman, a question of privilege under rule IX in my understanding is in order at any time and it takes precedence over any other.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair states the gentlewoman is not correct. Question of privilege of the House may not be raised in the Committee of the Whole.

Mrs. ABZUG. All right. Only in the House. I will repeat it later on. I thank the Chair.

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

Mr. Chairman, I have a question of the gentleman from California (Mr. McFALL). I note that although the total fiscal 1973 funds for the Coast Guard research and development would increase by \$2 million over the appropriation for 1972, the total reduction below the estimate is \$1,756,000.

It is my understanding that these additional funds which were requested were to be used for the continued development of pollution monitoring, detection, containment, and cleanup systems for oil spills and other pollution taking place on our waters.

It is my understanding—and I should like to have some clarification—that at the time of the hearings there were some \$6 million of unobligated funds and that the majority of those funds would be carried over to the new fiscal year. Is that true?

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for an answer?

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

Mr. McFALL. The answer is "yes." The Coast Guard does have some very important research which they are doing.

We cut some \$1,756,000 from their request of \$18,256,000, giving them \$16.5 million, which is \$2 million more than they had last year. We felt that because they had this \$6 million of unobligated money they could absorb a \$1,756,000 reduction and would still be able to go ahead and do the important research in which they are involved.

Mr. STEELE. I know of no more important activity that the Coast Guard is engaged in at the present time than trying to avoid and to clear up oil spills and other marine pollution.

Is it likely that the committee will be closely observant to see how this \$6 million of unobligated funds is spent? What chance is there for the money to go into this field?

Mr. McFALL. I realize that the gentleman does have a very serious interest in this because of his district being in the Long Island Sound area, where there have been a number of spills, but this is also a very important matter throughout the country. If we find that the Coast Guard does not have sufficient funds for this operation, we will certainly look with favor upon increasing the amount in the next year's budget for this program.

We felt that the \$1,756,000 cut was certainly not unreasonable, in view of the fact that they had a \$6 million unobligated balance as of March 31, 1972.

Mr. STEELE. Is it the committee's view that there are particular areas in which these unobligated funds are likely to be spent in the next fiscal year, or is this decision to be totally left to the Coast Guard?

Mr. McFALL. We believe the Coast Guard can utilize these funds in a manner they see fit for their ongoing programs.

Mr. STEELE. Does the committee have

any kind of commitment or statement of interest on the part of the Coast Guard with regard to spending in this area?

Mr. McFALL. We realize that the Coast Guard can utilize its carry over money for the programs they have presented in the budget. The unobligated money which they have, the \$6 million, when added to the \$16.5 million we gave them, will give them a sum of over \$20 million. I would think that they would have plenty of money in order to do the activities in which they wish to engage.

Mr. STEELE. So at the present time it is up to the discretion of the Coast Guard to spend these unobligated funds in the area of pollution control where they previously asked.

Mr. McFALL. I am certain that the Coast Guard will utilize the funds in the best manner possible.

Mr. STEELE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MURPHY of New York, 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. 15097) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

#### RESOLUTION TO DECLARE 15-MINUTE RECESS TODAY

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, I have a resolution citing the question of privilege of rule IX.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 1003

Resolved, That on May 24, 1972, at the hour of three forty-five post meridian the House shall stand in recess for fifteen minutes in order that it may hear and receive petition for redress of grievances relative to the war in Indochina to be presented by a citizen of the United States and further resolved that in order to present such petition, the said citizen be permitted on the floor of the House during such recess.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the resolution is not a privileged resolution.

Mrs. ABZUG. May I be heard, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a ruling on the point of order.

Mrs. ABZUG. May I be heard on the point of order, Mr. Speaker?

The SPEAKER. Only on the point of order.

Mrs. ABZUG. All right. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

It is my view that under rule IX questions of privilege concerning the activities of the floor may be raised. The question of a recess of the House I believe is such a privileged resolution and can be heard at any time.

I just want to explain that I think it is not unusual. We have had recesses in the House before to hear other people concerning matters which we act upon, like foreign dignitaries.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman is not speaking to the question of the point of order.

Mrs. ABZUG. I was indicating the precedents, Mr. Speaker.

With respect to the point of order, under rule IX, concerning the activities on the floor of the House and in the precedents we have in the past heard foreign dignitaries and we have heard a courageous astronaut and we have outside many courageous citizens representing universities, arts, and professions who wish to speak for the peace conscience of America at a time when the bombing of Indochina has reached an unprecedented stage.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman is out of order. The Chair cannot permit the gentlewoman to speak out of order.

The Chair has been very lenient in permitting the gentlewoman to debate her point of order, but the point of order is obviously in order.

The gentlewoman undertakes to change the rules of the House or to make an exception without unanimous consent and without a special order of the House.

The point of order is sustained, and the gentlewoman is out of order.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1973

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

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

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

Mr. DELLENBACK. 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 367, nays 1, not voting 64, as follows:

[Roll No. 171]

YEAS—367

Abbott	Derwinski	Kee
Abourezk	Devine	Keith
Abzug	Dickinson	Kemp
Adams	Dingell	King
Addabbo	Donohue	Koch
Anderson,	Dorn	Kyl
Calif.	Dow	Kyros
Anderson, Ill.	Downing	Landgrebe
Andrews, Ala.	Drinan	Landrum
Andrews,	Dulski	Leggett
N. Dak.	Duncan	Lennon
Annuzio	du Pont	Lent
Ashley	Eckhardt	Link
Aspin	Edwards, Ala.	Lloyd
Aspinall	Edwards, Calif.	Long, La.
Badillo	Eilberg	Lujan
Baker	Erlenborn	McClary
Baring	Esch	McClure
Barrett	Evans, Colo.	McCollister
Begich	Fascell	McCormack
Belcher	Fish	McCulloch
Bell	Fisher	McDade
Bennett	Flood	McEwen
Bergland	Flowers	McFall
Betts	Foley	McKevitt
Bevill	Ford, Gerald R.	McKinney
Blaggi	Forsythe	McMillan
Blester	Fountain	Macdonald,
Blackburn	Fraser	Mass.
Blatnik	Frelinghuysen	Madden
Boggs	Frenzel	Mahon
Boland	Frey	Mailliard
Bolling	Fulton	Mallory
Bow	Fuqua	Mann
Brademas	Garmatz	Martin
Brasco	Gaydos	Mathias, Calif.
Bray	Gettys	Mathis, Ga.
Brinkley	Gialmo	Matsunaga
Brooks	Gibbons	Mayne
Broomfield	Gonzalez	Meeds
Brown, Mich.	Goodling	Melcher
Broyhill, N.C.	Grasso	Michel
Broyhill, Va.	Gray	Miller, Ohio
Buchanan	Green, Oreg.	Mills, Md.
Burke, Fla.	Green, Pa.	Minish
Burke, Mass.	Griffin	Mink
Burleson, Tex.	Gross	Minshall
Burlison, Mo.	Grover	Mitchell
Burton	Gubser	Mizell
Byrne, Pa.	Gude	Molohan
Byrnes, Wis.	Hagan	Monagan
Byron	Haley	Montgomery
Cabell	Hall	Moorhead
Caffery	Halpern	Morgan
Camp	Hamilton	Mosher
Carey, N.Y.	Hammer-	Moss
Carlson	schmidt	Murphy, N.Y.
Carney	Hanley	Myers
Carter	Hanna	Natcher
Casey, Tex.	Hansen, Idaho	Nedzi
Cederberg	Harrington	Nelsen
Celler	Harsha	Nichols
Chamberlain	Harvey	Nix
Chappell	Hastings	O'Harra
Chisholm	Hathaway	O'Konski
Clancy	Hawkins	Passman
Clark	Hays	Patman
Clausen,	Hechler, W. Va.	Patten
Don H.	Heckler, Mass.	Pelly
Clay	Heinz	Pepper
Cleveland	Helstoski	Perkins
Collier	Henderson	Pettis
Collins, Tex.	Hicks, Mass.	Peyser
Conable	Hicks, Wash.	Pickle
Conover	Hillis	Pike
Conte	Hogan	Pirnie
Conyers	Horton	Podell
Corman	Hosmer	Poff
Cotter	Howard	Powell
Coughlin	Hull	Price, Ill.
Crane	Hungate	Price, Tex.
Culver	Hunt	Purcell
Curlin	Hutchinson	Quie
Daniel, Va.	Ichord	Quillen
Danielson	Jacobs	Rallsback
Davis, Ga.	Jarman	Rangel
Davis, S.C.	Johnson, Calif.	Rarick
Davis, Wis.	Johnson, Pa.	Rees
de la Garza	Jones, Ala.	Reuss
Delaney	Jones, N.C.	Rhodes
Dellenback	Jones, Tenn.	Riegle
Dellums	Kastenmeier	Robinson, Va.
Dennis	Kazen	Robinson, N.Y.
Dent	Keating	Rodino

Roe  
Rogers  
Rosenthal  
Roush  
Rousselot  
Roybal  
Runnels  
Ruppe  
Ruth  
Ryan  
Sandman  
Sarbanes  
Satterfield  
Saylor  
Scherle  
Schneebell  
Schwengel  
Scott  
Seiberling  
Shoup  
Shriver  
Sikes  
Sisk  
Skubitz  
Smith, Calif.  
Smith, Iowa  
Smith, N.Y.  
Snyder  
Spence  
Springer

Staggers  
Stanton,  
J. William  
Stanton,  
James V.  
Steed  
Steele  
Steiger, Ariz.  
Steiger, Wis.  
Stephens  
Stokes  
Stuckey  
Sullivan  
Symington  
Talcott  
Taylor  
Teague, Calif.  
Teague, Tex.  
Terry  
Thompson, Ga.  
Thompson, N.J.  
Thomson, Wis.  
Thone  
Tiernan  
Udall  
Ullman  
Van Deerlin  
Vander Jagt  
Vanik  
Veysey

Vigorito  
Waggonner  
Waldie  
Wampler  
Ware  
Whalen  
Whalley  
White  
Whitehurst  
Whitten  
Widnall  
Wiggins  
Williams  
Wilson, Bob  
Wilson.  
Charles H.  
Winn  
Wolff  
Wright  
Wyatt  
Wydler  
Wylie  
Wyman  
Yates  
Yatron  
Young, Fla.  
Young, Tex.  
Zablocki  
Zion  
Zwach

NAYS—1

Findley

NOT VOTING—64

Abernethy	Gallifanakis	O'Neill
Alexander	Gallagher	Poage
Anderson,	Goldwater	Pryor, N.C.
Tenn.	Griffiths	Pryor, Ark.
Archer	Hansen, Wash.	Pucinski
Arends	Hébert	Randall
Ashbrook	Hollifield	Reid
Bingham	Jonas	Roberts
Blanton	Karth	Roncallo
Brown, Ohio	Kluczynski	Rooney, N.Y.
Clawson, Del	Kuykendall	Rooney, Pa.
Collins, Ill.	Latta	Rostenkowski
Colmer	Long, Md.	Roy
Daniels, N.J.	McCloskey	St Germain
Denholm	McDonald,	Scheuer
Diggs	Mich.	Schmitz
Dowdy	McKay	Sebelius
Dwyer	Mazzoli	Shipley
Edmondson	Metcalfe	Slack
Eshleman	Mikva	Stratton
Evins, Tenn.	Miller, Calif.	Stubblefield
Ford,	Mills, Ark.	
William D.	Murphy, Ill.	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Sebelius.  
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Arends.  
Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Schmitz.  
Mr. Daniels of New Jersey with Mrs. Dwyer.  
Mr. Murphy of Illinois with Mr. Stratton.  
Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Abernethy.  
Mr. Denholm with Mr. Archer.  
Mr. Evins of Tennessee with Mr. Ashbrook.  
Mr. William D. Ford with Mr. McDonald of Michigan.  
Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Latta.  
Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Del Clawson.  
Mr. Rooney of Pennsylvania with Mr. Blanton.  
Mr. Roberts with Mr. Brown of Ohio.  
Mr. St Germain with Mr. Kuykendall.  
Mr. Shipley with Mr. Colmer.  
Mr. Alexander with Mr. Jonas.  
Mr. Reid with Mr. Edmondson.  
Mr. Randall with Mr. Latta.  
Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Eshleman.  
Mr. Roncallo with Mr. McCloskey.  
Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. Long of Maryland.  
Mr. Roy with Mr. Gallagher.  
Mr. Pucinski with Mr. Pryor of Arkansas.  
Mr. Slack with Mr. Scheuer.  
Mrs. Hansen of Washington with Mr. Bingham.  
Mr. Mazzoli with Mr. Collins of Illinois.

Mr. Mikva with Mr. Preyer of North Carolina.  
 Mr. Mills of Arkansas with Mr. Diggs.  
 Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Anderson of Tennessee.  
 Mr. Karth with Mr. Metcalfe.  
 Mr. McKay with Mr. Galifianakis.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 1915. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States.

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

H. Con. Res. 619. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the House from May 24, 1972, until May 30, 1972.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 979) entitled "An act to extend the act of September 30, 1965, as amended by the Acts of July 24, 1968, and October 13, 1970, relating to high-speed ground transportation, by removing the termination date thereof, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. BEALL, and Mr. WEICKER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### ADJOURNMENT FROM MAY 24 UNTIL MAY 30, 1972

The SPEAKER laid before the House the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 619) providing for an adjournment of the House from May 24, 1971, until May 30, 1972, together with the Senate amendment thereto.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "it" and insert "and that when the Senate adjourns on Thursday, May 25, 1972 they".

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR WEEK OF MAY 30

(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 for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader the program for the rest of the week, if any, and the schedule for next week.

Mr. BOGGS. Will the gentleman yield? Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BOGGS. In response to the distinguished minority leader's question, first, the gentleman will recall we had a concurrent resolution which was passed on yesterday stating that when we adjourned today we would adjourn over until Tuesday next. That means we have completed the business for this week when we adjourn today.

On Tuesday, May 30, we will consider H.R. 9669, Subversive Activities Control Board, with an open rule and 2 hours of debate.

On Wednesday we will consider H.R. 13918, Public Broadcasting Act, with an open rule with 2 hours of debate. On Wednesday we will only consider the general debate on the public broadcasting bill.

On Thursday and the balance of the week we will complete with the Public Broadcasting Act and H.R. 14990, the atomic energy authorization, subject to a rule being granted. In addition there will be two travel resolutions, one from the Committee on Education and Labor and one from the Committee on Public Works. Both are subject to report by the Rules Committee.

Of course conference reports may be called up at any time and any further programs will be announced later.

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. There is or has been, I should say, some speculation about the conference report on the higher education bill being programed next week. Could the gentleman from Louisiana give us any observation one way or the other on that?

Mr. BOGGS. I will be very happy to assure the gentleman it is not the intention of the leadership to call up the conference report from the Committee on Education and Labor on higher education. There may be one or two other conference reports that may be called up.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Having had a night to sleep on it, I wonder if the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana could give us any indication as to when the Ways and Means appropriation bill will be before the House.

Mr. BOGGS. I am not sure I know what bill the gentleman is referring to. If the gentleman is referring to the revenue sharing bill, I assured the gentleman on yesterday that bill would not be called up next week.

Mr. GROSS. Not next week. Perhaps the week following?

Mr. BOGGS. Well, it is eligible to be called up at any time, and it is not improbable that it may be called the following week.

Mr. GROSS. That will give the Presi-

dent time to return from Moscow and get his troops in action.

Mr. BOGGS. The President looks at this bill as one of his No. 1 bills, and I expect him to be for the bill when he returns.

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week may be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained en route to vote on the bill just passed, H.R. 15097. I wish to express myself in support of the bill and would have voted "yea" had I been here.

#### DIALOG BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH KOREA

(Mr. MURPHY of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in September 1971 a quiet but significant step was taken in Asia which may mark the beginning of a new era in relations between North and South Korea.

On September 20, 1971, talks began between the South and North Korean Red Cross organizations, opening a dialog after a generation of silence between the two Governments. The talks are limited, of course, to exploring a reopening of communication and exchange between the two Red Cross organizations, but the potential impact of this resumption of relations can be substantial if it marks a turning point in the tense standoff that has existed since the cease-fire.

The New York Times has recently begun a series of articles relating to Korea—South and North—and I would invite my colleagues to bear in mind the potential significance of the limited resumption of dialog between the two Governments as they evaluate the Times series. I also include for the RECORD a report recently received from Mr. Woo Joo Chang, director general of the office of the South-North Red Cross Conference:

THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA  
 NATIONAL RED CROSS,  
 Seoul, Korea, May 5, 1972.

Hon. JOHN M. MURPHY,  
 House of Representatives,  
 Washington, D.C.

HON. REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: More than seven months have already elapsed since the historic opening of the talks between the south and north Korean Red Cross organizations, and starting with the first preliminary meeting on September 20, 1971, the South-North Red Cross Conference has held nineteen preliminary meetings and eight gatherings for the working level committee to prepare agenda items for the plenary sessions.

Significant achievements have been noted since then, and I am glad that the Republic of Korea National Red Cross took the initiative.

First, of course, in opening the dialogue after such a long, total silence, especially in establishing a direct telephone line connecting both sides thereby enabling continuous liaison;

Secondly, in proposing Seoul and Pyongyang, alternately, as places for plenary talks; and

Thirdly, in taking positive attitude in the course of discussion over the agenda matters which, I believe, will be settled very soon, so that the epoch-making plenary talks can begin in Seoul and Pyongyang as quickly as possible.

The remaining matters to be settled after reaching agreement on the items of agenda for the plenary talks at the current preliminary sessions are: 1) constitution of delegation for the plenary talks, and 2) rules of procedures, for which we do not see that it is too difficult questions to be solved, at least from our side.

It is my firm belief that all of this and more was possible largely due to the fervent support expressed by the freedom loving people throughout the world, who believe in the value of humanity and who are dedicated to relieving the suffering of mankind.

It is now time to reaffirm our resolution in bringing this historic conference to a successful conclusion. At the same time, I trust that you will continue in giving me your warm support which has always been my source of both enlightenment and encouragement, for which I am extremely grateful to you.

With deepest respect and kindest regards,  
Yours sincerely,

CHANG, Woo Joo  
Director General.

## ECONOMIC PROTECTION TO OUR ELDERLY

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

Mr. TIERNAN. Mr. Speaker, when Franklin Roosevelt signed the original social security legislation during the time of the New Deal, he stated that this was "the cornerstone of a structure which is far from complete." This statement still holds true today, when more than 26 million families receive social security benefits. We can and should have pride in this system which covers virtually all of the Nation's workers except Government employees and railroad workers who receive the protection of separate programs. But we must not forget that the system must be improved as our wealth increases and our understanding of the needs of our elderly grow.

I strongly supported H.R. 1 which increased social security benefits, although I feel that an additional increase of 20 percent is imperative. I have introduced legislation to implement this plan.

Today I am introducing another bill aimed at providing further economic protection to our elderly. This legislation would completely eliminate the unrealistic earnings limitation placed on social security beneficiaries. H.R. 1 increased the amount a beneficiary under age 72 may earn in a year and still be paid full social security benefits from \$1,680 to \$2,000. Under the present law, benefits are reduced by \$1 for each \$2 of earnings

between \$1,680 and \$2,880 and for each \$1 of earnings above \$2,880.

Mr. Speaker, earlier this session I joined with my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts (Mr. BURKE) on a bill which increased the earnings limitation to \$3,000. It is my belief now that this liberalization is inadequate. I believe there should be no limitations whatsoever. Retirement must not be a punishment as it is now for so many of our elder citizens. It makes no sense whatsoever today to penalize social security beneficiaries at age 65 who are able and willing to continue to earn a livelihood.

By placing an earnings limitation upon our senior citizens, we are telling them that they can no longer be productive, that they have little or nothing to contribute to society. This fraud must no longer be tolerated. I urge the Ways and Means Committee to give prompt consideration to my bill.

H.R. 15184

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (b), (d), (f), (h), (j), and (k) of section 203 of the Social Security Act are repealed.

SEC. 2. (a) Subsection (c) of section 203 of the Social Security Act is redesignated as subsection (b); and such subsection as so redesignated is amended—

(1) by striking out "Noncovered Work Outside the United States or" in the heading;

(2) by striking out paragraph (1);

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), respectively;

(4) by striking out "For purposes of paragraphs (2), (3), and (4)" and inserting in lieu thereof "For purposes of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3)"; and

(5) by striking out the last sentence.

(b) Subsection (e) of such section 203 is redesignated as subsection (c); and such subsection as so redesignated is amended by striking out "subsection (c) and (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (b)".

(c) Subsection (g) of such section 203 is redesignated as subsection (d); and such subsection as so redesignated is amended by striking out "subsection (c)" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (b)".

(d) Subsection (i) of such section 203 is redesignated as subsection (e); and such subsection as so redesignated is amended by striking out "subsection (b), (c), (g), or (h)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (b) or (d)".

(e) Subsection (l) of such section 203 is redesignated as subsection (f); and such subsection as so redesignated is amended by striking out "subsection (g) or (h) (1) (A)" and inserting in lieu thereof "subsection (d)".

SEC. 3. (a) Section 202(n)(1) of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out "Section 203(b), (c), and (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "Section 203(b)".

(b) (1) Section 202(g)(5)(B) of such Act is amended by striking out "section 203(c)(2)" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 203(b)(1)".

(2) Section 202(g)(7)(A) of such Act is amended by striking out "deductions under section 203(b), 203(c)(1), 203(d)(1), or 222(b)" and inserting in lieu thereof "deductions on account of work under section 203 or deductions under section 222(b)".

(c) (1) Section 202(s)(1) of such Act is amended by striking out "paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of section 203(c)" and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 203(b)".

(2) Section 202(s)(3) of such Act is amended by striking out "the last sentence of subsection (c) of section 203, subsection (f)(1)(C) of section 203,".

(d) Section 202(t)(7) of such Act is amended by striking out "Subsections (b), (c), and (d)" and inserting in lieu thereof "Subsection (b)".

(e) Section 203(a)(3) of such Act is amended by striking out "under section 203 (f) of this title for purposes of deductions from benefits" and inserting in lieu thereof "under section 203 for purposes of deductions from benefits on account of work".

(f) Section 215(g) of such Act is amended by striking out "and deductions under section 203(b)".

(g) The second paragraph of section 3(e) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 is amended by striking out "under subsections (g) and (h)(2) of section 203 of the Social Security Act" and inserting in lieu thereof "under subsection (d) of section 203 of the Social Security Act".

(h) Section 5(i)(1) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 is amended by inserting "or" after the semicolon at the end of clause (i), by striking out clause (ii), and by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (ii).

SEC. 4. The amendments made by this Act shall be effective with respect to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AFFECTING SMALL BUSINESS TO HOLD HEARINGS ON OSHA

(Mr. HUNGATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HUNGATE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce that the Subcommittee on Environmental Problems Affecting Small Business, of which I have the honor to be chairman, of the House Select Committee on Small Business, Hon. JOE L. EVINS, chairman, will conduct 3 to 5 days of hearings beginning June 20, 1972, entitled "Small Business and the Occupational Safety and Health Act".

The subcommittee has received numerous complaints and letters from small businessmen across the country regarding the impact of OSHA on small business. Therefore, the subcommittee intends to study the operational effects of existing legislation and regulations thereunder, relating to small business. We want to identify the specific problems small businessmen are facing with the safety and health law.

There is deep and widespread concern among my colleagues in connection with this most important subject, as evidenced by the number of Members who have introduced bills to amend OSHA. Therefore, I am extending an invitation to Members to submit written or oral testimony during the first day of the hearings, which has been set aside for testimony from Members. Should Members wish to give testimony, they should advise the subcommittee in writing no later than June 5, 1972. The requests should be directed to: "Subcommittee on Environmental Problems Affecting Small Business".

ness, Select Committee on Small Business, Room 2361 Rayburn House Office Building."

Following testimony from Members of Congress, organizational and public witnesses will be heard on June 20 and 21. Government witnesses, including the Department of Labor, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, will be heard on June 22. Additional hearings may be held the following week, if necessary.

Mr. Speaker, it is my information that the following Members have filed bills relating to this subject:

#### BILLS AMENDING OSHA

H.R. 2516: Mr. Patten.  
H.R. 12296: Mr. Thone.  
H.R. 11664: Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Steiger.  
H.R. 6002: Mr. Tiernan.  
H.R. 6990: Mr. Ryan, Mrs. Abzug, Mr. Adabbo, Mr. Badillo, Mr. Begich, Mr. Blaggi, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Brasco, Mr. Burton, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Dellums, Mr. Dow, Mr. Edwards (Calif.), Mrs. Grasso, Mr. Halpern, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Hechler (W.Va.).  
H.R. 6991: Mr. Ryan, Mr. Helstoski, Mrs. Hicks (Mass.), Mr. Kastenmeier, Mr. Koch, Mr. Leggett, Mr. Mikva, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Moorhead, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Podell, Mr. Rangel, Mr. Rees, Mr. Roe, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Roybal, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Seiberling, Mr. Wolff.  
H.R. 11756: Mr. Fisher.  
H.R. 11984: Mr. McMillan.  
H.R. 12068: Mr. Fisher, Mr. Brinkley, Mr. Bureson (Texas), Mr. Cabell, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Collins (Texas), Mr. Edwards (Ala.), Mr. Flowers, Mr. Flynt, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Haley, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Jones (N.C.), Mr. Lennon, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Pirnie, Mr. Rarick, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Schmitz, Mr. Sebelius, Mr. Sikes, Mr. Thompson (Ga.), Mr. Waggonner, Mr. Winn.  
H.R. 12185: Mr. Collier.  
H.R. 12351: Mr. Pickle.  
H.R. 12360: Mr. Daniel (Va.).  
H.R. 11512: Mr. Fisher.  
H.R. 10913: Mr. Brinkley.  
H.R. 10876: Mr. Sebelius, Mr. Mizell, Mr. Thone.  
H.R. 11409: Mr. Shriver, Mr. Winn.  
H.R. 12492: Mr. Mahon.  
H.R. 12534: Mr. Thone.  
H.R. 12575: Mr. Taylor.  
H.R. 12700: Mr. Hammerschmidt.  
H.R. 12759: Mr. Scherle.  
H.R. 12891: Mr. Shriver.  
H.R. 13090: Mr. Mayne.  
H.R. 14161: Mr. Martin.  
H.R. 13554: Mr. Randall.  
H.R. 13651: Mr. Dorn.  
H.R. 13537: Mr. Hall.  
H.R. 12524: Mr. Quillen.  
H.R. 12576: Mr. Taylor.  
H.R. 12712: Mr. McMillan.  
H.R. 12760: Mr. Stubblefield.  
H.R. 12829: Mr. Thone, Mr. Cabell, Mr. Crane, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Downing, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hogan, Mr. Kuykendall, Mr. McClory, Mr. Thompson (Georgia), Mr. Vander Jagt, Mr. Wright.  
H.R. 12946: Mr. Thone, Mr. Whitehurst.  
H.R. 13066: Mr. Abbott.  
H.R. 14067: Mr. Jarman.  
H.R. 13163: Mr. Mollohan.  
H.R. 13228: Mr. Melcher.  
H.R. 13407: Mr. Powell.  
H.R. 13484: Mr. Rogers.  
H.R. 13520: Mr. Dellenback.  
H.R. 13594: Mr. Stephens.  
H.R. 13603: Mr. Broomfield.  
H.R. 13625: Mr. Hall.  
H.R. 13640: Mr. Barrett.  
H.R. 13688: Mr. Slack.  
H.R. 13736: Mr. Thone.  
H.R. 14011: Mr. Duncan.  
H.R. 14032: Mr. Thone.

H.R. 14357: Mr. Jones (Texas).  
H.R. 14360: Mr. Price (Texas).  
H.R. 13314: Mr. Alexander.  
H.R. 13718: Mr. Skubitz.  
H.R. 13562: Mr. Thone.  
H.R. 13830: Mr. Zwach.  
H.R. 13872: Mr. Mayne.  
H.R. 13830: Mr. Zwach.  
H.R. 13872: Mr. Mayne.  
H.R. 13926: Mr. Roncalio.  
H.R. 13941: Mr. Thone, Mr. Crane, Mrs. Hicks (Mass.), Mr. Sebelius, Mr. Waggonner.  
H.R. 13950: Mr. Wolff.  
H.R. 13942: Mr. Thone, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Andrews (N.D.), Mr. Archer, Mr. Baker, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Brinkley, Mr. Broyles (N.C.), Mr. Burlison (Mo.), Mr. Cabell, Mr. Camp, Mr. Casey, Mr. Collier, Mr. Daniel (Va.), Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Findley, Mr. Hammerschmidt, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Jones (N.C.), Mr. Landgrebe, Mr. McColister, Mr. McDonald (Mich.), Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Quillen, Mr. Rarick.  
H.R. 13943: Mr. Thone, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Scherle, Mr. Schneebeli, Mr. Shriver, Mr. Sikes, Mr. Snyder, Mr. Spence, Mr. Steiger (Ariz.).  
H.R. 13943: Mr. Taylor, Mr. Terry, Mr. Thompson (Ga.), Mr. Vander Jagt.  
H.R. 13944: Mr. Thone, Mr. Denholm, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Ichord, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Mathis.  
H.R. 14011: Mr. Duncan.  
H.R. 14032: Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Collins, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Melcher, Mr. Schmitz.  
H.R. 14161: Mr. Martin.  
H.R. 14357: Mr. Jones (Tenn.).  
H.R. 14360: Mr. Price (Texas).  
H.R. 14371: Mr. Abourezk.  
H.R. 14393: Mr. Link.  
H.R. 14408: Mr. Thone.  
H.R. 14409: Mr. Andrews (N.D.), Mr. Aspinall, Mr. Brinkley, Mr. Brown, G., Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Colmer, Mr. Daniel (Va.), Mr. Flynt, Mr. Forsythe, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Jones, W., Mr. Jones, E., Mr. King, Mr. Landgrebe, Mr. Lennon, Mr. Mayne, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Melcher.  
H.R. 14408: Mr. Poage.  
H.R. 14409: Mr. Price, R., Mr. Randall, Mr. Rarick, Mr. Robinson, K., Mr. Scherle, Mr. Schwengel, Mr. Steiger, S., Mr. Taylor, Mr. Thomson, V., Mr. Waggonner, Mr. Veysey, Mr. Hammerschmidt, Mr. McCormack.  
H.R. 14525: Mr. Gude.  
H.R. 14555: Mr. Nielsen.  
H.R. 14598: Mr. Melcher.  
H.R. 14644: Mr. Thone, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Sebelius, Mr. Sikes.  
H.R. 14727: Mr. Curlin.  
H.R. 14800: Mr. Mallary.  
H.R. 14823: Mr. Johnson (Pa.).  
H.R. 14946: Mr. Wyman.  
H.R. 14956: Mr. Shoup.  
H.R. 14958: Mr. Thone, Mr. Mizell.

#### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD RECEIVE OUTSTANDING CITIZENS TO PRESENT A PETITION AND TO BE HEARD

(Mrs. ABZUG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ABZUG. Mr. Speaker, we have petitioning us today outstanding citizens of this country, social leaders, leaders of the arts, sciences, and professions. They have come here to petition us to act immediately to cut off funds for the war and end our military activity in Indochina.

I attempted earlier to suggest to the House that it would be very fitting, in view of the emergency situation we are in, and in view of the presence of so many outstanding and prominent citizens, for us at least to allow one representative of this group to be heard, much as we have

heard other people in moments of great crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I renew my request in the form of asking unanimous consent that a representative of those citizens come in and have the opportunity to present a petition and that we hear what those people, who are the conscience of this country and who represent a majority of the American people, have to say.

In the event that my request is denied, I ask that the "redress" petition, the names of the signers thereof, and other relevant material be included in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The articles follow:

#### REDRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 23, 1972.

HON. CARL B. ALBERT,  
Speaker, House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On Wednesday, May 24, a group of more than one hundred American citizens (business and professional people, clergy, university presidents, artists, writers, scholars, lawyers, and physicians) will appear at the doors of the House of Representatives to petition for a redress of grievances concerning the Indochina war.

We petition the Congress because we are convinced the country is in great danger. In direct violation of his promises to end the Indochina war, President Nixon has ordered a new and cruel expansion of this conflict without the consent of the Congress and in violation of the will of the American people.

We respectfully request that you take all appropriate measures to permit the Legislative branch to exercise its Constitutional responsibilities for bringing an end to this undeclared and immoral war. Further, we request that you make all necessary arrangements for this delegation to enter the House Chamber and present its petition to you on the floor during the session of the House.

A member of our staff will contact your office this afternoon to hear your response and to confirm arrangements as to the time the delegation intends to arrive.

Respectfully submitted,

JUDY COLLINS,  
DICK GREGORY,  
DR. ROBERT LEFTON,  
PAUL O'DWYER,  
DR. J. WILLIAM WARD.

#### PETITION

It is a Constitutional right of the people to "petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

We are exercising that right of petition because we are angered and frightened by the lawlessness of the President and the Executive branch of our Government. We submit that they have defied the Congressional repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution; defied the Military Authorization Procurement Act which insists that the war be ended as quickly as possible; defied accepted international law against aggressive war, blockade and mining, population removal, and indiscriminate bombing, and created a Constitutional crisis in the United States.

They have spent the taxes, emotions, and resources of the people on mass murder and destruction as American society and its public services decay. They have brought unrest to our cities and institutions, defied the flag with American and Indochinese blood, and brought shame upon our country. We petition the Congress to reaffirm that we are citizens and not hostages to usurpers of power and authority.

We petition the Congress to exercise its Constitutional authority of control over the armed forces by voting an immediate cessation of all air, ground, and naval operations in Indochina, and by ending all military and economic appropriations for a war the

Congress did not vote for and the American people do not want.

## CLERGY

Mia Adjali, Dir. U.N. Church Center, New York, N.Y.

Peggy Billings, Assist. Gen. Sec., Women's Div., United Methodist Church, New York, N.Y.

Bronson P. Clarke, Exec. Sec. American Friends Service Comm., Philadelphia, Penn. Rev. Wm. Sloane Coffin, Jr., Chaplin, Yale Univ., New Haven, Conn.

Gerhard Elston, Dir. Indochina Affairs, Dept. of International Affairs, New York, N.Y.

Ruth Gilbert, Sec. for Community Organizing, United Methodist Church, New York, N.Y.

Joyce Hamlin, Sec. for Legislative Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Honey Knopp, Bd. Member, American Friends Service Comm., Philadelphia, Penn.

Rev. Francis Pirazzini, Conference Minister, Central Atlantic Conference, United Church of Christ, Silver Spring, Md.

Rev. Peter Riga, moral theologian, Napa, Calif.

Dr. Rosemary Reuther, Washington, D.C. R. C. Theologian.

Helen Volkmer, Executive Secretary, Women's Division, United Methodist Church, New York, N.Y.

Rev. A. Dudley Ward, General Secretary of board of Social Concern, United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C.

Carolyn Wilhelm, Secretary for Racial Justice, United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C.

Rev. Herman Will, Dir. Division of World Peace, Brd. of Christian Social Concern, United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C.

## LAWYERS

Charles Garry, attorney for the Black Panther Party, San Francisco, Calif.

Flo Kennedy, founder of the Feminist Party, lawyer, New York, N.Y.

Arthur Kinoy, attorney, professor of law, Rutgers Law School, Newark, N.J.

Paul O'Dwyer, attorney for the Harrisburg 8, New York, N.Y.

Diane Schudler, head of Feminist Party lawyers committee, New York, N.Y.

John Anthony Scott, Rutgers Law School, Rutgers University, Newark, N.J.

Peter Weiss, attorney, Center for Constitutional Law, Bronx, N.Y.

## LETTERS

Martin Duberman, Distinguished Service Professor, City University, Lerman College Branch, New York, N.Y.

Francine duPlessix Gray, writer, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

Elizabeth Hardwick, author, literary critic, essayist.

Irwin Knoll, the Progressive magazine, Washington, D.C.

Kenneth Koch, poet, New York, N.Y.

Hans Kolgsberger, writer, Boston, Mass.

James Kunen, author, Clintwood Village, Clinton, Mass.

Mark Lane, the Covered Wagon, Mountain Home, Idaho, writer.

Arthur Lawrence, playwright, Old Quogue, Long Island, N.Y.

Betty Jean Lifton, writer, New York, N.Y.

Daniel D. McCracken, author, Ossining, N.Y.

Jack Newfield, Village Voice, New York, N.Y. Grace Paley, fiction writer.

Barbara Raskin, writer, Washington, D.C. Bob Silvers, editor, New York, Review of Books.

John Steinbeck IV, author, New York, N.Y. Gloria Steinem, editor, "MS" magazine, New York, N.Y.

Studs Terkel, writer, Chicago, Ill. Judy Viorst, poetress, columnist.

Milton Viorst, syndicated columnist.

Garry Wills, writer, syndicated columnist, Baltimore, Md.

Jonathan Koyol, author, educator, Boston, Mass.

## ACADEMICS

Richard Barnett, co-director, Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C.

Peter Brooks, Prof. of French, Yale, New Haven, Conn.

Noam Chomsky, Prof. of Linguistics, MIT, Lexington, Mass.

Dr. Kenneth Clark, Prof. of Psychology, Dir. of Metropolitan Research Assistants, Hunter College, New York, N.Y.

Dr. Robert Dahl, Prof. of Pol. Sc., Yale, North Haven, Conn.

Erik Erikson, Prof. Emeritus, of Human Development, Harvard, Stockbridge, Mass.

Richard Falk, Prof. of International Law, Princeton, N.J.

Karl Hess, former speechwriter for Goldwater, IPS, Washington, D.C.

Kenneth Keniston, Prof. of Psychology, Yale, New Haven, Conn.

Theodore Lidz, Prof. of Psychiatry, Yale, Woodbridge, Conn.

Robert Jay Lifton, Professor of Psychiatry, Yale University, New York, N.Y.

Salvador Lauria, Nobel Laureate, Biology. Dr. Rollo May, Supervising Analyst, Wm. Alanson White Institute of Psychiatry, New York, N.Y.

Arno Mayer, Professor of History, Princeton, Princeton, N.J.

Sid Morganbesser, Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Wayne O'Neill, Prof. Linguistics, MIT, Newton, Mass.

Marc Raskin, Co-director, Institute for Policy Studies, Wash., D.C.

Larry Rodberg, Physicist, former aide to Senator Gravel, Institute for Policy Studies, Wash., D.C.

Stanley J. Stein, Prof. of History, Dept. of History, Princeton University.

Paul Sweezy, economist and editor, Co-editor of Monthly Review & Monopoly Capitalism.

Prof. Lionel Tiger, Dept. of Anthropology, Rutgers University, Newark, N.J.

Dr. George Wald, Nobel Laureate, Biochemistry, Higgin Professor of Biology, Harvard, Cambridge, Mass.

Howard Zinn, Prof. Political Science & History, Boston Univ., Newton, Mass.

David Mare, Prof. Vietnamese Studies, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.

PRESIDENT'S OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Dr. William Birebaum, President, Staten Island Community College, Staten Island, N.Y.

Dr. James Dickson, President, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Dr. Frank L. Keegan, President, Salem State College, Salem, Mass.

Dr. Harold Taylor, former president, Sarah Lawrence College, New York, N.Y.

Dr. John William Ward, President, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

## MEDICAL

Dr. Samuel Epstein, Professor of Environmental Health and Human Ecology, Case Western Reserve Univ., School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Leslie Falk, Prof. and Chairman, Dept. of Family and Community Health, Meharry College, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Lewis Fraad, Prof. of Pediatrics, Albert Einstein University, Bronx, N.Y.

Dr. M. Jack Frumin, Assoc. Prof. of Anesthesia, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, N.Y.

Dr. Herbert Needleman, chr. of Bd. of Committee of Responsibility, Waban, Mass.

Dr. Victor Sidel, Chr. Dept. of Social Medicine, Montefiore Hospital, Bronx, N.Y.

Dr. Benjamin Spock, presidential candidate for People's Party, New York, N.Y.

Dr. Peter Wolff, Co-Chr. Medical Aid for Indochina, Inc., Newton, Mass.

Dr. H. Jack Geiger, Chr., Dept. of Community Medicine, SUNY, N.Y.

## ANTIWAR

Fred Branfman, Director Project Air War, Washington, D.C.

Mary Clark, Women's Strike for Peace, Los Angeles, Calif.

Brad Lyttle, Project Director, Campaign End the Air War, New York, N.Y.

Herbert Magidson, Chairman, Individuals Against the Crime of Silence, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Donna Shor, Executive Director, Committee of Responsibility, Washington, D.C.

Zere Sweezy, Women Strike for Peace, Cora Weiss, Women Strike for Peace, Bronx, N.Y.

## ENTERTAINERS

David Amram, composer and conductor, New York, N.Y.

Felicia Monteleague Bernstein, actress, New York, N.Y.

Judy Collins, folksinger, New York, N.Y. Howard daSilva, actor, Ossining, N.Y.

Dick Gregory, comedian, Chicago, Ill. Arlo Guthrie, folksinger, New York, N.Y.

Barbara Harris, actress, New York, N.Y. Joe Papp, actor, The Shakespeare Theatre, Mario Thomas, actress.

## ARTISTS

Benny Andrews, Professor, Queens College, Co-Chairman Black Emergency Cultural Coalition, New York, N.Y.

Dore Ashton, Art Critic and Historian. Richard Avedon, Photographer.

Rudolph Baranik, Artist, Pratt Institute, New York, N.Y.

Richard Baranik, Artist. Romare Bearden, Painter.

Leon Golub, Professor of Art, Livingston Coll., Rutgers, New York, N.Y.

Cleve Gray, Painter & Sculpter, Cornwall Bridge, Conn.

Walter Hoops, Director of Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Max Kozloff, art critic, New York, N.Y. David Levine, artist, cartoonist, New York Review of Books.

Lucy Lippard, art critic & historian, New York, N.Y.

Ed McGowin, artist, Washington, D.C. Ismau Noguchi, sculptor & theatre design, Long Island City, N.Y.

Irving Petlan, artist. Faith Ringold, artist.

Larry Rivers, Painter, South Hampton, N.Y. Barbara Rose, art critic & Historian, New York, N.Y.

Eva Rubinstein, photographer, New York, N.Y.

Jack Youngerman, artist, New York, N.Y.

## THIRD WORLD AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Stoney Cooks, Exec. Dir., Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Atlanta, Georgia.

Julius Hobson, Vice-Pres. People's Party, Washington, D.C.

Margaret Sloan, an editor "MS" Magazine, New York, N.Y.

John A. Wilson, Fellow, Inst. Policy Studies, Washington, D.C.

## BUSINESS

Ann Birstein, Publishing Executive.

Leslie Dunbar, Field Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Robert Engler.

W. H. Ferry, executive: DJB Foundation, Scarsdale, N.Y.

Tina Hobson, Federal Employee, Washington, D.C.

Jac Holzman, Pres. Elektra Records, New York, N.Y.

David Hunter, Exec. Dir., Stern Family Foundation, New York, N.Y.

Kenneth Iverson, IBM Mathematician.

Harold Levant, Levant Mgt. Inc., New York, N.Y.

Rev. Edgar Lockwood, Washington, D.C., trustee, Council on Economic Priorities.

Bernard Mazel, pres. Bernard Mazel Inc., New York, N.Y.  
Robert Ransom, IBM Corp. Lawyer, Armonk, New York.

**MILITARY, VIETNAM VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR, G.I.'S**

Ron Covick, Beverly Hills, Cal.  
Pat Simon, Gold Star Mother, Newton, Mass.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from New York has expired.

The gentlewoman's request is not in order.

**SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE GENERAL WITNESS IMMUNITY STATUTE**

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

Mr. WIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, in the case of *Kastigar* against United States, decided this past Monday, the Supreme Court of the United States upheld the constitutionality of the general witness immunity statute enacted by Congress as title II of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970.

While many Members of both Houses deserve our commendation and gratitude for their work on this significant reform legislation, special recognition should be accorded the paramount contribution of the distinguished second-ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, who has announced his retirement from this body after 20 years of exceptional service, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. POFF).

Having served as vice chairman of the National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws which recommended the legislation to Congress, and as the chief sponsor of the bill from which title II was derived with only minor amendments, Representative Poff is widely and justly regarded as the principal congressional architect and proponent of the immunity provision sustained by the Supreme Court.

This is yet another indication of how much the House will miss the legal skills and the scholarly and judicious approach of Representative Poff after his retirement from Congress.

**CHRISTMAS TREE APPROPRIATION POLICY**

(Mr. SKUBITZ asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I believe it is about time that the people we represent understand the maneuvering and legerdemain that is employed in securing enactment of appropriations bills in this House.

The Christmas-tree approach, the idea of laying before us a bill that contains essential and necessary and widely approved funds that all of us favor and then loading the bill down with gimcrackery items of dubious value, is a shameful practice, in my judgment.

A perfect example of this nasty busi-

ness took place yesterday in the enactment of the \$19.7 billion appropriation bill. Here was a measure that contained \$11.9 billion for veteran benefits and hospital construction and medical needs for veterans.

Who opposes that?

Not once in my 10 years here have I thought twice about complete support for those who fight our wars and lose limbs and health in so doing. Moreover, as in the case of the interest payment on the national debt, veterans benefits are a fixed liability and responsibility that must be enacted.

Those in charge recognize this fact. So the appropriation bill is loaded down with such items as \$3.5 billion for NASA, including some \$200 million for a boondoggle on a space shuttle, and another \$3.5 billion for HUD, a program that even its Cabinet Chief has been having second thoughts about it.

I, for one, do not favor funds for space shuttles and moon exploration while we have so many other and far more pressing domestic problems that require funds. I, for one, always had and continue to have sharp reservations about HUD whose record of waste and questionable practices may yet become a national scandal.

But I was put in the position of either accepting these wasteful and, in my view, unessential programs, or voting against the funds for the Veteran's Administration. Knowing that the Congress would be obligated legally to make VA appropriations in any case, I chose to stand by principle and voted against the entire appropriation.

I intend to follow that practice and I hope that more of my colleagues will not allow themselves to be bamboozled and politically coerced into swallowing these Christmas-tree practices.

**REPRESENTATIVE BOB WILSON COSPONSORS HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION CALLING FOR COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL AMERICAN FORCES FROM VIETNAM WITHIN 4 MONTHS CONTINGENT UPON SUPERVISED CEASE-FIRE AND RELEASE OF ALL AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR**

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

Mr. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my distinguished colleague from Kentucky, (Mr. SNYDER) in cosponsoring a House concurrent resolution calling for the complete withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam within 4 months contingent only upon the establishment of an internationally supervised cease-fire throughout Indochina, and the release of all American prisoners of war held as a result of the present conflict in Southeast Asia.

These two conditions are identical to those outlined by the President during his address to the Nation on May 8 and express the best hope for a lasting peace in Southeast Asia. This resolution, which is indeed an "end the war" proposal, will express the determination of the House

and Senate to bring the hostilities in Southeast Asia to an end rapidly and with honor. By passage of this measure, Congress will not only evince its will that American involvement in the war be ended, but also that the Communists must make an effort toward peace.

The President has acted decisively and courageously, without regard to the effect on his own political future, and I am pleased that so many Americans have rallied behind him. I am certain the President has been greatly heartened by the flood of letters and wires which have poured in since his message to the Nation and sincerely hope that my congressional colleagues will not fail to express their support for peace—and peace with honor—by cosponsoring and voting in favor of this "end the war" resolution.

**JUDGE HARLEY LANGDALE**

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

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, conservationists throughout the South and across the Nation were recently saddened by the death of Judge Harley Langdale.

Judge Langdale was an outstanding civic leader of Georgia, and perhaps the foremost conservationist and sportsman in our State. His keen concern and active work in conservation played an important role in the protection and development of Georgia's wildlife resources. Judge Langdale was also a tireless worker in soil, water, and forest conservation and brought into his business and property holdings the soundest and most successful forestry practices and techniques.

There appeared in the May issue of *Georgia Game and Fish* an article in memory of Judge Harley Langdale. I subscribe to the statements contained in that article and under unanimous consent I include this article as a part of my remarks:

**IN MEMORIAM: JUDGE HARLEY LANGDALE**

Judge Langdale, a dedicated conservationist and Commissioner from the Eighth Congressional District for eleven years died April 11 of an apparent heart attack.

Since his appointment by Governor Ernest Vandiver in January, 1961, Judge Langdale had served as chairman of the Game and Fish Commission and served on the Legislative, Game and Fish Regulations, and Public Game and Refuge Committees.

Harley Langdale was born in Clinch County on the edge of the Okefenokee Swamp. From the time he was 10 years old, Langdale worked in the woods with his father, dipping turpentine from his father's pines and cutting cypress cross-ties in the depths of the swamp.

After obtaining his law degree from Mercer University in 1912, Harley Langdale began practicing law in Valdosta where he lived for sixty years. He was elected Judge of Valdosta's Recorder's Court and held the position until retirement.

Judge Langdale began early in life investing every dollar he earned or could borrow to buy pine timberland. Eventually, he had built up a woods empire of more than 175,000 acres in a number of counties in both Georgia and Florida.

As an organizer and President of the American Turpentine Farmers Association for thirty years, Judge Langdale played an important role in obtaining government sta-

bilization of the turpentine industry. He is also credited with helping to make Valdosta the naval stores capital of the world.

Judge Langdale took an active role in the protection and development of Georgia's wildlife resources. He was a staunch believer in the importance of law enforcement and public education in protecting wildlife from poaching, out of season hunting and over-shooting.

Quail hunting was the judge's favorite recreation. The judge practiced scientific game management on the 20,000 acres of his private hunting grounds. He advocated controlled burning for quail management and planted food patches of mixed quail foods throughout the area.

The judge's deer hunting was restricted primarily to a timbered 30,000 acre tract near the Okefenokee Swamp. In addition to demonstrating sound biological principles in managing his own personal hunting areas, the judge leased some 60,000 acres of timberland free of charge to the State in the Suwannee Game Management Area.

In addition to wildlife conservation, Judge Langdale always practiced and advocated soil, water, and forest conservation. He was selected as "Conservationist of the Year" by the Georgia Sportsmen's Federation in 1964.

An active worker with 4-H and FFA groups, Judge Langdale was presented the 1970 Forest Farmer Award from the Southern Forestry Conference. His Langdale Foundation enabled hundreds of south Georgia youths to borrow money for college educations at a low interest rate. He was also chairman of the Valdosta Hospital Authority and a trustee of Mercer University.

Judge Harley Langdale, active and dedicated conservationist, left a legacy of wildlife conservation work which any man would be proud to have as a living memorial to his life.

JUDY WILLIAMS.

#### CONTINUED ENCOURAGING ECONOMIC REPORT

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

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, within the last week we have continued to receive encouraging economic reports. Not only are the constant dollar gross national product figures for the first quarter 1972 substantially above the figures contained in preliminary estimates, but the Federal Reserve Board has reported that during April the index of industrial production continued to rise sharply.

Additionally, preliminary figures released by the Department of Commerce indicate that during the month of April, new factory orders for durable goods grew by 0.9 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$35.4 billion; this followed a 1.7-percent increase in March. The total March-April rise of 2.6 percent in new factory orders for durable goods would be equivalent to an annual rate of increase of more than 15 percent. The trend in new durable goods orders is apparent upon a comparison of the last 4 months of 1971 with the first 4 months of 1972. Through the end of April total manufacturers' new orders for durable goods are 10.5 percent above the total for the last 4 months of 1971.

At the same time that our economy is growing substantially, the rate of inflation is lessening. During the month of April, the Consumer Price Index rose only 0.2 percent, on both a seasonally adjusted and an unadjusted basis. This rise would be equivalent to approximately to 2½-percent rise over a full year. In the 5 months since the wage-price freeze ended in November, the CPI has risen at a seasonally adjusted rate of 3.3 percent, which compares with a 4-percent annual rate of advance in the 6 months preceding the August freeze. Over the total 8 months of the economic stabilization program, the CPI has risen at an annual rate of 2.8 percent.

Mr. Speaker, this evidence that the President's new economic policy is, in fact, stimulating broad economic growth while reducing inflation should be extremely encouraging to us all.

#### FORM LETTER OF BERNARD F. CONNERS REPRESENTING HIMSELF TO BE A FORMER SPECIAL AGENT OF THE FBI

(Mr. DEVINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, all Members received a form letter from a person known as Bernard F. Connors from New York who represents himself to be a former special agent of the FBI in which he makes some rather derogatory remarks about the Bureau and its direction.

I am inserting in the Record a response to this gentleman and I think it might help all of you in answering the letter which he sent to you.

Mr. Speaker, undoubtedly other Members of the Congress, as well as myself, have recently received a letter from an individual who signs his name as Bernard F. Connors of Loudonville, N.Y., and claims to be a former special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In this letter, Mr. Connors makes vitriolic criticism of the FBI.

I understand that Mr. Connors has not only written to Members of the Congress, but also to executive officials of the Government, and the mass media. In all of these publicity communications, Connors denounces the FBI, claiming that its employees are wasting the taxpayers' money and has become a serious liability. Connors' charges are bitter, vindictive, and petty.

It has become fashionable in certain quarters to criticize the FBI. We have heard bitter and unsubstantiated charges against this distinguished Government agency. This barrage of criticism has as a primary aim the undermining of the effectiveness of the FBI. The vast majority of the American people, however, have rejected these spurious charges and hold the FBI in highest regard.

Interestingly, Connors' criticism reflects a new "wrinkle" in the chorus of detractors. Connors claims he is speaking,

not alone for himself as a former agent of the FBI, but also for many other former special agents. Connors attempts to project himself as a "voice of respectability," especially from within the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI, of which he is a member [at least temporarily]. I have been informed that in no way does he represent the Society of Former Special Agents which stands completely behind the FBI.

The question arises: Who is Mr. Connors? Why does he, now a businessman, suddenly launch a bitter anti-FBI tirade and attempt to echo and re-echo, stale, and vacuous clichés against the Bureau? Does he have any special motive for this vicious attack? Could he be exploiting his prior service to promote his fiction?

In checking out this matter, I find that Connors did serve as an agent from August 1951, until he voluntarily resigned in 1959. At no time, however, as he would like to represent, did he serve in any top administrative or supervisory capacity. His FBI service was confined to three field offices, Albuquerque, Chicago, and New York, and never encompassed assignment to FBI's headquarters staff in Washington, D.C. Moreover, being out of the FBI for over 12 years, he knows little if anything about current FBI policies and procedures.

Absolutely no record exists to reflect any past animosity of Mr. Connors toward his former employer. In fact, when he resigned, he sent a most glowing letter of praise to Mr. Hoover, in which he stated:

I shall not presume to be so gifted that I could express in this letter how much you and the Bureau have meant to me during these past eight and one-half years. Please let me say only that although I am formally resigning I shall always be in spirit with the Director and the FBI.

In his resignation letter, Connors requested an autographed photograph of Mr. Hoover.

Subsequently, he applied for membership in the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI, a group which always has stood in full support of Mr. Hoover and the Bureau.

Do these actions, I submit, reflect any disillusionment with the FBI and his experiences in this organization? The answer must be—absolutely none.

Therefore, we may legitimately ask, what happened during the period between 1959, when Mr. Connors left the FBI, apparently in full admiration of the organization, and 1972, when he received his vicious letter?

Get this: in May of this year Connors is publishing a novel about the FBI entitled "Don't Embarrass the Bureau." Could it be that Mr. Connors, by his well planned and widespread anti-FBI campaign, is attempting to stir up interest and sales for his book?

I, of course, have not read Connors' so-called novel. One newspaper, which apparently reviewed it in advance, says that the book is designed to embarrass the Bureau. FBI agents, they say, are cast as "incompetent laggards, drunks, homosexuals," who, when faced with a

crisis, would not take action until they hear from the Director. The plot allegedly revolves around an international espionage ring which infiltrates the FBI.

I think my colleagues, and the American people, should be alert to the phoney credentials of Connors and what appears to be only a thinly disguised effort by this individual to drum up commercial sales for his book. Connors has been out of the FBI for over a decade. He never held a policymaking position in the organization and knows little about how its policies are formulated. He does not in anyway speak for the Society of Former Special Agents of the FBI or, so far as I know, for any other former agent than himself.

The danger of the likes of Connors is that citizens may believe he is an authentic spokesman of the FBI's tradition. Fortunately, we know all too well what his motives are—self-promotion and 30 pieces of silver.

#### EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES FOR VETERANS' WIVES

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

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to extend veterans' education benefits to the wives of servicemen in those cases in which the entitlement has not been used by the veterans. Today we provide a veteran of the post-Korean-war period up to 36 months of educational benefits.

The principal purpose of this program of financial assistance is to aid the veteran in his readjustment to civilian life—and to help compensate for the financial sacrifice his service has incurred.

It is time that we acknowledge the sacrifices that are made by the wives of these servicemen and extend the country's rewards to them. Often these women were, and are, subjected to great hardship and sacrifice when their husbands are in the service. Many are compelled to give up their own education to work while their husbands are in the service. Their lives are materially affected by their husband's service in the Armed Forces.

A serviceman must have served over 180 days of active duty to be eligible for educational benefits. He receives 1½ months of benefits for every month of active duty, up to a maximum entitlement of 36 months. A veteran is entitled to maximum benefits if he has served 18 months or more of active duty. He must use his benefits within 8 years of his discharge. Under the bill I am introducing today, if a woman is married to a serviceman during 18 months of his active duty, her husband may transfer to her up to 3 months of his education entitlements. If she has been married to the serviceman for less than 18 months of his active duty, she will be eligible to receive 1½ months of entitlement for each month she was married to him during his active duty.

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Presently, payments for full-time institutional education run from \$175 a month for a person with no dependents to \$230 for a vet with two dependents, with an increase of \$13 for each additional dependent. Three-quarter-time schooling, defined as 10 to 13 semester hours, entitles a veteran to benefits from \$128 to \$177. A veteran may enroll in any approved educational institution or training establishment. If a veteran needs high-school-level courses for refresher or for deficiency training, this will be paid for without any reduction in his entitlement.

All these benefits would be made available to the wives of these former servicemen under the measure I am introducing. In this way, we will be providing equity for these women whose sacrifices have gone unacknowledged and unrewarded to date by the Federal Government.

#### PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have some extensions of remarks relating to the Automobile Bumper Act. As I understand, we had 5 legislative days to extend our remarks. Do I need separate permission in order to put that in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD box today so as to have it printed?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Georgia that he should request unanimous consent.

Mr. THOMPSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, in that event I ask unanimous consent that I may be allowed to extend my remarks relating to the bill we passed 2 days ago concerning automobile bumpers.

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

There was no objection.

#### PRESIDENT SIGNS BLACK LUNG COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS BILL

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my personal gratitude to the President for signing the black lung compensation and benefits bill into law. I want to do this because I am aware of the heavy pressures the President was under from his economic advisers.

He—the President—had to make a decision between estimated costs of the program as against the human and social benefits for the miners, their dependent families, and the country as a whole.

This legislation passed both House and Senate. The House bill—Dent-Perkins—would have made it easier for the President to sign; however, the Senate decided

to add much more to the provisions, not necessarily increasing benefits in a reasonable ratio to the estimated increased cost.

The House and Senate conferees worked diligently and cooperated to hold to the benefits rather than to nonbenefit features. In the end the conference report represented the best that could be passed, and as proof signed by the President.

At this point, I want to inform the House of the great help, in fact, the vital help all along the line, from passage to signing by the President, given to me by my two Senate colleagues from Pennsylvania, Senator HUGH SCOTT—Senate minority leader—and Senator RICHARD SCHWEIKER, a member of the committee in the Senate as well as one of the conferees responsible for the final bill presented to the President. I am of the belief that without their support the successful end result would have been in serious doubt. As a matter of information it gives me a personal satisfaction to point out to the House the present statistics of the benefits paid and other pertinent information.

Every State in the Union has some benefits being paid to the victims of black lung. This is one of the reasons I urge the Congress to adopt Federal responsibility for the compensation for black lung benefits. The fact that only 10 of the 50 States have active coal mining means that at least 40 of the States would have been obligated to pay the full cost for miners living within their respective borders at the time of approval of their claims. In the mining State, the State would still have to pay all claims not traceable to the miners present employment. The veto of this legislation would have loaded the 40 States with all the costs and 10 States with the major part of the cost within their jurisdiction. The decision to sign was wise even if it ran against the advice of the President's economic advisers. This act is one of the few benefit laws that can be predicted as to its termination. Because of the dust standards of the Dent Coal Mine Safety and Health Law, Federal law medical advisers say that no new cases of black lung will be found in the future. The dust standards are to be at 2 milligrams per foot by the end of this year. It has been rather reliably established that black lung cannot reach the crippling stage at 4½ milligrams or lower. The reason for the termination of the black lung benefits in the foreseeable future is the fact that most of the miners and the widows of deceased miners are well over the 50 years of age mark. Pennsylvania, for example, has 87 percent of all successful claimants of benefits under the original dust bill over the age of 60 years. The greatest benefits of the bill rest in the new safety laws and the new low dust standards.

Again I wish to thank and congratulate the Members of the House and Senate for their support over the years and also the President for signing both the original dust bill and the new amendments just signed.

I give these statistics to show that every State in the Union is affected more or less by this legislation. I believe the figures justify the provisions of the act I first introduced in this House. I want each of you to have these statistics since a few of the Members who have supported me since the beginning of this effort have asked for some figures to show that even in a minor way their States, and counties, have been affected. You will note that many of the States have received claims from only part of their county areas. This is probably due to the fact that publicity has not been given out extensively in those States which are not active coal mining States.

I would suggest that you urge your constituents to at least make a claim and get an examination. We have 1 year for Federal responsibility and then 6 months for the spring period to change over to the State responsibility. At that time the active coal mining States will have coal mine operators to assume the

responsibility for new claims, and those States where there are no coal mines that responsibility will fall onto the shoulders of the taxpayers. This is not in keeping with what I think is fair. Since under this legislation we have spread the cost over all the people of the United States for all of those who are not active in coal mining at this time, or have not been processed for black lung. Most of the claimants were afflicted in the days when dust standards were ignored. Many of these people were unable to find work in their native States, therefore, they went to where there was lighter work and better breathing atmosphere.

I attach also the scorecard of the age groups in the various States as well as the average monthly payment. I hope this information gives you a better understanding on the reasoning and the logic for the passage of this legislation.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION

Every living miner actively working in a mine should immediately ask for an

examination under the medical criteria for determining the presence of black lung disease.

Every living retired or nonworking miner should ask for a new examination if he has had a previous claim, even if he has been rejected.

Every living, nonworking miner who has not made a claim, and has at least 15 years of mining experience prior to June 30, 1971, should make a claim now.

Every widow, direct dependent, double orphan should make a new claim whether they have made a claim under the old act or not. The new act makes allowance for this action by all who want to take advantage of their rights under the law.

Last but not least it is most important for the States, unions, operators, and all local public interested bodies to notify all of those affected by the provisions of the black lung safety law of their rights.

State-by-State statistics as of April 30, 1972, and the other material follows:

TABLE 3.—BLACK LUNG CLAIMS, THROUGH APR. 30, 1971: NUMBER OF CLAIMS FILED, PROCESSED, ALLOWED AND DENIED, NUMBER OF CURRENT BENEFICIARIES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY FAMILY BENEFITS, NATIONALLY AND BY MAJOR COAL-MINING STATES

(Number in thousands)

Claim status	U.S. total	Major coal-mining States								8-State total	All other States
		Pennsylvania	West Virginia	Kentucky	Virginia	Alabama	Illinois	Ohio	Tennessee		
Total filed.....	286.1	93.6	56.7	31.2	16.9	15.7	15.7	12.3	9.7	251.8	34.3
Total processed.....	245.8	83.5	45.5	28.0	14.4	14.7	13.3	9.8	8.4	217.6	28.2
Miners.....	165.0	48.7	33.3	21.6	10.8	10.2	8.1	7.1	6.2	146.0	19.0
Widows.....	80.8	34.8	12.2	6.4	3.6	4.5	5.2	2.7	2.2	71.6	9.2
Total allowed.....	120.4	57.8	20.0	8.0	5.2	5.1	5.8	3.3	3.2	108.4	12.0
Miners.....	68.6	32.4	12.5	4.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	1.7	2.0	62.5	6.1
Widows.....	51.8	25.4	7.5	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.2	45.9	5.9
Total denied.....	125.4	25.7	25.5	20.0	9.2	9.6	7.5	6.5	5.2	109.2	16.2
Miners.....	96.4	16.3	20.8	16.9	7.8	7.2	4.9	5.4	4.2	83.5	12.9
Widows.....	29.0	9.4	4.7	3.1	1.4	2.4	2.6	1.1	1.0	25.7	3.3
Total current beneficiaries.....	189.4	82.1	36.8	15.4	9.8	8.8	8.5	5.2	5.7	172.3	17.1
Miners.....	65.0	29.9	12.0	4.6	3.0	3.0	3.1	1.7	1.9	59.2	5.8
Widows.....	51.7	25.3	7.5	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.2	45.8	5.9
Dependents.....	72.7	26.9	17.3	7.5	4.6	3.7	2.8	1.9	2.6	67.3	5.4
Average family benefit (in dollars).....	\$187.26	\$179.38	\$201.09	\$196.72	\$203.13	\$197.44	\$188.14	\$183.96	\$202.24	\$188.04	\$180.20

TABLE 4.—AGE AT FILING OF MINER APPLICATIONS: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK-LUNG CLAIMS FOR TOTAL, ALLOWED AND DENIED MINER APPLICANTS, NATIONALLY AND FOR MAJOR COAL-MINING STATES

State	Age at filing <sup>1</sup>					Total Percent <sup>2</sup>	State	Age at filing <sup>1</sup>					Total Percent <sup>2</sup>
	Under 40	40 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over			Under 40	40 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and over	
All miner applicants:							Alabama.....	(*)	2.9	6.1	15.1	75.9	100.0
National.....	0.9	12.0	12.4	18.1	56.6	100.0	Illinois.....	(*)	1.0	2.3	8.8	87.9	100.0
Pennsylvania.....	.1	5.4	9.7	17.7	67.1	100.0	Virginia.....	(*)	11.1	14.6	19.5	54.4	99.6
West Virginia.....	1.4	19.3	15.3	19.0	45.0	100.0	Ohio.....	(*)	3.8	8.6	14.8	72.8	100.0
Kentucky.....	2.4	19.8	15.6	18.5	43.7	100.0	Tennessee.....	(*)	5.6	9.3	16.7	68.0	99.6
Alabama.....	.2	9.7	12.5	20.0	57.5	99.9	Denied miners:						
Illinois.....	0	3.3	5.4	13.5	77.8	100.0	National.....	2.1	17.6	15.4	17.7	46.8	99.6
Virginia.....	2.7	20.9	17.1	19.2	40.1	100.0	Pennsylvania.....	.3	7.9	13.5	24.5	53.8	100.0
Ohio.....	.3	12.8	14.3	18.8	53.6	99.8	West Virginia.....	2.5	25.2	19.6	17.0	35.4	99.7
Tennessee.....	1.6	16.4	14.6	18.4	49.0	100.0	Kentucky.....	2.9	21.4	15.7	15.0	44.3	99.3
Allowed miners:							Alabama.....	0	12.0	16.6	13.1	56.6	98.9
National.....	(*)	4.8	8.1	15.9	71.1	99.9	Illinois.....	0	3.3	3.4	16.1	77.2	100.0
Pennsylvania.....	(*)	3.0	7.1	15.7	74.2	100.0	Virginia.....	6.3	23.3	16.9	16.9	36.6	100.0
West Virginia.....	(*)	9.0	11.1	18.1	61.6	99.8	Ohio.....	0	14.5	11.8	19.1	54.6	100.0
Kentucky.....	(*)	9.6	12.4	18.4	59.3	99.7	Tennessee.....	2.9	23.6	14.7	16.2	42.6	100.0

<sup>1</sup> Based on a 5-percent sample of claims processed through April 1971.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100 percent because of exclusion of unknowns.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 5.—Basis for denial of miners and widows black lung claims percent distribution, April 1971

Basis for denial:	Percent
Total percent	100.0
Chest X-ray (or biopsy) does not establish pneumoconiosis	62.3
Pneumoconiosis not disabling—miner not working	29.8
Pneumoconiosis not disabling—miner working (statutory definition not met—411(c)(3))	2.4
No employment in Nation's underground coal mines	2.0
Other—application withdrawn, etc	3.5
Basis for denial:	
Total percent	100.0
No evidence that miner's death was due to pneumoconiosis or respirable disease	88.3
Evidence conclusive that pneumoconiosis or respirable disease was not cause of death	9.1
Deceased was not employed in the Nation's underground coal mines	2.4
Other—application withdrawn, etc	0.2

NUMBER OF BLACK LUNG CLAIMS ALLOWED, TOTAL CUMULATIVE PAYMENTS SINCE ENACTMENT AND TOTAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, BY STATE OF CURRENT BENEFICIARY RESIDENCE, AND COUNTIES, WITH 50 OR MORE CLAIMS ALLOWED—AS OF APR. 30, 1972

State and county	Claim allowed	Monthly payment amount	Total cumulative amount
Alabama	6,729	\$1,562,314	\$30,427,652
Bibb	222	51,556	1,034,540
Cullman	62	15,623	273,848
Etowah	65	15,623	212,994
Jefferson	3,767	881,771	17,617,611
Marion	177	42,182	821,547
St. Clair	94	23,435	365,132
Shelby	186	43,745	821,547
Tuscaloosa	176	42,182	791,199
Walker	1,618	373,393	7,150,498
Alaska	7	1,410	26,384
Arizona	286	65,919	996,006
Maricopa	179	41,463	632,464
Pima	52	11,602	186,253
Arkansas	703	159,334	3,014,402
Franklin	91	20,713	382,829
Johnson	156	35,531	681,255
Logan	124	29,477	623,981
Sebastian	237	52,580	970,637
California	863	185,067	2,935,249
Los Angeles	330	70,140	1,127,136
Orange	67	10,250	243,626
Colorado	668	145,938	2,486,717
Boulder	100	21,453	392,901
Denver	83	18,534	293,432
Huerfano	73	16,345	273,539
Las Animas	158	35,755	614,219
Connecticut	437	92,710	1,649,016
Fairfield	205	43,852	784,932
Hartford	75	15,297	280,333
New Haven	128	26,886	476,566
Delaware	156	33,136	600,242
New Castle	131	27,768	499,401
District of Columbia	97	20,445	316,611
Florida	1,475	339,465	5,619,848
Brevard	91	20,368	309,902
Broward	113	24,781	404,629
Dade	105	23,084	370,910
Duval	52	12,201	191,075
Hillsborough	136	31,570	545,125
Orange	108	25,460	449,588
Palm Beach	62	13,579	202,315
Pinellas	191	43,791	753,060
Volusia	76	17,652	297,852
Georgia	132	28,906	455,129
Hawaii	2	353	13,192
Idaho	21	4,583	92,345
Illinois	9,343	2,050,890	32,742,871
Christian	310	65,628	1,080,515
Clinton	85	18,458	196,457
Cook	309	63,578	982,286
Franklin	2,220	490,163	9,004,290
Fulton	179	38,967	589,372
Gallatin	53	12,305	163,714
Jackson	200	45,120	720,343
Jefferson	58	14,356	229,200
Macoupin	396	82,036	1,211,486
Madison	197	41,018	523,886
Marion	130	28,712	360,172

State and county	Claim allowed	Monthly payment amount	Total cumulative amount
Montgomery	122	\$26,612	\$327,429
Peoria	91	18,458	261,943
Perry	401	86,137	1,407,943
Randolph	188	41,018	622,115
St. Clair	181	41,018	523,886
Saline	905	203,038	3,274,287
Sangamon	396	84,086	1,211,486
Tazewell	55	12,305	163,714
Vermilion	480	106,646	1,473,429
Williamson	1,705	385,567	6,286,631
Indiana	2,299	492,453	7,987,836
Clay	85	18,270	281,971
Gibson	106	22,751	416,965
Greene	183	37,476	626,246
Knox	264	54,958	980,906
Lake	86	18,319	269,989
Marion	99	21,569	362,648
Pike	51	11,326	207,684
Sullivan	227	47,472	750,058
Vanderburgh	64	13,188	178,928
Vermillion	181	38,116	585,508
Vigo	318	67,171	1,095,132
Iowa	992	218,555	2,994,614
Appanoose	344	77,478	1,098,424
Lucas	53	11,824	197,645
Marion	87	18,402	256,938
Monroe	131	28,980	388,401
Polk	121	26,074	340,188
Wapello	54	12,392	160,212
Kansas	175	35,251	521,089
Crawford	83	16,430	265,703
Kentucky	11,770	2,695,273	51,779,117
Bell	901	211,579	4,530,673
Boyd	96	21,023	321,031
Breathitt	83	20,215	362,454
Carter	58	14,015	201,939
Christian	52	11,859	176,049
Clay	172	44,742	869,889
Daviess	60	13,207	181,227
Fayette	64	14,015	243,362
Floyd	1,137	243,922	4,887,949
Harlan	1,504	345,534	7,539,039
Hopkins	692	159,830	2,676,980
Jefferson	104	21,832	341,742
Johnson	289	65,765	1,206,453
Kenton	54	12,399	201,939
Knott	182	42,316	812,932
Knox	271	63,339	1,185,742
Laurel	146	33,960	595,460
Lawrence	81	19,136	372,810
Lee	50	12,129	207,116
Leslie	101	24,797	481,546
Letcher	754	173,845	3,277,618
McCreary	315	74,120	1,470,527
Martin	126	30,187	590,282
Muhlenberg	572	129,104	2,159,189
Ohio	103	23,718	310,675
Perry	639	151,205	3,003,189
Pike	1,718	386,233	7,927,383
Union	124	27,492	367,632
Webster	255	56,870	926,846
Whitley	407	93,256	1,796,735
Louisiana	28	5,993	85,749
Maine	0	0	0
Maryland	1,686	366,961	5,976,036
Allegany	762	169,107	2,746,706
Anne Arundel	76	15,596	238,444
Baltimore	126	25,357	417,724
Baltimore City	132	26,531	446,410
Garrett	219	50,567	808,558
Montgomery	80	16,807	278,483
Prince Georges	158	33,232	534,758
Massachusetts	71	15,863	211,074
Michigan	1,409	300,337	4,696,399
Genesee	57	12,095	190,110
Macomb	109	22,952	340,066
Oakland	153	33,064	509,841
Wayne	811	171,363	2,704,938
Minnesota	14	3,173	52,769
Mississippi	30	6,345	85,749
Missouri	296	62,746	778,336
Putnam	51	10,824	91,610
Montana	135	26,086	356,188
Musselshell	50	9,721	12,021
Nebraska	10	2,115	26,384
Nevada	33	7,403	105,537
New Hampshire	7	1,410	13,192
New Jersey	2,064	442,397	7,400,786
Bergen	126	25,553	415,628
Camden	113	24,911	453,040
Cumberland	50	10,702	165,038
Essex	355	78,101	1,314,824
Hudson	144	38,300	497,111
Mercer	101	21,155	378,032
Middlesex	231	48,810	830,220
Morris	74	15,400	288,779
Ocean	132	28,880	483,123
Passaic	131	27,234	455,592
Somerset	313	68,536	1,146,530
Union	273	63,099	1,028,986
New Mexico	89	20,337	323,884
Colfax	71	15,878	322,237
McKinley	1,380	293,639	4,848,108
New York	52	11,555	177,344
Bronx	166	34,720	550,018

State and county	Claim allowed	Monthly payment amount	Total cumulative amount
Erie	200	\$42,078	\$668,942
Kings	134	28,829	488,156
Monroe	74	15,765	197,270
Nassau	56	11,957	197,318
New York	61	12,964	231,255
Niagara	78	16,332	236,927
Onondaga	53	12,095	194,361
Queens	121	26,974	472,448
Westchester	62	13,049	233,824
North Carolina	346	75,084	1,345,597
North Dakota	12	2,468	32,980
Ohio	6,072	1,326,839	20,639,090
Athens	394	85,236	1,273,638
Belmont	777	164,953	2,400,945
Butler	91	21,853	315,984
Cuyahoga	863	185,691	2,904,333
Franklin	478	106,373	1,898,590
Gallia	113	27,757	440,851
Hamilton	226	48,854	837,121
Harrison	969	14,861	239,620
Jackson	71	16,493	251,591
Jefferson	326	69,473	1,035,670
Lake	76	15,497	182,037
Lawrence	69	16,466	254,067
Lorain	110	23,565	379,965
Lucas	105	23,246	382,030
Mahoning	79	16,944	253,654
Meigs	113	27,041	398,334
Montgomery	324	71,251	1,142,167
Muskingum	76	17,766	299,473
Perry	149	30,730	418,974
Stark	145	33,091	502,975
Summit	184	39,168	592,755
Trumbull	85	18,350	294,107
Tuscarawas	73	15,192	285,232
Oklahoma	558	121,263	2,038,184
Le Flore	106	23,673	440,900
Okmulgee	93	19,356	315,648
Pittsburg	170	37,202	612,434
Oregon	52	10,575	151,710
Pennsylvania	67,078	14,421,092	278,175,886
Allegheny	1,927	418,789	7,635,928
Armstrong	559	127,482	2,005,648
Beaver	67	14,133	211,414
Bedford	274	61,578	1,073,759
Berks	142	29,852	520,189
Blair	72	15,575	236,450
Bucks	277	59,271	1,029,251
Butler	161	35,043	581,388
Cambria	4,367	952,946	18,796,345
Carbon	1,565	336,732	7,068,449
Centre	226	50,906	895,726
Chester	90	17,882	319,902
Clarion	254	57,829	937,453
Clearfield	1,218	269,963	4,695,609
Columbia	496	110,032	2,125,264
Cumberland	84	17,450	305,993
Dauphin	562	114,936	2,217,062
Delaware	243	51,195	895,726
Elk	192	42,398	684,313
Erie	89	19,180	325,466
Fayette	3,373	741,533	13,914,358
Franklin	53	10,672	175,251
Greene	822	180,552	3,224,059
Huntingdon	228	50,762	951,362
Indiana	1,464	322,023	6,178,286
Jefferson	472	106,716	1,888,814
Lackawanna	8,764	1,873,588	35,545,315
Lancaster	86	18,026	325,466
Lawrence	51	11,537	186,377
Lebanon	75	15,863	275,394
Lehigh	124	25,814	436,736
Luzerne	18,302	3,892,397	77,463,639
Mercer	72	16,152	278,176
Monroe	50	110,177	166,906
Montgomery	229	47,878	812,274
Montour	62	12,691	236,450
Northampton	134	29,275	500,717
Northumberland	3,023	653,997	12,498,443
Philadelphia	452	97,631	1,744,163
Schuylkill	8,349	1,753,028	36,165,647
Somerset	2,069	461,763	9,101,915
Sullivan	75	15,431	255,922
Susquehanna	296	62,876	1,212,847
Tioga	104	21,776	408,919
Washington	2,570	549,876	10,585,120
Wayne	186	41,533	706,567
Westmoreland	2,122	460,898	7,875,159
Wyoming	153	33,601	606,423
York	51	11,104	197,505
Puerto Rico	3	705	13,192
Rhode Island	9	1,763	32,980
South Carolina	70	16,215	230,862
South Dakota	7	1,763	19,788
Tennessee	4,449	1,040,955	19,458,394
Anderson	591	139,550	2,751,611
Campbell	832	194,076	3,941,881
Clairborne	203	47,936	978,757
Cumberland	81	17,821	276,504
Fentress	87	20,600	309,194
Grundy	300	71,243	1,324,338
Hamilton	224	50,892	744,478
Knox	200	48,925	886,719
Marion	277	66,059	1,202,334

NUMBER OF BLACK LUNG CLAIMS ALLOWED, TOTAL CUMULATIVE PAYMENTS SINCE ENACTMENT AND TOTAL MONTHLY PAYMENTS, BY STATE OF CURRENT BENEFICIARY RESIDENCE, AND COUNTIES, WITH 50 OR MORE CLAIMS ALLOWED—AS OF APR. 30, 1972—Continued

State and county	Claim allowed	Monthly payment amount	Total cumulative amount
<b>Tennessee—Continued</b>			
Morgan	113	26,222	492,297
Putnam	78	18,602	352,391
Roane	410	95,237	1,759,233
Scott	129	31,749	611,772
Sullivan	247	55,098	933,419
Washington	58	13,335	222,604
White	76	17,551	588,616
Texas	126	28,906	455,129
Utah	536	122,673	1,932,647
Carbon	328	76,152	1,228,951
Salt Lake	80	17,626	255,554
Vermont	4	1,058	13,192
Virginia	7,068	1,681,461	33,263,960
Alexandria City	60	13,031	222,263
Bristol City	93	21,809	384,531
Buchanan	631	157,149	3,043,320
Dickenson	474	116,290	2,336,793
Lee	666	160,243	3,411,884
Montgomery	67	14,124	224,199
Norton City	239	52,798	1,082,742
Roanoke City	75	16,192	308,690
Russell	485	118,560	2,298,872
Scott	95	21,304	391,517
Smyth	93	22,010	407,151
Tazewell	1,495	360,673	7,305,764
Washington	111	26,735	475,009
Wise	1,401	326,775	6,638,821
Washington	209	43,711	672,799
King	51	10,127	152,241
Kittitas	89	18,880	243,035
West Virginia	27,422	6,460,409	127,877,928
Barbour	361	81,853	1,350,391
Boone	900	211,643	4,163,705
Braxton	73	18,025	345,270
Brooke	88	20,156	370,846
Cabell	172	38,504	682,868
Clay	169	41,024	713,559
Fayette	3,048	705,024	14,202,123
Greenbrier	426	97,746	1,781,340
Harrison	771	175,206	2,996,180
Kanawha	1,812	405,003	7,517,943
Lincoln	215	52,394	1,005,121
Logan	2,469	598,945	12,607,485
McDowell	3,354	811,040	16,851,753
Marion	1,311	295,758	4,951,433
Marshall	124	27,974	473,148
Mason	59	13,115	199,490
Mercer	1,690	400,416	7,657,330
Mineral	118	27,069	419,440
Mingo	1,819	458,431	9,230,229
Monongalia	800	179,858	3,141,961
Monroe	82	19,058	332,483
Nicholas	344	82,241	1,425,839
Ohio	246	56,012	916,885
Preston	318	77,460	1,251,925
Putnam	126	28,555	436,064
Raleigh	4,035	937,793	19,615,195
Randolph	237	55,172	1,020,466
Summers	84	19,446	356,779
Taylor	146	33,594	554,990
Tucker	129	29,072	557,548
Upshur	149	35,597	558,827
Wayne	165	39,667	681,589
Webster	231	57,433	1,053,714
Wyoming	1,042	257,835	7,172,673
Wisconsin	55	11,280	197,882
Wyoming	529	114,565	2,236,066
Lincoln	52	11,445	236,911
Sweetwater	370	80,970	1,642,055

1. Previously allowed, claimant terminated.

#### GEN. EVERT S. THOMAS RETIRES FROM DISTINGUISHED CREDIT UNION CAREER

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PATMAN) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is not often that a man completes two outstanding and successful careers and achieves greatness in both of his endeavors. But that is exactly what has happened to Evert S. Thomas, Jr.

On May 1 of this year, Evert Thomas retired as the director of the Washington office of CUNA International, the worldwide credit union trade associa-

tion. He also has served as executive secretary of the Defense Credit Union Council, a post he has held since 1964. Even though he will be giving up his Washington duties, Evert Thomas will continue in his Defense Credit Union capacity from his retirement home near Orlando, Fla.

This marks the second retirement for Evert Thomas, for in 1964 he retired from the U.S. Army with the rank of brigadier general, having established an outstanding service record that began in 1925 when he joined the Ohio National Guard in an enlisted capacity. In 1929 he was commissioned as an officer in the Army Reserve Corps, and in 1933 he resigned that commission and joined the Illinois National Guard as an enlisted man. Later he was commissioned as an officer in the Illinois National Guard and entered active duty with that organization in 1940. He is the only known person in the history of the U.S. Army who has been in an enlisted status twice and back to officer status twice.

During World War II Evert Thomas commanded a combat battalion in the European theater. In 1946 he was commissioned an officer in the Regular Army. He served as military attaché to Norway in 1959, the same year that he was appointed brigadier general. From that year until 1961 he was a deputy commanding general at Fort Knox, Ky. And from 1961 to 1964 when he retired from active military service, he was a commanding general, U.S. Army Training Center—Army—Fort Knox, Ky. In addition to his service in the European combat theater, General Thomas also served in the Korean conflict.

He compiled an outstanding military record both as a fighting man and as an administrator. On the battlefield he was awarded in 1945 the Distinguished Service Cross, the second highest military medal that our country can bestow. The medal is awarded for extreme heroism. He also earned the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with "V" device, the Legion of Merit, the Oak Leaf Cluster, and the Combat Infantry Badge. Throughout his military career, General Thomas was noted for his interest in the enlisted men who served under him. A few years ago a staff member of the Banking and Currency Committee was in Okinawa conducting an investigation into financing problems faced by servicemen. He interviewed a sergeant major, and in the course of their conversation General Thomas' name was brought up. The sergeant major recalled that he had served under General Thomas and offered the observation that—

General Thomas was the finest officer ever to serve in the United States Army.

When he served in the Army, General Thomas became extremely interested in credit unions, particularly those that operated on military installations. He saw on many occasions the effective job that these credit unions did in helping solve servicemen's financial problems.

When General Thomas retired from active duty he had a number of job offers, many of which offered extremely high salaries. He chose instead a job with

the credit unions that offered far more than monetary rewards. It offered him the opportunity to advance the cause of credit unions, particularly those that served military personnel. As the first Executive Secretary of the Defense Credit Union Council, he was instrumental in seeing that group grow from a handful of credit unions to a group that now encompasses several hundred credit unions, not only in this country but in most of the countries overseas in which American servicemen are stationed. He did such an outstanding job in that capacity that in 1966 he was selected to head the Washington office of CUNA International and to continue in his job as Executive Secretary of the Defense Credit Union Council. Last year when the job of Managing Director of CUNA International, the top staff job in that organization, was open, General Thomas probably could have had the job if he had so chosen. But he declined the position because of his impending retirement. He did serve in that job in an acting capacity for several months and, as always, he performed the job in an outstanding manner.

In 1965 the Banking and Currency Committee began an investigation of financing problems faced by servicemen, particularly those stationed overseas. Many servicemen who were forced to borrow money from high-rate finance companies were paying interest rates as high as 60 and 70 percent a year. There were no credit unions on military installations overseas and credit unions operating at military installations in this country were operating under virtually day-to-day directives since the Department of Defense had no official policy on credit unions.

It quickly became apparent that one of the best ways to solve the financing problems of servicemen was to make available credit union service to the members of our Armed Forces regardless of where they were stationed. Today credit unions have been recognized by the Department of Defense as official welfare and morale activities and are the only financial institutions authorized to provide consumer counseling for servicemen on an official basis. We also have credit unions overseas, and these credit unions have saved servicemen millions of dollars in excess interest costs that they would have had to have paid to the high-rate finance companies if we had not had the overseas credit unions.

It is fitting that in a little less than 3 years the overseas credit unions which General Thomas helped to organize have attracted more than 200,000 members and have lent more than \$200 million in low-cost loans.

Much of the credit for the new philosophy on military credit unions in the Department of Defense must go to General Thomas who worked tirelessly to help solve the serviceman's financial problems. On two occasions General Thomas served as an unpaid consultant to the committee and traveled around the world to establish overseas credit unions. Not only was General Thomas an unpaid consultant, but his travel and

expenses were not paid for by the taxpayer.

General Thomas has also been a tireless leader in fighting for legislation that would benefit credit unions. Members of Congress have found him to be totally reliable and an individual who can always be counted upon to provide a factual answer rather than a self-serving answer. The following list shows legislation of benefit to credit unions that has been enacted since General Thomas has headed the Washington office of CUNA International.

#### LIST OF LEGISLATION

##### Public Law 89-429—1966:

Known as the Participation Sales Act of 1966 this law authorized among other things Federal credit unions to invest their funds in the type of participation or beneficial interest issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association.

##### Public Law 90-44—1967:

Authorized Federal credit unions to make loans to directors and members of the supervisory or credit committees on the same basis as now provided in the Federal Credit Union Act or in amounts up to \$5,000 whichever is greater.

##### Public Law 90-188—1967:

(1) Authorized Credit Committee to delegate any of its functions to a loan officer.

(2) Authorized Federal credit unions to pay dividends quarterly.

(3) Authorized credit unions to credit charge received during the first ten days of the month the entire month in computing dividends.

##### Public Law 90-375—1968:

(1) Authorized secured loans with maturities of ten years.

(2) Authorized Federal credit unions to invest in shares or deposits of any central credit union in which such investments are specifically authorized by the Board of Directors for the Federal credit union making the investment.

(3) Authorized Federal credit unions to purchase notes made by members of liquidating credit unions.

(4) Authorized the Executive Committee of a credit union to borrow funds as well as purchase and sell securities and make loans to other credit unions.

(5) Raise the unsecured loan limit to \$2,500.

(6) Change the requirement for audit by Supervisory Committee from quarterly to semi-annually.

(7) Authorized the suspension of a member of the Supervisory Committee by majority vote of the Board of Directors.

(8) Authorized the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions to conduct consumer credit counseling programs for low income persons.

##### Public Law 90-365—1968:

Authorized payroll deductions for Federal employees to be made to financial institutions including credit unions for the purpose of saving.

##### Public Law 90-321—1968:

CUNA actively supported this law which now is known as the Truth-in-Lending Act. It was designed to protect the consumer in connection with the utilization of credit by requiring full disclosure of the terms and conditions of finance charges in credit transactions or offers to extend credit; by restricting the garnishment of wages; and by creating the National Commission on Consumer Finance to study and make recommendations on the need for further regulation of the consumer finance industry.

##### Public Law 91-206 1970:

(1) Amended the Federal Credit Union Act to provide for an independent Federal agency for the supervision and regulation of Federally chartered credit unions.

(2) Established a National Credit Union Board consisting of a chairman and one

member from each of the Federal credit union regions all to be appointed by the President.

##### Public Law 91-468—1970:

Established a program of Federal share insurance for credit unions that would insure all member accounts up to \$20,000.

##### Public Law 92-221—1971:

Provides an additional two years for credit unions that failed to qualify for share insurance on their initial application to qualify and to be insured during that period.

Although General Thomas officially retired on May 1, he will remain in the Washington area a few more weeks to help his successor assume his new job.

In the years that I have worked with General Thomas, I have found him to be more than an effective spokesman for credit unions. He has become a very close friend. And I am happy to see that even in retirement he will remain active in the credit union movement. In addition to serving as executive director of the Defense Credit Union Council, he will be a consultant on all credit union matters. It is extremely gratifying that General Thomas will be available to help guide the future course of the more than 23,000 credit unions in this country, for I can think of no one more qualified to handle the job.

#### GEORGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

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

Mr. HALPERN. Mr. Speaker, Friday marks the 54th anniversary of Georgian independence. This is an occasion to commemorate for it marks a time when Georgia was free from Soviet domination and oppression and was free to choose its own destiny; yet, it is also a sad occasion because freedom and independence lasted but a brief time.

On May 26, 1918 the Georgian National Council which had been elected by the National Assembly of Georgia proclaimed the Act of Independence. In February 1919, elections were held for a new Georgian Constituent Assembly—suffrage was universal, equal, and secret. The Mensheviks, overwhelmingly elected, formed a Cabinet and administration which was directly answerable to the Assembly. The Georgian Social-Democratic leaders who had previously worked for the triumph of democratic socialism in Russia were quickly transformed into intense nationalists. The red banner of the revolution was replaced by an emblem of St. George, the national patron and protector. The Georgian language was declared official and the use of Russian was outlawed in the Assembly, the courts and the army.

The new government scored its most notable success in the realm of education. Early in 1918, Georgia's first regular university was opened in Tbilisi, thus realizing a dream long cherished by Georgian intellectuals. The university rapidly assumed a dominant position in Georgia's educational life under such great scholars as the historian Ivan Javakishvili and the literary historian Korneli Kekelidze.

In labor and industrial policies, the government was able to follow its socialist principles and implemented a number

of beneficial labor laws. An 8-hour day was established, overtime entitled the worker to double pay, unemployment and health insurance was introduced, and the right to strike was established by law.

However, although the Georgian Government's social and economic policies were basically sound and progressive, their realization of socialism was frustrated by financial instability combined with the pressures of political chaos in Russia and the Near East.

On February 11, 1921, the Red Army, acting under orders of two Georgian Bolshevik leaders, Stalin and Ordzhonikidze struck at Georgia in order to establish a Soviet regime in Tbilisi. Against this powerful military force, Georgia had only 40,000 troops spread out all over the fronts. The Georgians faced overwhelming odds, and in spite of extraordinary heroism of the Georgian Army, were unable to resist the Soviet invasion. On March 16 the Constituent Assembly held its last meeting in Batumi and ordered the government to leave the country and continue to fight for the restoration of Georgian independence. The entrance of Russian troops into Batumi brutally curtailed Georgia's independence. The rest of the story is all too familiar to the people of the free world.

It is indeed fitting that we pause and commemorate that brief period of Georgian independence as well as pay tribute to the land and its people who still cherish and hope for freedom and independence. I hail the brave and valiant people of Georgia.

#### SALT AGREEMENT WILL MANDATE SOVIET SUPERIORITY; "DECADE OF DANGER" FOR U.S. AND ALLIES

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. ASHBROOK) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, late last week, I learned the terms of a strategic arms limitation talks—SALT—agreement that, if signed, would doom the United States to nuclear inferiority to the Soviet Union and endanger our national security for the remainder of this decade. In recent days, further details have been supplied by reports in newspapers as varied as Newsday, the Washington Post, and the conservative weekly Human Events. None of the details in these articles has been denied or challenged by spokesmen for the Nixon administration. In fact, in today's New York Times, a front page article notes that the administration virtually confirms my statement.

In the absence of such denials, and in view of confirmation I have received from legislators who are exceptionally well informed on this issue, I think it imperative that the facts of the SALT agreements be brought to the attention of the general public and all Members of Congress.

Here are the salient facts of the agreement as I understand them:

First, The United States and the Soviet Union will sign a formal treaty, requiring Senate approval, limiting anti-ballistic missile—ABM—deployment to

two sites and 200 launchers in each country. This means that the United States, if the treaty is approved, will be obligated to dismantle two of the three ABM sites already authorized by Congress and presently under construction. I cannot help but wonder why President Nixon and Secretary Laird told us in 1969, 1970, and 1971, that all these sites were needed to protect against the Soviet SS-9's, none of which are being scrapped. Under the treaty, we would be able to protect not three, but one, of our Minuteman sites, plus our national capital of Washington. In view of offensive missile technology, this is no protection at all.

Second. Under a 5-year executive agreement, the Soviet Union will be able to retain its more than 1,600 land-based missiles, while we could not go beyond our present 1,056.

Third. Under the same 5-year agreement, the Soviet Union would be able to deploy a total of 66 to 68 Polaris-type missile-firing submarines, while we could add no more than three to our present total of 41. To gain this overwhelming lead in a field where they now trail, all the Soviets would have to do is phase out 200 of their oldest land-based missiles, and 30 of their obsolete three-missile subs.

Fourth. If the Soviets did this, which is well within their capability, they would lead 1,400 to 1,056 in land-based missiles, and approximately 67 to 41 in Polaris-type subs. Thus the agreement permits the Soviet Union to retain most of their present wide lead in land-based missiles, while permitting them to surpass us by a wide margin in the one area where we still lead, submarine-based missiles.

Fifth. The Soviet Union could convert all of their 300-plus SS-9 missiles—the most destructive missile now deployed, the one we have been hearing so much about from Secretary Laird—into a still larger, more destructive missile that has recently been observed in the testing phase. Meanwhile, the United States could upgrade not a single one of its 1,000 Minuteman missiles to missiles of larger size.

Sixth. Neither the treaty nor the executive agreement covers manned bombers or multiple, independently targeted warheads—MIRV's. But if the Soviet Union obtains and deploys the same type of MIRV that we are presently deploying, they can take an overall lead in deliverable warheads of not less than 5 to 1 by the end of the offensive-weapon agreement in 1977.

I will touch briefly on a number of related points.

The agreements call for no onsite inspections.

No version of the agreements I have seen places restrictions on mobile land-based missiles. The Soviets have such missiles and we do not.

No version of the agreements I have seen places restrictions on the type of anti-aircraft radars which make it possible to convert an extensive anti-aircraft system into a "thick" ABM. The Soviets have such an anti-aircraft system, and we do not.

In summary, these agreements are one-sided on their face. In issue after issue

the United States has made major concessions. In not one area can I detect a major concession on the part of the U.S.S.R.

All details, published and otherwise, are no doubt subject to change and correction, and I would urge the administration to clarify immediately the exact details. But it is clear in my mind, and in the mind of every knowledgeable person I have spoken to, that the result of this agreement if signed will be to lock the Soviet Union into unchallengeable superiority, and to plunge the United States and its allies into a decade of danger.

The SALT treaty rewards the Soviets for having engaged in a rapid missile building program during the last 3½ years and punishes the United States for the Nixon administration's restraint in not adding a single land or sea-based missile launcher. The Nixon administration's 3½-year missile freeze has done irreparable damage to the United States by allowing the Soviets to gain a tremendous lead—and this new Soviet superiority will be made permanent by the SALT treaty.

If this agreement is signed, one of the most puzzling and thoroughgoing changes in the history of American Government will be complete. In 1968, candidate Richard Nixon called for U.S. superiority. In 1969, President Nixon told us "sufficiency" was enough. Now, in 1972, the President is apparently willing to sign an agreement and a treaty that would legitimize—and insure—Soviet superiority.

In the past the Soviets have not kept their treaty commitments. Here, however, is a treaty which is actually in their interests to keep. Yet without onsite inspection we have no real basis for believing they will abide by the agreements of the SALT provisions.

Mr. Speaker, again I repeat, what has changed in the last 3 years to make U.S. inferiority acceptable to our administration? What has the Soviet Union done to show it is sincerely interested in peace? The latest action of theirs which I am aware of was to provide the North Vietnamese with the weapons to launch a massive invasion of the South Vietnamese. This is hardly the act of someone interested in reaching peaceful agreements.

In 1958, we also had an executive agreement with the Soviets calling for a moratorium on nuclear testing. Within 3 years, they unilaterally broke the agreement and launched a series of tests in the atmosphere, the biggest and dirtiest explosions up to that time. Then, after accomplishing their tests, they launched a worldwide campaign for banning nuclear testing in the atmosphere. This proved they had been preparing for these tests while under an agreement and, further, that in keeping with their past record, they broke it when it was in their interest to do so. Why would they not do the same thing in such an important area as strategic weapons if they did it in the more simple expedient of nuclear testing in the atmosphere?

Even President Kennedy was constrained to admit the inability of this

country to enforce a Cuban missile ban without a continual onsite inspection. Recall his statement:

We cannot prove there is not a missile in a cave or that the Soviet Union is not going to ship next week.

These are the facts as I understand them. I call upon the administration to repudiate this proposed agreement. If the administration insists on relegating the United States to a military inferiority which can bring a decade of danger, I call upon the respected leaders of both parties, particularly the Republican Party and more specifically those most conversant with our military policy, to join in repudiating this agreement and treaty.

Their reaction to this SALT agreement, now that the details are widely known, will determine whether Members of the U.S. Congress put people over politics and their Nation's interest first.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I include the May 20, 1972, article from *Newsday*, the *Human Events* article and the *New York Times* story which appeared today; as well as the Associated Press dispatch carried by the May 24 *Washington Post*:

[From the *Long Island Newsday*, May 20, 1972]

#### DETAILS OF MISSILE TREATY

(By Martin Schram)

Washington.—U.S. and Soviet negotiators have agreed on an arms-limitation package giving Russia a decided edge in offensive submarine-based missiles, but setting no ceiling on multiple-warhead missiles, where the U.S. holds a big lead.

The strategic arms limitation agreement also would allow each country to have two "equal" defensive anti-ballistic missile sites "equal" defensive anti-ballistic missile sites—one in each country would be heavily laden with key radar installations.

According to an informed source, the offensive-weapons portion of the pact achieved by the Strategic Arms Limitations Talks would be an interim agreement that would remain in force for five years. The defensive, or ABM, agreement would be permanent.

U.S. officials believe that the entire package will be ready for signing late next week during President Nixon's Moscow summit talks. Final details are now being worked out by SALT negotiators in Helsinki. As those last-minute details are being negotiated, U.S. officials acknowledged that they were concerned about the possibility of initial negative reactions from U.S. hawks, who may be less than satisfied with the submarine-based missiles agreement and from doves who may have misgivings on the ABM and radar provisions.

The offensive-weapons agreement provides for a freeze on the number of land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles, but not the number of warheads. It also limits—at U.S. insistence—submarine-based missiles. But a rather complicated replacement formula makes it possible for the Soviets to have a numerical edge in submarine-based missiles.

The defensive-weapons agreement provides for two ABM systems for each country: one protecting offensive intercontinental ballistic missiles in the field, the other protecting the capitals of Moscow and Washington. Each country's capital ABM ring would have six large radar complexes. And each country's ABM ring deployed to protect offensive missiles in the field would have 20 radar installations—two of the largest variety and 18 of the smaller variety.

Radar installations are the key to ABM systems—they are the most costly and time-

consuming components to install, while the defensive missiles themselves can be put into place in a week or so. The extensive use of radar in the ABM rings means that the installations could eventually be converted into much stronger "hard-site" systems.

#### THE OFFENSIVE PACKAGE

The offensive agreement will freeze land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles at the present number of launchers. The U.S. now has 1,054 ICBMs, the Soviets have 1,618 and thus the Soviets will be allowed to retain their lead in ICBMs.

The agreement, however, does not limit the number of multiple warheads that may be placed on these launchers. And the U.S. is already deploying sophisticated multiple warheads called Multiple Independently Targeted Re-entry Vehicles (MIRVs), which the Soviets have not even developed to a testing stage. Thus the U.S. will retain its sizable lead in individual warheads—which reportedly will be, by the middle of this year, 5,700 U.S. warheads to 2,500 Soviet warheads. And by 1975, as the U.S. continues to deploy MIRVs, the number of U.S. warheads will rise to 7,594.

U.S. sources acknowledge that the Soviets hold a decided edge in the part of the deal concerning submarine-launched missiles. "Unlike the defensive agreement, we are buying inequality in the offensive package," one source said.

The submarine package involves an intricate set of limitations. Basically, it involves freezing the numbers of missile submarines now in existence in each country, while also allowing completion of submarines now under construction.

The U.S. now has 41 submarines equipped with 656 missile launchers, and has no new subs under construction. The U.S. submarines are quieter—and thus much more difficult to detect—than even the most modern Soviet "Y-class" submarines. But some of the more modern Soviet submarines are faster than their U.S. counterparts.

Russia has between 41 and 43 modern Y-class submarines either operating or under construction U.S. sources said. (The Soviets claim that the number under construction puts the total over that figure, and the matter remains under negotiation in Helsinki.) Those submarines have a total of 600 to 650 missile-launching tubes. However, the Soviets also have 100 more missile launchers on their 31 older G- and H-Class submarines. And under the SALT agreement, they will have the option of replacing those 100 launchers on older subs by building still more of the newer Y-Class submarines.

U.S. sources estimate that it would take about eight Soviet Y-Class submarines to handle 100 missile launchers. Thus, if the Soviets choose to exercise the option of replacing their older subs with quieter, more modern subs, they will be able to build eight more under the terms of the present SALT agreement. That would boost the number of Soviet submarines to at least 49 and possibly 51 and it would boost the Soviet total of submarine-launched missiles to from 700 to 750.

The submarine comparison is further complicated by a provision in the new SALT agreement that would allow the Soviets and the U.S. to swap certain old land-based missile launchers in exchange for modern submarine-based missiles. Under that provision, the Soviets could retire 209 of their old SS-7 and SS-8 intercontinental ballistic missiles, and build enough submarines to carry 209 launchers. That would mean about 17 new Soviet submarines—should the Russians decide to exercise that option.

If the Soviets were to exercise all of those options, they could conceivably have a force of 66 to 68 modern Y-Class submarines, equipped 909 to 959 missile launchers. However, U.S. sources consider it unlikely that the Soviets would attempt all of that con-

struction within the span of the five-year offensive agreement.

On the American side, the U.S. would be allowed to retire 54 of its Titan missiles and build three new submarines with 54 launchers to replace them. However, the U.S. has no plans to do that.

#### THE DEFENSIVE PACKAGE

After extensive negotiations, the defensive arms limitation agreement will provide that each country can have two ABM installations: one protecting intercontinental ballistic missiles in the field and one protecting each capital, Moscow or Washington (known as the National Command Authority).

The U.S. had tried to win Soviet approval for a proposal under which the U.S. would be allowed two ABM sites protecting ICBMs in the field. (The U.S. now is deploying ABM installations at Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota and at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana.) Under the plan that the U.S. tried to get through, the Soviets would have been allowed just one ABM site—to protect Moscow.

The U.S. held that two-for-one ABM position from last August until the beginning of the latest round of negotiations at Helsinki. Then the U.S. offered the Soviets two sites (with the U.S. still having two sites.) The Soviets would also have a choice—both sites shielding ICBMs in the field or one ring protecting Moscow and the other guarding an ICBM site. But the Soviets still insisted on "equality" of sites for the two countries.

Under the present SALT agreement, each ABM site will be allowed 100 interceptor missiles—thus giving each country 200 ABM interceptors.

The ABM installations at the capitals will allow six radar complexes, called "marks," to be placed within a 90-mile radius of Moscow. Each radar "mark" is three kilometers in diameter. U.S. sources say that one warhead striking a radar "mark" can knock out all radar within that mark. Thus, they say, it is only practical that the other side would install no more than one large radar system in each "mark," although theoretically they could squeeze more than one into each radar "mark" if they wanted.

The U.S. sources also say that it would take 50 to 100 re-entry vehicles (offensive missiles) to guarantee that one would get through to knock out one "mark." Thus, they say, all six "marks" of radar protecting Moscow could be wiped out with between 300 and 600 U.S. offensive missiles.

The ABM ring protecting each country's ICBM system, in contrast, would be allowed 20 radar installations each. Two of those could be the large radar setups such as the U.S. now has at Grand Forks (the site the U.S. intends to retain as its one ICBM protector). The other 18 radars must be smaller of the sort that Moscow now uses to protect its capital.

The U.S. is insisting that the Soviet ABM system protecting the missiles in the field be located east of the Ural Mountains. Thus the Soviets' 20-radar ABM package will be protecting just about 15 per cent of the Soviet population, one source noted. The percentage would be much higher if the second ABM system could also be located in the more densely populated western portion of the Soviet Union.

In contrast, the U.S. ABM installation in the Grand Fork, North Dakota, area will be shielding well under 10 per cent of the U.S. population.

#### THE U.S. RATIONALE

To really understand the SALT agreement now being completed, U.S. sources feel that it is necessary to look at the package from two perspectives: (1) What the U.S. traded off to get the deal with the Soviets, and

(2) How the agreement would affect the strategic balance between the two countries.

On the first point, the U.S. has agreed to curb its Safeguard ABM program. Two American ABM installations are now being constructed in North Dakota and Montana, and two others have been cleared by Congress for advance preparation in Wyoming and Missouri. Now, just the Grand Forks, N.D., ABM installation would be completed to protect American ICBMs, and a new ABM system could be deployed around Washington, if the U.S. so chooses.

U.S. sources point out that many in Congress, had felt that the U.S. should be glad to win an ABM-only agreement with the Soviets. But in addition, there are now some offensive limitations.

For example, while the American ICBM program has been dormant at the level of 1,054 launchers—with no plans to build more—the Soviets have had an active, expanding ICBM program. The agreement would freeze the number of Soviet ICBMs. That would mean the Soviets cannot expand their large ICBM system beyond the 288 large SS-9 missile silos they have, plus the 25 new, even larger silos they have built for a new missile they are believed to be developing.

Also, despite long-standing Soviet opposition, the Russians have now agreed to clamp a ceiling on submarine-based missiles. That too is an area in which the U.S. is not presently expanding, but the Soviets are. The newest American submarine missile program now in early stages is the Underwater Long-Range Missile System, which is years away from deployment even if it manages to win approval from a leery Congress. The system cannot possibly be operational until 1978—which is, coincidentally, the year the offensive-limitation agreement of SALT runs out, as one source pointed out.

Concerning the second area of U.S. concern—the strategic balance—U.S. sources note that the U.S. can still develop the things that military planners want. The U.S. can continue to improve and deploy its sophisticated MIRV multiple-warhead system. The U.S. can continue to make qualitative improvements in its systems and can harden Minuteman silos to protect them against attack.

Also, there is no mention in the SALT agreement of bombers. That means that the U.S., which already has a sizable bomber edge, can continue to develop its new B-1 bomber. As of now, the U.S. has about 450 B-52 bombers; the Soviets have 195 large bombers (inferior to the B-52, according to U.S. sources) and of those, 50 are now used as tankers.

Of course, the Soviets can develop all of those things too. But the U.S. does have a sizable edge in such areas as MIRV, computers, missile accuracy and quiet-submarine technology. In MIRVs alone, the U.S. figures the Soviets are five years behind.

Thus, the U.S. sources maintain, while this country does not have a first-strike offensive capacity, it does retain its first-strike retaliatory capacity—the ability to strike back after a Soviet attack and still knock out 25 per cent of the Soviet population and 45 per cent of Soviet industry.

Like most contracts, the SALT agreement now being completed in Helsinki also contains an escape clause. Either side can withdraw from the agreement by giving just six months' notice, if it feels its supreme interest has been threatened.

#### NIXON EXPECTS SOME ACCORD

WASHINGTON.—On the eve of his departure for Moscow today, President Nixon said that correspondence in the last few days had convinced him that Party Chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev has a "positive attitude" toward the summit meeting.

The President apparently meant to convey a belief that the Soviet leader's interest in

accomplishment was serious, despite important differences over Vietnam and other areas.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin delivered the latest message from Brezhnev Thursday at Camp David, the President said last night, and it indicated that, while many issues are unresolved, important progress can be made to help the cause of peace.

Declaring that his own attitude also is positive, the President emphasized that the week-long meetings in Moscow would be aimed at substantive accomplishments rather than cosmetics. But he said many issues are "knotty" and remain to be settled.

He said that there would be discussion of Vietnam and "other areas of the world where the U.S. and the Soviet Union have sometimes conflicting interests."

[Vice President Agnew, emerging from a 40-minute meeting with Nixon earlier in the day, expressed belief that morale in Saigon—which he visited this week—is high. He said that the North Vietnamese might score some limited military successes during Nixon's visit to Moscow, but that he was confident they would be barred from any significant assaults. Agnew said his brief visit this week to South Vietnam had convinced him that Hanoi's offensive has been blunted and that "we are coming out of the woods."]

The President, speaking at a reception in the White House state dining room for members of the press who will accompany him, announced that he would speak in Moscow by radio and television to the Soviet people on Sunday, May 28. He said that both he and Brezhnev would make important speeches at a welcoming dinner in the Kremlin after his arrival on Monday.

There are three principal areas of possible agreement, the President said, though he emphasized that agreement was not a certainty and that some "bottlenecks" remained to be broken. Agreements are possible, he said, on a nuclear arms limitation, on a program to increase Soviet-American trade, and on cooperation in space. It has been known for some weeks that substantial progress has been made in all three areas, particularly on a strategic arms limitation treaty.

The President and Mrs. Nixon were to depart from Andrews Air Force Base shortly after 9 A.M. for an eight-hour flight to Salzburg, Austria. They will leave Salzburg Monday for a 3½-hour flight to Moscow.

In his talk to reporters, Nixon recalled that he had often expressed a "dim view" of summitry. He referred to the summits of his three predecessors at Camp David, Vienna and Glassboro, N.J., as "froth with very little substance." He said that while he did not want to overestimate the possibilities of this one, he wanted to emphasize that it had been in preparation for nearly 3½ years and that his interest was in "substance rather than cosmetics."

[From Human Events, May 27, 1972]

#### SALT PLAN THREATENS UNITED STATES

President Nixon, who vowed in 1968 to provide America with "clear-cut military superiority" over the Soviet Union, is in Moscow this week pleading with the Kremlin's leaders to sign an agreement that is likely to freeze the United States into a posture of nuclear inferiority. That's the informed word from specialists in the military field who have been privy to the disarmament discussions going on at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) and who are familiar with the agreements we are offering the Russians.

According to these sources, here's what the Nixon SALT package—all but agreed to by the Soviets—will accomplish: It will give the Soviets a permanent lead in the total number of offensive ballistic missiles—both land- and sea-based—and it will provide the USSR with an extraordinary opportunity to soar ahead of us in the number of deliverable warheads.

The agreement will be divided into two

parts: a permanent draft treaty requiring Senate passage, which covers only anti-ballistic missile systems (ABM); and an executive agreement to be initiated by Nixon and the Soviet leaders covering offensive missiles, land-based and sea-based, for a duration of five years.

The executive agreement reportedly consists of these specifics:

The United States, which now has 41 nuclear submarines, has agreed to freeze its submarine fleet at existing levels. Incredibly, however, the understanding permits the Soviet Union to construct at least 60 nuclear submarines (Yankee-class), equipped with at least 960 offensive missiles.

Under this agreement, the Soviets will be allowed to surpass the United States in both the number of nuclear subs and sea-based offensive missiles by approximately 50 per cent. Currently, sea-based missile deployment represents the only remaining U.S. lead over the Soviet Union in the entire missile field.

The Soviets have 25 operational subs already, with 17 more under construction. But the Nixon package generously permits the Soviets to build an additional 18 or more modern nuclear submarines, the only condition being that they would have to scrap some 200 older land-based offensive missiles, the SS-7s and SS-8s.

The executive agreement would also generously permit the Soviet Union to have close to a three-to-two advantage over us in land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. Assuming the Soviets choose to convert their older, land-based missiles into submarines, for instance, the Nixon plan would still allow the Soviets to have 1,400 land-based ICBMs, while the United States' land-based offensive missile force would be fixed at its present 1,054 level. If the Soviets by some whim choose not to cash in their SS-7s and 8s for subs, their lead in land-based offensive missiles would increase by approximately 200 more.

Furthermore, the United States is prohibited from replacing its Minuteman and Titan fleets with larger missiles, while the Soviet Union has no such restriction with respect to its already huge SS-9. The Soviets have recently been testing a far bigger successor to the SS-9.

Informed sources also point out that under the conditions of this compact, the Soviet Union would have the ability to catch up to the United States and eventually surpass it in the number of deliverable warheads.

The Soviets now have more missiles than we do, some of which, particularly the SS-9s, pack a far greater wallop than ours. But because we are ahead of them in warhead technology, our missiles can deliver approximately as many warheads as theirs can—2,500.

Since the proposed SALT agreement fundamentally freezes the existing number of offensive missiles on both sides, the Soviets, assuming they can match our current warhead technology, which most experts do assume, will be able to achieve the capacity to rain at least five times as many warheads upon the United States as we will be able to unleash upon the Soviet Union.

Nor does this exhaust the tremendous concessions we are about to make to the Soviets at the summit. Though the Pentagon has insisted all along that we must erect several ABM sites to protect our land-based missiles from the threat of those massive Soviet SS-9 missiles, the draft treaty—which would be permanent—would force us to dismantle two out of three Safeguard sites already authorized by Congress. The Soviets, however, are not required to eliminate a single SS-9, which leads one to wonder why we ever maintained they were a threat in the first place.

Aside from requiring no on-site inspection nor restricting the production of bombers, the treaty also significantly fails to even touch upon the Soviet Intermediate Range

Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs) now menacing the whole of Western Europe.

Indeed, many experts believe that the proposed package—as it has been outlined to lawmakers and government personnel in Washington last week—is an outright gift to the Soviet Union, bestowing upon this Communist colossus nuclear superiority for years and years to come. In one stroke the United States would permanently remove the nuclear umbrella of protection it has extended to our allies and bring our own survival into grave question as well.

In a little-noticed speech delivered in October 1969, the late Secretary of State Dean Acheson suggested that SALT could actually turn into a "Munich."

"One can easily see," he emphasized, "the advantage to the Soviet Union and the lethal danger to the United States in an agreement that would bind the open and public American society to nuclear parity with the Soviet Union without opening the closed and secret Soviet society to far more inspection and oversight than it has ever been willing to grant in 20 years of discussion of the subject."

The chances for real success in the discussions, Acheson stated, "must be almost infinitesimal, yet the lure of them to negotiators and the danger of falling into their own bear trap is substantial. Until Communist society becomes more civilized and reliable, the risks of improvident agreement, like those of continuous Russian roulette, are uninsurable, and perhaps greater than those created by no agreement at all."

The risks seem even greater, Acheson maintained, when we add another consideration: "Currently the Soviet Union greatly surpasses Western Europe in intermediate-range ballistic missiles and conventional forces. The threat that this superior power might impose Soviet demands on Western Europe, as it has on Eastern Europe, has been offset by the provisions of the North Atlantic Treaty and the presence in Europe of substantial United States conventional forces as a practical guarantee of U.S. strategic nuclear support."

"If, however, Soviet and American intercontinental nuclear power were neutralized by agreement to maintain parity, leaving Soviet intermediate-range and conventional power unchallengeable, the balance of power in Europe would be so openly and notoriously upset that the imbalance might be as great and could be as decisive as it was after Munich. Not that war would be inevitable, but Soviet domination would be if American intervention should be foreclosed."

In Acheson's view, a nuclear Munich would have been struck if we even opted for parity with the Soviets. But in Washington last week, military experts were suggesting that we were offering the Soviets a disarmament treaty far more disadvantageous to the United States than anything Acheson ever dreamed of.

[From the New York Times, May 24, 1972]

#### ACCORD EXPECTED TO OFFSET MISSILE TOTALS AND POWER

(By Bernard Gwertzman)

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The United States and the Soviet Union have all but concluded agreements on limiting some strategic nuclear arms that would give the Russians a possible numerical edge in the number of land-based and sea-based missiles, Congressional and Administration officials said today.

But a senior Administration official said that the potential Soviet lead in individual missiles would be more than offset by American superiority in multiple-warhead technology, and that this would allow the United States to maintain a substantial advantage in the number of warheads targeted on the Soviet Union.

Details of the arms-limitation package that is being completed in Helsinki, Finland,

for expected signing in Moscow on Friday, were made known to newsmen this morning by Representative John M. Ashbrook of Ohio, President Nixon's conservative challenger for the Republican Presidential nomination.

The Congressman, who opposes Mr. Nixon's conciliatory moves toward the Russians, said that the proposed accord would "doom the United States to nuclear inferiority."

Administration officials, when informed of Mr. Ashbrook's remarks, did not deny their accuracy. But the officials sharply rebutted his interpretation of the proposed accord, whose full details have not been made public by the Administration.

A senior Administration official said that "what is frequently forgotten" is that the United States, through its ability to mount multiple warheads on individual missile launchers, will have a sizable advantage in the number of actual projectiles that could be launched.

#### BIG LEAD IN WARHEADS

He said that by the end of 1972 the United States would have 5,700 warheads as against the Soviet Union's 2,500. These multiple warheads are known as multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles, or MIRV's, and these, the official noted, the Russians have not yet been able to develop.

Mr. Ashbrook and Administration officials both said that the accord would consist of two parts.

The first, in the form of a treaty, requiring Senate approval, would limit the deployment of antiballistic or defensive missiles to two sites and 200 launchers in each country. One site would defend the capital, and the other would defend an offensive missile pad somewhere in the country.

The second part of the projected accord, taking the form of a five-year "executive agreement," would allow the Soviet Union and United States to retain their current levels of land-based missiles; at present the Soviet Union has a sizable numerical advantage, 1,618 to 1,054.

The United States currently has a substantial lead in submarine launched missiles. It has 41 submarines equipped with 656 missile launchers. They have longer range and are more difficult to detect than the 25 Soviet submarines of the Y class in operation and the 17 or so under construction, which combined have a total of about 650 missile launchers.

The "executive agreement" would allow the Russians to complete the submarines now being built. But would also allow them further options that could give them a numerical lead over the Americans.

Mr. Ashbrook, who said he had learned of the contents of the prospective accord last Friday from "a highly placed and respected source" and had since confirmed his information with "exceptionally well-informed" legislators, seemed most disturbed by the options to be included in the "executive agreement."

To get the Russians to agree to a submarine freeze at a time when the Americans have a substantial lead in the field, the United States has apparently accepted a rather complicated set of options.

The Soviet Union has 31 older submarines of the G and H classes that fire three or four missiles apiece. Under the "executive agreement," the Russians could replace the approximately 100 missile launchers aboard those vessels by building additional submarines of the Y class. This would allow the Russians to build seven or eight more submarines and increase the number of sea-launched missiles covered by the accord to about 750.

#### POSSIBLE FUTURE STRENGTH

In addition, the arms limitation accord would allow the two sides to "cash in" certain obsolete land-based missiles for additional submarine-launched ones. The Soviet

Union could retire some 200 of its oldest SS-7 and SS-8 land-based missiles and build 16 or 17 new submarines.

Thus, if the Russians took advantage of all options, it could have about 65 modern submarines and about 950 submarine-launched missiles. The United States could "cash in" some 54 Titan missiles and build three new submarines—something not currently planned, given it a total of 44 submarines and 700 missile launchers.

Administration officials say they doubt that the Russians would take advantage of every option open to them or could even carry out such an expanded building program in the five-year period.

The senior Administration official, who asked not to be identified, said that the projected strategic-arms agreement would have the effect of slowing down and in some cases halting the Soviet missile-building program while not putting any ceiling on the number of multiple warheads, in which the United States excels.

Representative Ashbrook noted in his news conference that the proposed agreement did not cover bomber aircraft or the multiple-headed warheads, but he said that if the Soviet Union gained the technology to build MIRV's it could take an overall lead in "deliverable warheads" of "not less than 5 to 1" by the time the "executive agreement" would expire in 1977.

But the senior Administration official said that the United States would continue to have an advantage in this technology for the foreseeable future, and at least until the agreement ended.

Presumably, the two sides would seek in the next stage of the talks on limiting strategic arms to reach accords on the MIRV's and to reduce the arsenals of both countries.

#### FURTHER ASHBROOK CRITICISM

Mr. Ashbrook criticized the proposed defensive-missile treaty, which would limit protection to the capitals and to one offensive-missile site in each country. At present, the Russians have a ring of anti-ballistic missiles around Moscow, while the United States has started construction of such missiles at Grand Forks Air Force Base in North Dakota.

Under the terms of this treaty, Mr. Ashbrook said, the United States would be obliged to stop work on another antiballistic missile site at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana. He said that "in view of offensive-missile technology, this is no protection at all."

The Nixon Administration has never asserted that the limited antiballistic missiles would provide much protection. Some Congressional opponents of deploying them have said that they were a waste of money. And some Administration officials believe that there may be trouble persuading Congress to appropriate funds for an antiballistic missile system around Washington.

Mr. Ashbrook also criticized the proposed agreement for not calling for any on-site inspection. The Administration, in the face of long-standing Soviet refusal to agree to any on-site inspection, has asserted that it could adequately detect any possible violations of the proposed accords through satellite and electronic means. The treaty and the "executive agreement" would have escape clauses in case of Soviet violation.

[From the Washington Post, May 24, 1972]

#### ASHBROOK WARNS OF PERIL IN ARMS PACT WITH RUSSIA

Rep. John M. Ashbrook, President Nixon's Republican primary challenger, said yesterday the arms limitation agreement Mr. Nixon may sign with Russia would doom the United States to a decade of military inferiority.

The Ohio congressman, who said he had learned the basic terms of the treaty "from

highly placed people," urged Mr. Nixon to repudiate it at the Moscow summit meeting.

"It's better to have the summit flop than to risk the future security of the nation," he said at a news conference.

Ashbrook said the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) treaty, as he understands it, would require the United States to scrap two of the three antiballistic missile sites it is building, limit the United States to 1,056 land-based missiles while permitting the Soviet Union to keep 1,600 and permit Russia to overtake and surpass the United States in advanced missile-firing submarines, a field in which the United States is now reported well ahead.

No on-site inspection would be permitted to see if the treaty is being violated, he said. "But this is one treaty which it is actually in their interests to keep," he said.

Ashbrook said he was not violating any security regulations in disclosing the terms of the treaty as they have been made available to him. Other reports about it have appeared in some newspapers, he said, the White House has held a briefing on it for selected congressional leaders, and it is being widely discussed in the Capitol cloakrooms.

"It's been leaked in many ways, not just me," he said.

Ashbrook said he hoped by making the details public before any agreement is signed in Moscow he can stir up enough opposition in the United States to block it. He said he was particularly interested to see what the reaction of conservative Republicans like Sens. Barry Goldwater, Strom Thurmond and John Tower would be.

Ashbrook's campaign against Mr. Nixon has had a hard time getting off the ground, largely because of the failure of such respected conservative leaders to support him.

"I'll be very disappointed if they don't speak out," Ashbrook said. "We will find out whether they think an issue of this magnitude transcends party loyalty."

#### CONGRESSMAN CRANE SPONSORS LEGISLATION TO STIFFEN PENALTIES FOR DRUG PUSHING, CRIMES WITH GUNS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing bills which will provide mandatory life imprisonment sentences for all persons convicted for the second time of illegally distributing narcotic and other hard drugs or for committing a felony with firearms.

These two bills would increase the penalty for a first offense to a minimum of 2 years imprisonment and a maximum of 25 years. Currently, the United States Code provides for a 1-to-10 year sentence for the first felony committed with a firearm and a 2-to-25 year term for the second offense. Illegal distribution of narcotic and other dangerous drugs currently calls for imprisonment of up to 15 years or a fine of up to \$25,000 for the first offense and up to 30 years or \$50,000 for the second offense.

There has been a considerable amount of debate on both of these issues, yet few of the proposals in either area are directed specifically at the criminal. Obviously, the way to prevent violation is to make the penalty sufficiently strong so as to discourage potential offenders.

Earlier this year, I cosponsored a bill (H.R. 13458) with my distinguished colleague from New Mexico (Mr. RUNNELS)

which would make the use of firearms to commit felonies a Federal crime if State laws are violated.

I do not believe we are going to reduce the number of crimes committed with guns by merely requiring registration or licensing. The criminal who wants to use a gun can find one, whether it is registered or not. But a severe prison sentence, and a life imprisonment for a second offense, would give law enforcement agencies the tools they need to get criminals off the streets while at the same time, discourage the illegal use of firearms.

The quickest solution to the growing drug problem is to eliminate the pushers and the best way to achieve that is to lock them up and provide stiff enough penalties to discourage other offenders.

The penalties under both of these bills would prohibit suspension or probation of the term.

In conclusion, I would welcome the comments of my colleagues on these bills which I believe represent a clear and straight-forward approach to dealing with these serious problems.

Mr. Speaker, I include the text of these bills in the RECORD at this time:

H.R. 15150

A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to increase the penalties for persons convicted of illegally distributing narcotic and other dangerous drugs

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 405 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 845) is amended to read as follows:

**"ILLEGAL DISTRIBUTIONS"**

"SEC. 405. (a) (1) Any person at least eighteen years of age who violates section 401 (a) (1) by distributing a controlled substance in schedule III, IV, or V or marihuana, mescaline, or peyote to a person under twenty-one years of age is (except as provided in paragraph (2)) punishable by (A) a term of imprisonment, or a fine, or both, up to twice that authorized by section 401(b), and (B) at least twice any special parole term authorized by section 401(b), for a first offense involving the same controlled substance and schedule.

"(2) Any person at least eighteen years of age who violates section 401(a) (1) by distributing a controlled substance in schedule III, IV, or V or marihuana, mescaline, or peyote to a person under twenty-one years of age after a prior conviction or convictions under this subsection (or under section 303(b) (2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act as in effect prior to the effective date of section 701(b) of this Act) have become final, is punishable by (A) a term of imprisonment, or a fine, or both, up to three times that authorized by section 401(b), and (B) at least three times any special parole term authorized by section 401(b), for a second or subsequent offense involving the same controlled substance and schedule.

"(b) Any person at least eighteen years of age who violates section 401(a) (1) by distributing to any other person a controlled substance in schedule I or II (other than marihuana, mescaline, or peyote) shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not less than two years or more than twenty-five years and to a special parole term of at least three times the special parole term authorized by section 401(b) (1) (A) for a first offense; except that if a person commits such a violation after a prior conviction for such a violation, such person shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life. In the case of any sentence imposed under this subsection, imposition or execution of such sentence shall not be suspended, probation shall not be granted, and section 4202 of title 18, United

States Code, and the Act of July 15, 1932 (D. C. Code, secs. 24-203—24-209), shall not apply."

(b) The item relating to section 405 in the table of contents of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 405. Illegal distributions."

H.R. 15151

A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to increase the penalties for persons convicted of committing a felony with or while unlawfully carrying a firearm

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 924(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence by striking out "for not less than one year nor more than ten years" and inserting in lieu thereof "of not less than two years or more than twenty-five years"; and

(2) in the second sentence (A) by striking out "to a term of imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty-five years and, notwithstanding" and inserting in lieu thereof "to imprisonment for life. Notwithstanding", and (B) by striking out "the sentence in the case of a second or subsequent conviction of such person" and inserting in lieu thereof "the sentence imposed on any person under this subsection".

### COST OF LIVING COUNCIL

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. ANDERSON) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, at a press conference in Chicago yesterday, my former colleague from Illinois and current Director of the Cost of Living Council, Don Rumsfeld, called on the Senate to "exercise restraint" in its current deliberation on the minimum wage bill. He warned, as did I during the debate on the House side, that a precipitous 25-percent increase in the minimum wage could place the entire stabilization and recovery program in jeopardy. I was gratified that a majority of my colleagues in the House saw the wisdom and the reasonableness of a more restrained approach to raising the minimum wage than that contained in the bill reported by the Education and Labor Committee and hope that the Senate will see fit to adopt a similar measure. At this point in the RECORD I would like to include the full text of Mr. Rumsfeld's statement:

DONALD RUMSFELD, DIRECTOR OF THE COST OF LIVING COUNCIL, AT PRESS CONFERENCE, NORMANDY ROOM, CONRAD-HILTON HOTEL, CHICAGO, ILL.

Donald Rumsfeld, Director of the Cost of Living Council, today called on the Congress to "exercise restraint" in adopting new minimum wage legislation.

All who are serious about wanting to reduce inflation and achieve true peacetime prosperity, must carefully assess the potential impact on unemployment and inflation of the minimum wage legislation now pending in the U.S. Senate.

Any proposal which fails to take into account the upward pressure on prices, generated by an abruptly higher minimum wage, poses a threat to the national effort to stabilize costs and prices.

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee is expected to approve Senate Bill 1861 tomorrow. That measure, which probably will be voted on by the entire Senate next month provides for a 25% increase in

the minimum wage within 60 days of passage. The bill would add \$2.8 billion in direct costs to the Nation's wage bill in the first year. Additional increases would be required in subsequent years.

While the direct impact on the total wage bill and on prices of so large an increase in the minimum wage is great, its indirect effects will likely be even more substantial. Adjustment of the Pay Board standards might be necessary to maintain customary wage differentials for workers with higher skill levels, which would result in a significant escalation in labor costs. Those most in need of jobs for the income and work experience they provide will find it more difficult to compete for jobs when employers are prohibited from hiring them at wage levels commensurate with their skills.

Such a large and abrupt change in the minimum wage will lead to additional wage increases for some, which will be paid for by the low income wage earner in the form of lost employment opportunities, and by the American consumer in the form of higher prices.

The House-passed version of the bill, H.R. 7130, is far more reasonable in its provisions than the Senate version. Although it provides for a 12% increase in the minimum wage, it will not have as severe an impact on employment opportunities or inflation as the measure now pending in the Senate. The House version wisely makes provision for young men and women seeking full- or part-time employment by allowing a teenage differential. This provision avoids the unintended result of providing an incentive for firms to reduce their total number of workers and will encourage additional jobs for groups experiencing disproportionately high unemployment.

Congressional Amendments to the Economic Stabilization Act in December 1971 involving the exclusion of certain fringe benefits from control and the mandated retroactive wage payments, have resulted in a loosening of the Pay Board rules and the passing along of substantial increased costs to consumers across the country. Continued Congressionally mandated loosening of the Economic Stabilization Program's regulations could reduce the ability of the country to achieve the stated anti-inflation goals.

At a time when the Nation is embarked on an effort to reduce inflation, reduce unemployment, and expand job opportunities, the Senate should weigh carefully any proposal which requires large increases in wages and costs.

### IN OPPOSITION TO ATLANTIC UNION RESOLUTION

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

Mr. SANDMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today publicly withdrawing permission for use of my name as a cosponsor of the Atlantic Union resolution (H. Con. Res. 183).

Now that I have had an opportunity to carefully study all of the testimony given at the recent hearings on this proposal, I understand that Congress is being asked to sanction a delegation of 18 Americans to explore the possibility with other delegations of our North Atlantic Treaty allies of agreement on the following:

First, a declaration that the goal of their peoples is to transform their present alliance into a federal union;

Second, a timetable for the transition to this goal;

Third, creation of democratic institutions to expedite the necessary stages and

achieve the objective in time to save us from another war or depression.

The convention's recommendations would then be submitted to the Congress for action by constitutional procedure.

#### PRINCIPAL OBJECTIONS

First and foremost, I will not be part of any effort that if pursued could lead to any loss of national sovereignty for the United States. There is a large segment of our people who believe Atlantic Union would do exactly that.

While I am a strong advocate that the United States promote international cooperation, particularly in such areas of common concern as defense and trade, I insist that such cooperation must not result in our losing control over our own destiny as a Nation. It appears that is where the Atlantic Union plan would head us.

Second, I challenge the premise which, though not admitted, is that government gets more efficient and effective as it gets further and further away from the people. I think the reverse is generally true.

In fact, I subscribe to President Nixon's call for us to join an exciting "New American Revolution": a peaceful revolution in which power is returned to the people.

Third, we have gone this route before. Ten years ago, after a similar resolution was enacted and signed into law by President Eisenhower, Congress appropriated \$377,000 for travel and meeting expenses for 20 private citizens to go to Paris to meet with private citizens representing other NATO countries.

What resulted from that 12-day Convention in January 1962, was known as the "Declaration of Paris", a 10-page statement of subtleties, including a call for creation, within 2 years, of a "true Atlantic Community, suitably organized to meet the political, military, and economic challenge of this era."

Whatever that meant. Congress took no action, of course. Nor did the national legislative bodies of any of the other countries.

#### OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Some of my colleagues and more zealous constituents have read a great deal more into this Atlantic Union proposal than is actually there. Yet, they are justified, as I think I am, in urging extreme caution and care when it comes to considering further international entanglements.

I therefore withdraw my name fully from the resolution, urge the Committee on Foreign Affairs not to report it, and urge that if the Atlantic Union question does reach the floor of the House for a vote, it be rejected.

#### THE 24TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF ISRAEL

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, last month, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee celebrated the 24th anniversary of the founding of Israel during the committee's 13th annual policy conference in Washington. The committee has been extremely active over the

years in promoting a good relationship between the United States and Israel. Two people who have been particularly instrumental in the group's activities are Si Kenen and Esther Chesney, who is retiring after 15 years of devoted service. Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein of Rochester, N.Y., is honorary chairman of AIPAC and one of its most dedicated leaders.

On the evening of April 19, the AIPAC held a public meeting which was addressed by Rabbi Bernstein; Lt. Gen. Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli Ambassador to the United States; Mrs. Rita Hauser, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Human Rights Commission; and Dr. Hans J. Morgenthau, professor emeritus at the University of Chicago. Their remarks were focused on the position of the Israeli State, poised between two major powers, the United States and Russia. The happy occasion of the 24th anniversary of the founding of Israel prompted several thoughtful appraisals of Israel's will and ability to survive. I am introducing into the RECORD the text of their remarks so that my colleagues will have the opportunity to benefit from their knowledgeable opinions. The texts follow:

#### REMARKS OF RABBI PHILIP S. BERNSTEIN

We meet on the 19th of April, 1972 in the city of Washington. An extraordinary concatenation of anniversaries makes this a singularly significant event.

"Dawn was just breaking on the morning of April 19, 1775, when Major Pitcairn drew up a company of British regulars on the village green of Lexington in front of the Meeting House. Facing them across the green was a body of Massachusetts Minutemen, hurriedly assembled through the warning ride of Paul Revere the night before. Shots were fired. We do not know who fired the first shot. But we do know that it was a shot heard around the world. The War of the Revolution had begun."

John Adams wisely said that before the first shot was fired the Revolution had already occurred in the minds of men. Whence came their revolutionary ideas? Chiefly from the Old Testament. The Torah portion for this very sabbath deals with laws of justice which are at the heart of the American way of life. It deals with what the founders called "unalienable" rights, rights to dignity, to freedom, to justice, to inviolability, culminating in those wonderful words to be found in this sabbath's portion,

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

There is then a profound inner spiritual kinship that has made America so precious to Jews and made this country so good to the Jews and more recently in helping to bring Israel into being and helping Israel to survive.

It was on the 19th of April, 1943 that the Warsaw Ghetto Revolt began. The Germans under S.S. Major General Jurgen Stroop had set out to destroy every Jew in the ghetto and they nearly did. By the time they had finished, some forty thousand Jews had been killed, seven thousand by shooting, twenty thousand by deportation to Treblinka, "and the rest simply buried under the debris and burned to cinders."

But these Jews left a glorious heritage in the struggle for human dignity under freedom. With minimal weapons, almost fighting with bare hands, they resisted the ruthless oppressor.

The leaders of the revolt were two young people under 20. There was Mordecai Anilewitz who was killed and whose memory is kept alive in the Kibbutz Kfar Mordecai near the Gaza strip.

After leading the glorious but hopeless fight, Zivia Lubotkin escaped through the

sewers of Warsaw and ultimately got to Israel. She said "whoever singles out that bitter, that sublime day, April 19th, 1943, the eve of Passover 5703, and says 'at last those surviving Jews rose up,' in that last moment they did not shame Jewish history and the generation they were born in \* \* \* that man denies historic truth." The Jewish rising in the ghettos was not a sudden spontaneous act. The revolt had been prepared over the years clandestinely behind shuttered windows and closed doors. Had it not been for the Jewish Resistance Movement which from the day of the outbreak of war had sustained the morale of the younger generation and preserved their Jewish and human dignity, the rising would never have started.

Only the proud and the free who have not bowed their head even under conditions of servitude, imprisoned behind barbed wires and walls, they and only they are capable of revolt when the time is right."

What Zivia Lubotkin was saying is that we must be organized and ready to fight for freedom. It is never handed to us. It must come through our own blood, sweat and tears.

And now we come to April 19th, 1972, the 5th of Iyar, according to the vagaries of the Jewish calendar falling on this date. On this date, the 5th of Iyar, 5708, falling on the 14th of May, 1948, the State of Israel came into existence. It, too, did not come full grown from the brow of some great leader or the brows of groups of leaders. There were centuries, millennia, of preparation. It was as if the Jews had been waiting in the wings for their cue to enter the stage of history. A people had risen from the ashes of the holocaust. A great new democracy, dedicated to freedom and justice and peace had come into being. No longer would the fate of Jews be determined by others. No longer could Jews be slaughtered with impunity.

To its neighbors Israel now said in the words of its Declaration of Independence, "We extend our hand in peace and neighborliness to all the neighboring states and their peoples and invite them to cooperate with the independent Jewish nation for the common good of all."

All this leads to the promise and the hope and the faith enunciated by the prophet Amos in the Haftorah portion for this Saturday morning.

Amos, Chapter 9, verses 13 through 15:

Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, That the plowman shall overtake the reaper, And the treader of grapes him that soweth seed;

And the mountains shall drop sweet wine, And all the hills shall melt.

And I will turn the captivity of My people Israel,

And they shall build the waste cities, and inhabit them;

And they shall plant vineyards, and drink the wine thereof;

They shall also make gardens, and eat the fruit of them.

And I will plant them upon their land, And they shall no more be plucked up Out of their land which I have given them, Saith the Lord thy God.

I cannot recall when I first became aware of Si Kenen, but I do recall with vividness and gratitude when we first began to work together in 1946. I had been recommended by the major Jewish organizations and invited by the White House to serve as Advisor on Jewish Affairs to the U.S. Military Commanders in Europe in their dealings with the displaced persons problem. Since the invitation was unanimous and the need so urgent, I agreed to do it but only on the condition that I communicate with one responsible person in the American Jewish community and one established organization. Otherwise my task would have been impossible. Somewhat to my surprise, and of course to my delight, this was accepted and the American Jewish Conference was

designated as the organization and Si Kenen as the person with whom I would deal. Thus developed a friendship and a working relationship that have grown and deepened through the years.

In all my relationships with him I have found Si competent, highly intelligent, honorable, devoted and dedicated.

For a few years after I returned from Germany in the early fall of 1947, I saw a little less of Si as he became director of information with the Jewish Agency and the Israel Delegation to the United Nations. In this period he was in the front line in the great diplomatic struggle which culminated finally in the establishment of the Jewish state.

When Louis Lipsky retired from the chairmanship of the American Zionist Public Affairs Committee in 1954, there was only one requirement for his successor, namely that he also come from Rochester. So from 1954, for almost 15 years, I served as chairman of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and worked in the closest contact with Si. If any one dare say that Isaiah L. Kenen is the best paid lobbyist in Washington, I will hurl the lying canard back into his teeth. He is the best underpaid lobbyist in Washington. No one would work as hard as he does, as competently as he does, as sacrificially as he does for money and believe me Si doesn't get the money to justify it. His is truly a labor of love.

But it is also a labor of the intellect, of skill and, very importantly, of integrity. Everyone in Washington knows that Si Kenen is devoted to the survival and the strengthening of Israel through the deepening of U.S.-Israel relationships, but they also know that he's honorable that he is truthful, that he is scrupulous and that he can be trusted.

More formal recognition to I. L. Kenen's contribution will be made at the dinner tomorrow night. Tonight I wanted you and Si to know how I feel about him, how much we love and respect him and that we will not consider his retirement until he is good and ready.

It has been said that a good administrator is one who has a worried look on the face—of his assistant. Those of us who know the workings of the Washington office are aware that Si Kenen is just the front man for Esther Chesney. At her own insistence, she is retiring now, after 15 years of dedicated and devoted service. As Si himself has written me about her "Esther has been the mainstay; never stinting time or effort in always striving for perfectionism, whether it was in the publication of the Near East Report or in the presentation of memoranda, position papers to the members of the Senate and House, etc. Throughout this period she has been the key person who is largely responsible for reaching out to the Hill and to the committees in the effort to gain widespread support for resolutions and round-robins and she has helped to win the remarkable demonstrations on the Hill in recent years."

So tonight with regret and also with gratitude and affection we take cognizance of Esther Chesney's retirement. We thank her and we wish her well.

#### REMARKS OF AMBASSADOR RABIN

If I were to take a snapshot of Israel's situation today, the first focus would be on the fact that Israel is still along the cease-fire lines which resulted from the Six-Day War. These lines are the best positions that one can draw on the map of the Middle East for the defense of Israel.

Second, we are along the cease-fire lines without the need to fight to maintain them. There has been no real fighting for the past year-and-a-half, at least not on the main sector along the Suez Canal. Here and there we have had some clashes along the Lebanese border, but these are relatively of minor importance—a minor threat to the overall security situation in Israel.

The point that I would like to emphasize

relates to the balance of power between ourselves and the Arab countries. A slight change has occurred in Israel's favor. If I were to compare the situation on the eve of the cease-fire on August 7, 1970, with that of today, I would say that even though the Egyptians and the Russians violated the cease-fire standstill, the overall military situation today is better than it was on that date. We have done better than they, and if there is no resumption of hostilities, if there is diminished talk about a "year of decision," if there is no setting of another firm deadline for a resumption of hostilities, it is mainly because of the realization by the Egyptians and the Russians that the Egyptians are not capable of resuming hostilities, nor could they achieve anything significant if they tried.

A further point is the unprecedented disunity in the Arab world. On August 7, 1970, on the eastern front of Israel there was an Eastern Command which was to coordinate the military activities of Jordan, Iraq and Syria. This Eastern Command has dissolved and there is no real danger of its re-establishment. At that time, there were over 20,000 Iraqi soldiers with over 200 tanks on Jordanian soil near the Jordan-Israel cease-fire lines. They are back in Iraq and the chance that they will be allowed to re-enter Jordan seems remote.

The Palestinian militant terrorist organizations were then at the peak of their political and military influence. One need but recall the hijackings in June and July of 1970. The organizations have since been eliminated in Jordan; they are in poor shape in Lebanon and they are generally at the lowest ebb of their political and military influence.

The extremists in the Arab world have suffered setbacks everywhere. In Egypt, Ali Sabry and Fawzi, the Minister of Defense—they call the post Minister of War—are in jail. The Communist extremists in the Sudan were hanged. Syria and Iraq, which were never considered to be very rational governments even in Arab terms, now have somewhat more responsible regimes. There is less extremism in the Arab world.

The fifth point: Relations between the United States and Israel have reached a stage of basic understanding on certain crucial issues.

The sixth point concerns the United Nations: Its political influence in the Middle East has been reduced. Unfortunately, the U.N. has become a forum in which Israel can never win. The best we can expect is not to lose too much.

The seventh point—of great historical significance—is the opening of the gates of the Soviet Union to Jewish emigrants in relatively large numbers to Israel.

And the last point is the response of the Jewish communities all over the world in sharing with Israel the burden of the absorption of the new immigration. Last year this response reached the greatest heights in terms of financial support, greater than that of the year of the Six-Day War, in 1967.

I will not deny, of course, that the present situation is subject to change. We should not take it for granted that the situation will last forever.

Allow me to be more specific and talk about relations between Israel and the United States. In conducting its foreign policy, a country has to define clearly what it seeks to achieve in its relations with other states in terms of practical objectives.

We must first define, therefore, what Israel is striving to achieve in its relations with the United States. There are four basic objectives. The first is to ensure that the United States will permit Israel to purchase all the arms it requires to defend itself by itself.

The second objective is to make sure that the United States will make available to Israel the financing necessary to purchase the arms on bearable credit terms.

The third objective is somewhat more complicated. This is because the Middle East con-

flict has not been limited to a local dispute. A major power, the Soviet Union, is involved. Therefore, we need a certain American posture that will influence conditions in such a way as to prevent too much freedom of military action by the Soviet Union against Israel.

The fourth objective is the reestablishment of a U.S. position that, first, will not undermine Israel's freedom of political maneuverability to achieve the best bargain it can win in the diplomatic negotiations when and wherever they take place, and second, brings the U.S. position as close as possible to that of Israel on both the procedure and the outcome of the negotiations.

These are Israel's objectives. The only way to measure our relations, therefore, is to state in practical terms where we stand, what we have achieved and what we have not achieved in our relations with the United States.

On the first point, we have obtained the arms—in quantities, in quality and in timing—which have put Israel in a position to withstand any attempt by our neighbors to attack us. More than this: We have the capability, to a certain extent, to deter any resumption of hostilities, or at least to make the other side think twice.

But the problem is not simply one of Arab forces. At the present time, Israel's military strength has to be weighed, not vis-a-vis the total might of the Arab countries which are supported with unlimited quantities of arms, technicians and instructors from the Soviet Union. We face a major power's direct military involvement. The Soviet Union is on Egypt's soil, and if there is a resumption of hostilities—I hope it will not happen—we may find ourselves engaged against limited Russian forces stationed in Egypt, committed to military operations in certain roles in Egyptian skies. This is our problem.

I can say that all Israel's arms requests have been granted and not just for a few months. I cannot give exact details but they go far beyond 1972. This does not mean that we will not have to submit additional requests.

The second issue is that of financial support. I believe that in the last 24 years, Israel has received from the U.S. Government in credits guaranteed by the U.S. Government \$2.4 billion, out of which we obtained over \$1½ billion from June 1969 to June 1972.

If I add what is now submitted by the Administration to Congress for the next fiscal year, then in the last four years we will have received close to \$1.6 billion. This is an indication of the extent of the readiness in recent years on the part of the President, the Administration, the Congress and the American people to understand and to act upon the need for substantial support.

I would not like to leave the impression that Israel's financial problems have been solved. Israel carries the heaviest burden of defense in the world. Israel is the most heavily taxed country in the world and we will have to continue to live in these circumstances for a long period to come.

I believe we will achieve more next year because the understanding of our needs is growing.

The third objective is the most delicate one—the question of effective American deterrents. Israel would prefer to see the major powers disengage from their military involvement in the local conflict of the Middle East. No country more than Israel would like to see an agreement between the two major powers concluding that they would not be dragged into the local conflict, whatever the circumstances. But unfortunately, it was in our part of Asia that the Russians took the first step, in March 1970, to engage their own forces in our local dispute. Ever since, we have lived with a situation in which a major power is engaged with its own forces on one side of the conflict.

Israel can defend itself, by itself, against the total strength of the Arab world for any foreseeable period—for five, for twenty, for

fifty years so long as we are not deprived of the equipment necessary for our defense. If there is a threat to Israel's existence, it comes from the danger of the Soviet Union's participation with its own forces in the conflict against us.

We in Israel live with the memory of a simple historic truth: on the two occasions when an independent Jewish state was destroyed in our part of the world—I refer to the First Commonwealth and the Second Commonwealth—it was destroyed by a major power of the time. None of our neighbors in the past—the Philistines, the Moabites, the Midianites, the Aramites—succeeded in mustering the strength necessary to destroy the Jewish state.

I do not want to draw a simplistic analogy from the past. But the fact is that Israel cannot be destroyed unless a major power were to intervene.

I do not know if the Soviet Union has moral qualms on the matter, but we prefer that in addition to any moral hesitation there would also be certain hard facts which would make Russia think twice, and more, before even contemplating such an eventuality.

The first factor, of course, is Soviet knowledge of Israel's readiness to defend itself even against a major power if need be. The second factor is that we are already here in the Middle East while they have to transport themselves to our area.

But the third and crucial factor in this cruel world that will make the Russians think very carefully indeed is a balance of power that will put limitations on the freedom of the Soviet Union to use its military force against us. And the only country and the only power that can maintain the equilibrium in the balance of power of the major powers is the United States.

And therefore, as an Israeli (and I believe the sentiments I express are shared by free democratic countries in the world) I don't want to see this balance of power shifted against the United States. We don't want to see the instrument of deterrence in the Middle East—the Sixth Fleet—eliminated or weakened.

Israel does not ask for U.S. involvement. All that we ask for is the posture that the Russians would regard as effective and credible—that there are limits to the use of military force against free democratic states which seek to live in peace and which are ready to defend themselves.

In my view, such a credible deterrent now exists. As a result of it and in combination with Israel's military capability, the cease-fire is being maintained. As long as this situation will be preserved, there is hope that the cease-fire will last.

The fourth objective to which I referred in our relations with the United States concerns the general political effort and the substance of the peace. We want the United States to act so as to ensure that the present Israeli positions along the cease-fire will not be changed except in a context of a peace that will be negotiated between the Arab countries and Israel and concluded in direct peace agreements between the parties. So long as this is not achieved, Israel hopes that the United States will not support any change in the status quo. By this I mean that the United States will help Israel maintain the posture and the capability not to be pushed by force from the cease-fire lines. This is essential to any effort to achieve a negotiated political settlement that can be called peace. I believe that on this there is an agreement in principle between our two governments.

We want the United States to agree that the peace agreements will be such as to put an end to the conflict. There are different interpretations on the meaning of peace. The vaguest word in the English dictionary is peace, and hence its different interpretations. But this is not the issue that now gives us concern. At the present time, there

is agreement that the best approach to peace is through negotiations.

We and the United States agree on the desirability of an interim settlement with Egypt. We have responded positively to the American initiative for close proximity talks and the ball now is in the Egyptian court. I do not believe that, realistically, we can hope that the transition from war to peace will come about through a single act and by conventional diplomacy. We have to realize that in a conflict as complex as ours, the transition from war to peace will be a lengthy process. That process might be termed a piece of peace (by the Arabs) for a piece of land (by Israel). We want to see to what extent it will be possible to build the confidence that something final can be worked out between Egypt and Israel, that we can establish working relations, that we can talk with each other, that both sides can honor something that has been agreed upon. Only then will we be able to move to the next step that, in the long run, will lead to an overall settlement. I think that there is presently agreement between Israel and the United States on this point.

Another matter on which there is agreement is that there should be no imposed settlement. I am confident that the public statements by the United States Government—by the President and by the Secretary of State—on this principle give us no reason to doubt that position, even though whenever major powers talk among themselves about the future we do tend to become nervous. We do so because of past experience. Still, we look to the outcome of the coming summit meeting in Moscow with less concern than we would have in 1969, when the two-power and four-power talks started.

The last point which is agreed upon between us relates to the balance of power—that the balance must be maintained in the Middle East.

As long as there is no real division about these major issues, all the tactical issues—such as Hussein's so-called peace plan, or certain discussions in the U.N. about Lebanon that will be forgotten tomorrow—are of secondary consequence.

I think, therefore, that we can look forward with hope that, even though peace might not be achieved in the immediate future, there are better prospects that the cease-fire can be maintained. And as long as the cease-fire is maintained, there is hope that we will move towards interim settlements, and through them to overall settlements.

It might take five years, ten years, twenty years. After all, we have lived for twenty-four years without peace, and we have succeeded fairly well.

I believe that in the long run, the solution of the Middle East conflict will be brought about not through escalation of the formal diplomatic process, but through de-escalation—through the lengthy process of gradual coexistence leading to a *de facto* peace and ultimately even more than that. I do not anticipate that one of the Arab countries will call us for peace talks. These will come in the long run, of course. Better understanding between the major powers, a reduction of tension between the major powers and the realization on the part of the Soviet Union that there is a limit to its expansionist, imperialistic policy—these are all important components of the movement towards peace.

We are optimistic yet realistic at the same time. We look forward with more confidence but with a much greater realization of the long, very long, struggle ahead of us.

TEXT OF ADDRESS BY MRS. RITA HAUSER

What a great honor it is for you to ask me to come and speak to this highly select, highly intelligent audience this evening, particularly on the occasion of Si Kenen's anniversary.

All of you know him as a lobbyist and a

highly effective fellow here in Washington. I know him rather differently. His son Peter and I went to college at the same time, in the same city. We were very good friends; we were both young idealists engaged in the student movement for the United States.

I am delighted to come to this audience to talk to you about subjects of importance to all of us. I am told that you are the really knowledgeable people in the Jewish community. I guess then I ought to follow Talleyrand's advice to diplomats which is to talk at great length with eloquence, wit and charm about nothing, and call it a day. But I think I shall try to talk with some eloquence, I hope, on something which is of concern both to you and to me as Americans and as people interested in Israel.

I speak now in a certain partisan sense. I am working very hard for the re-election of the President, as one of the founders of his re-election committee. And so, if I speak to you with some pride about what I think this Administration has accomplished in the fields in which I have been interested, you will understand my pride and my own commitment. I understand, too, that in an election year passions run somewhat high. I addressed a Jewish audience in Los Angeles, and I let fall the remark that I thought the President was a very intelligent fellow, and I got about 49 letters about how partisan I was. I think therefore you should know that I am going to be somewhat partisan, and with pride.

I had the honor and distinction of serving as the American representative to the Human Rights Commission in a time of very great stress, of very great interest in issues affecting the people of Israel and other peoples in the world that came before the Commission.

First, on a domestic issue, on which I have labored very much along with countless hundreds of others, and on which I am happy to report this evening, I think we are beginning to see the light. I am talking about the Genocide Convention. I think you all know that when I took the position as the representative, I made clear to the President my very strong interest as an international lawyer in the ratification of this Convention, which had lain dormant for almost 20 years in the Foreign Relations Committee, where it was buried back in 1949. The President expressed strong support for it, and shortly thereafter announced publicly his hope that the Senate would see fit to take up the Treaty again, after all those years, and pass on it favorably.

I will be very brief in telling you of the many pressures and people who worked to get the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate to put the matter on the agenda for hearings. And we all put in yeoman efforts to see that it passed out of the Foreign Relations Committee which it did—not once, but twice, due to the adjournment of a session. We are now actively engaged in trying to get the Convention on the floor for a vote. Since I don't take it to be a secret, I will tell you of our strategy and how far we have come to date. There is in the audience one man whom you all know, Hy Bookbinder, who is leading some of the lobbying efforts, and we hope that he will be successful.

We thought, in conjunction with Arthur Goldberg and Jack Javits and others, that it would be desirable to get a show of support from at least 50 Senators, a majority of the Senate, for ratification of the Treaty, and a letter has been circulating for some time now. As of today, Bookie tells me we have 49 Senators who have signed—both Republicans and Democrats. And we hope that by the time the leadership comes back from its trip to China, there will be at least 51, if not perhaps 55 signatures, which we believe will assure the calling up of the Treaty for a vote.

Now, let me turn my attention to another issue, an important issue for Jews in this country as well as for Jews everywhere

around the world. The question, of course, is the plight of Jews in the Soviet Union. This is an issue that came to the fore during my time on the Human Rights Commission. It is one that grew slowly, and then quickly, into a ballooning affair in the last year or two—one in which our government has expressed the very keenest interest. I should say that it poses a certain anomaly in a sense for the United States because traditionally, over our long history, when there has been a beleaguered group of people in any country of the world, our answer generally has been to generously open our doors to waves and waves of refugees who have come and peopled this country and made the United States what it is. This was our history very recently with Hungarians, Cubans, Chinese from Hong Kong and others.

That anomaly, if that's the right word in this case, is that the vast majority of the Jews living in the Soviet Union who wish to leave do not express a desire to come to this country but rather express a desire to go to Israel. And, in this sense, we are, as a people in the United States, only secondarily concerned because it is not we who are called upon to open our doors to the Soviet Jews.

Our Administration did provide for the eased entry of Soviet Jews who expressed a desire to come to the United States under the parole authority which is granted to the Attorney General by the immigration and nationality law. And several Soviet Jewish families, to date, have found a new life here thanks to this action.

But, as I said earlier, it is clear that the vast majority of Soviet Jews wish to go to Israel. With that, I think it is clear that we in the United States, we who are private citizens, as well as our Government, can assist this enormous historical movement in two very major ways.

First, our Government has pressed—and will continue to press—the Soviet Government to allow all Jews who seek to leave to do so—and on fair and humane terms. I stress the fair and humane terms because quite often the Soviet authorities have finally permitted some members of a family to go to Israel while they kept other members of the family behind—a cruel and inhumane deception.

In addition, the Soviets most often as not require payment of very substantial sums of money, not easily come by, to recompense the Government for education received—or they impose an exit tax or some other device which puts a very substantial burden on many of the poor Soviet Jews who wish to emigrate and who must go to very considerable lengths to find the money required. Many obviously do not find it and do not succeed.

Now, pressure of world public opinion has produced results in terms of Soviet policy. This is one of the few issues in the United Nations forum where we can affirmatively say that the public pressure brought largely by our own country, and obviously by Israel, and joined by a handful of other countries who have expressed their interest, has had a reaction on Soviet leadership.

We know that the Soviets are very sensitive about their treatment of Jews, and all other minority groups as well, and that they do care very much about responsible public opinion abroad.

This Administration has repeatedly expressed its concern for the plight of Soviet Jews and for their right to emigrate freely. Both the President and the Secretary of State have spoken out. We raised the issue with the UN General Assembly in the Commission on Human Rights, in the Inter-Governmental Committee on European Migration and elsewhere. The Voice of America has begun a very special program beamed to Jews in the Soviet Union. And I should note that Radio Liberty and some of our other operations now under attack in the Senate have

been magnificent as sources of information to Soviet Jews—not only reassuring them that others cared and were interested in them but actually providing them with concrete data about where to go and what to do and how to accomplish what had to be accomplished in order to leave the Soviet Union. It seems to me a great pity that misguided views on the part of some Senators seek to cut off this most effective source of light and freedom from the Soviet Union.

This Administration has also been firm in its belief that the systematic denial of basic human rights is a violation of the Charter of the United Nations itself. We have maintained that this is a matter not of limited domestic jurisdiction, but of international law and international interest. We have resisted every attempt on the part of the Soviets to argue that the treatment of Soviet Jews is of concern only to the Soviets. This is a very important development in international law because it is a recent development and runs counter to the century-old doctrine that that which a state does with its own people is a matter of purely domestic concern, and that no other state has a right under international law to express any interest or to intervene.

We have been very affirmative in overriding that doctrine. We believe that the new view is correct that under its Charter, every member country belonging to the UN takes on certain major obligations in the field of human rights, which are spelled out in the Charter.

In addition, our Government has made numerous private, high-level diplomatic approaches to Soviet authorities, underscoring our support for the principle of free emigration and the reuniting of families. We have made repeated representations in cases of Soviet citizens seeking to join relatives in the United States and elsewhere.

Our embassy in Moscow has facilitated the emigration of Jews granted exit permits by the Soviet authorities, easing and expediting the issuance of visas to those coming to the United States; incidentally, and this is rather unusual, helping them as well in the paper work required in emigrating to another country—in this case, Israel.

Department of State testimony on November 9, 1971 before the House Subcommittee on Europe showed the support of this Administration for Congressional resolutions on Soviet Jewry which call on the Soviet Union, in the name of decency and humanity, to allow Jews, members of other religious and minority groups and all Soviet citizens freedom to emigrate and to travel abroad, to freely exercise their religions and cultures.

None of us can say with certitude what the impact of all these official statements or approaches to the Soviet Government has been. I suppose it would be fair to say that the impact remains relatively limited. But as far as we can determine, the few Soviet concessions of recent years have come about in response to expressions of concerned public opinion from abroad, as well as certain internal domestic and political considerations.

Although Soviet authorities have yet to make the basic decision to permit Jewish life to flourish in the Soviet Union as it does elsewhere, emigration possibilities for Soviet Jews improved greatly in 1971 and also this year, although it has had its zigzags and zags for reasons we are not certain of. But it is clear from the evidence that the moral way to peaceful lawful expression of public opinion throughout the world may yet persuade the Kremlin to reconsider its practices in relation to Jews and other minority groups who are likewise growing restive.

Therefore, I have to conclude that the pressure of world public opinion is significant and I am certain that you, as representatives of the American Jewish community,

will obviously continue that pressure and make clear your interest in the welfare of your brother and sister Jews in the Soviet Union. I am also very confident that the Nixon Administration will continue to assert its interest in the desire of many thousands of Jews still unable to leave the Soviet Union for Israel or elsewhere. I recall the President's explicit urging on January 11, 1971 for freedom of emigration as permitted by the universal declaration of human rights.

Now I want to refer to another aspect of this whole problem. There is a financial side in which the United States has been extremely generous, both publicly and privately. Obviously, the newly-arrived Jews from the Soviet Union impose a welcome but a very heavy financial and social burden on Israel. Our country has responded to this as well as to other Israeli needs by aid and assistance in diverse forms, which in the last fiscal year reached the astounding figure of approximately 500 million dollars—the largest such figure ever. This encompasses military credits, economic aid (including supporting assistance), PL-480 programs, etc.

A very substantial portion of this aid has been utilized for refugee resettlement within Israel and I am quite confident that this Administration will support any reasonable efforts to augment these already very generous figures specifically for aid and assistance to the newly-arrived Soviet Jews coming to Israel.

It is obviously my firm belief that American response both governmental and private to the problem of the beleaguered minority has been magnificent. It has emanated, by the way, from all quarters, from Jews and non-Jews, alike, which is a very heartening development.

I recently spoke in Chicago to an ecumenical group composed of many Fathers and Sisters of the Catholic Church and leaders of the Protestant Church and their interest and commitment in this question was most heartening, reflecting as it did, I think, our nation's abiding commitment to human rights the world over. This is a commitment which is grounded in our own history and more particularly in the knowledge that systematic deprivation of human rights anywhere in the world in the end poses a threat to all of us.

For all these reasons, I am pleased to outline to you, obviously with pride, what the Administration I have served has done—and what I am confident it will continue to do in the future—to alleviate a problem of enormous social and political significance, the historic movement of people from one place to another, which a century from now will be marked as one of the great events of our time.

#### REMARKS OF PROFESSOR MORGENTHAU

The question has been raised in Prague why Israel is better off than Czechoslovakia. And the answer has been given that Israel is surrounded only by enemies. This is not only, perhaps, a mild joke, but there is a profound insight in this story, illuminating the peculiar position that Israel occupies. The turning point in the international position of Israel is, of course, the war of 1967.

From 1948 onwards, for almost 20 years, the problem of the Middle East was a local problem which the great powers disposed of in one way or another. When the United Nations decided to partition Palestine and create a Jewish state out of one fragment of Palestine, it was the great powers which shouldered the burden of disposing of Palestine by taking it out of the hands of the tired British, and which settled the issue—so they thought. When, in 1956, Israel, Great Britain, and France made war in the Middle East, Israel was really in a sense an instrument of the machinations of Great Britain and France. In 1948, the great powers told Israel to stop fighting and to retreat to certain

frontiers. Israel did what it was told to do, and it did the same in 1956.

I remember very vividly two conversations I had in 1957—one with the chief representative of Israel in the United Nations and the other with one of the officials responsible for American foreign policy in the Middle East. I said to the Israeli diplomat, don't give up what you have conquered, for if you do, nobody will give it back to you if you should need it. I said to my old friend and former student in the State Department, you are going to sell Israel down the river if you force it to retreat to an untenable position, and when the chips are down you are not going to do anything. Both gentlemen replied in exactly the same terms, to wit, we have the word of the United States that the settlement of 1956 shall be enforced. However, for better or for worse, the word of any great power is not worth very much when its interests are not at stake or at least when it believes that its interests are not at stake.

What has happened in 1967 is that this position of dependence has been transformed into something entirely different. That is to say, Israel has proven itself to be the predominant military power in the Middle East. It has proven this not only to itself but, perhaps more importantly, to its enemies and to the great powers—one its enemy, the other its friend. I think this is the crucial point around which the diplomacy and military policies of the Middle East have evolved. Egypt today, even with the massive support of the Soviet Union, does not dare to make war on Israel, because it knows that it will be defeated again. The Russians, knowing this too, restrain the Egyptians because they don't want to be involved in a war, which, after all, is only of tangential importance to them in terms of their own vital interests.

Today, it is not only that Israel has become the predominant military power in the Middle East, it is also that the Middle East itself has become one of the central points in the worldwide conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union. This is the other crucial point one must not lose sight of. What was 20 years ago, or even 10 years ago, essentially a local conflict which could have been solved on the local level, in one way or the other, has now become the emanation of a worldwide conflict, a particular opportunity for this conflict to be fought out. It is at this point that the position of the United States is of crucial importance.

The Soviet Union does not want war in the Middle East, not only because it knows that Egypt cannot win it, and that if Egypt cannot win it, considering the enormous investment in prestige the Soviet Union has made, the Soviet Union must intervene on the side of Egypt in order to stave off a defeat. Such a defeat would not only be a defeat for Egypt, but for the Soviet Union as well. In other words, the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the Middle East and vis-a-vis Egypt, in particular, is in about the same position in which the United States found itself, let me say, in 1964 with regard to South Vietnam. Its prestige is involved, but its vital interests are not. Thus, the Soviet Union is afraid that, if it is not very cautious, it might be sucked into a morass from which it will have difficulties to extricate itself later. After all, the Russians have learned a lesson from the dire experiences which the United States has had to undergo in Vietnam.

But it is not only the fear of a war in a secondary theater that restrains the Soviet Union. It is also the fact that the very existence of Israel provides the Soviet Union with a lever through which it can maintain and increase its power position in the Middle East. For it is as the protector of the Arabs, as the supporter of Arab national aspirations that the Soviet Union appears in the Middle East. If there were a settlement of the Middle Eastern issue—creating a viable status quo, a peaceful settlement or a war-like set-

tlement which might lead to the disappearance of Israel—the Soviet Union would have great difficulties in maintaining its foothold in the Middle East. For there is no love lost between the Russians and the Arabs—in particular, the Egyptians. They despise each other, perhaps for mutually sound reasons. Thus, paradoxically enough, on the one hand the Soviet Union must support the Arabs in their campaign of destruction directed against Israel. On the other hand, the Soviet Union must restrain the Arabs, so that Israel remains as the lever through which the Soviet Union can exert its influence in the Middle East.

Thirdly, and most importantly, the support which the United States has extended to Israel provides, of course, a direct restraint upon the activities of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has everywhere avoided a direct military confrontation with the United States. It has been, you might say, sorely tried—if not provoked—in Vietnam, but it has not openly intervened against the United States. It has experienced a direct military confrontation over the Cuban missiles in 1962, but it has retreated from that exposed position because it didn't want a direct confrontation with the United States. In 1959 and 1960, it presented the United States with two ultimatums concerning Berlin, with an exact time limit. And when that time limit twice expired without the United States paying any attention to it, the Soviet Union didn't pay any attention either. So the Soviet Union, for very good reasons which we probably share, has shied away from a direct military confrontation with the United States. In the measure that the Soviet Union fears such a confrontation in the Middle East, it will be very careful not to overstep the boundaries which separate it from such a confrontation.

Thus, the policies which the United States pursues in the Middle East become of vital importance for the overall distribution of power in the Middle East and, more particularly, for the crucial policies of the Soviet Union. In the measure that the Soviet Union believes that it can get away with something, it will try to get away with it. In the measure that it fears the intervention of the United States, or even an indirect vicarious confrontation with the United States, it will watch its step very carefully.

Let me say in conclusion that this new role which Israel plays today on the chessboard of international politics should not only be regarded from the perspective of great power relations, or from the perspective of Soviet and American interests and policies. For Israel, through its foreign policies in the third world, has established itself as a positive force for economic and social and political development. It has set an example; it has done more than that—it has promoted and taught and devised ways and means by which some of the so-called underdeveloped nations can improve their lot and can be brought on the road to social and economic development.

We are talking here about a nation which is different from other nations by virtue of the spiritual quality of its nationhood, and in this respect indeed there exists a close similarity between Israel and the United States. Because of this spiritual element, this spiritual core in its nationhood, it has performed certain good deeds, you might say in a sense selfless deeds, for other nations which one ought not to lose sight of when one tries to analyze the balance of power in the Middle East, the distribution of military power and so forth. For as with the United States, so with Israel—those intangible contributions both have made for the welfare of mankind may in the long-run have a greater importance, not only spiritually, but also politically, than the number and quality of machine guns, missiles and planes, however important they are.

## SOME FACTS ABOUT THE NARCOTIC ADDICTION PROGRAM IN THE UNITED STATES—AND SOME PROPOSED REMEDIES

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. RODINO) is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the problem of narcotic addiction is one of the most serious problems we face as a nation today. Widespread addiction to narcotic drugs threatens to sap the very lifeblood of the Nation's vitality by devastating a large percentage of our youth and leaving the rest of us in constant fear of the street crime and other depredations committed by addicts to obtain money to feed their insatiable habits. Narcotic addiction is the root cause of much of the crime problem. The cost of supplying an average heroin habit runs from \$30 to \$100 per day. The average heroin addict thus must have from \$210 to \$700 per week just to satisfy his drug hunger. There is no way for him to obtain this much money consistently but to steal. In his June 17, 1971, message to the Congress on drug abuse, President Nixon estimated the financial cost to the Nation of addiction related crime at more than \$2 billion per year.

Despite increased recognition of the problem in recent years and increased efforts by governmental and private agencies to meet the problem of narcotic addiction, the number of addicts continues to grow. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs now estimates that there are 560,000 narcotic addicts in the United States; as recently as 6 months ago they were estimating 350,000. A new study indicates that there may be as many as 700,000 habitual users of narcotic drugs in this country. It is obvious that there is an immediate need for decisive action to develop a comprehensive attack on narcotic addiction on several fronts. For a number of years I have been pressing for the following types of all-out war on narcotics:

First. The United States should launch a diplomatic offensive to make it clear to all nations who are part of the chain of death which brings the heroin from the poppy field to the street corner that we shall no longer tolerate their half-hearted law enforcement measures against international drug traffickers; nations which refuse to cooperate should be immediately made ineligible for U.S. foreign aid and our entire financial, cultural, and military relationship with them should be reassessed. Two years ago I was the first Member of Congress to press for legislation along these lines.

Second. The domestic law enforcement effort must be increased, with increased Federal moneys made available through LEAA and other mechanisms to create modern, effective narcotic bureaus in the police departments of local communities. At the same time, special Federal strike forces should be created to investigate and prosecute the international and interstate narcotics smugglers.

Third. There should be new Federal programs to create more effective education about the dangers of drug abuse to prevent the use of narcotic drugs; chil-

dren are not now being reached with the message in a way that is sufficiently credible to them—we must explore new ways to convince our youth of the horror of narcotic addiction.

Fourth. The Federal Government must institute a massive effort to provide treatment for all narcotic addicts who desire it. At the present time, only 26,196 of our country's estimated 560,000 addicts are enrolled in federally supported treatment programs. Throughout the Nation there are waiting lists of addicts who desire treatment but cannot enter treatment programs because there is no room for them. The longer they remain outside these programs, the greater the risk to society from the continued criminal activity to support the habit and the greater the human tragedy of lives destroyed and without hope. The problem is being intensified by the return of addicted veterans to local communities and the utter failure of the armed services and the Veterans' Administration to provide treatment and rehabilitation for them.

Fifth. There must be established mechanisms to relate the criminal justice system to the narcotics addiction treatment and rehabilitation effort. Now the courts and jails serve as revolving doors for the addict. He is typically arrested for addict-related crime, processed through the system, where nothing is done for his addiction, then released, still an addict, to return to crime to support his habit. We must have programs in the corrections system and in the local communities to which addicts can be referred for treatment by sentencing judges.

Mr. Speaker, my most recent action to implement this program was to send a letter to President Nixon urging the use of a new provision in the Foreign Assistance Act that gives him the authority to cut off economic and military assistance to any country not cooperating with the United States in measures to stem the illegal supply of narcotic drugs. Since April 25, 1971, the country of Paraguay has detained a notorious heroin smuggler wanted by U.S. authorities. Paraguay refuses to extradite the smuggler, Auguste Ricord. This is clearly the kind of situation to which the provision applies, and I ask that the text of my letter to the President be printed in the RECORD at this point.

MAY 17, 1972.

The PRESIDENT,  
The White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: The Foreign Assistance Act of 1971, P.L. 92-226, contains a section designed to strengthen our ability to control the international flow of narcotic drugs. Specifically, a provision I initiated gives the President the authority to halt foreign military and economic assistance to any country that fails to cooperate with the United States in stopping the illegal importation of addictive narcotics.

I hereby urge you to exercise your authority under the Act by employing this new and powerful tool of diplomacy as often as necessary to assure the families of our nation that every means available will be brought to bear in the fight to halt the drug menace.

In this connection it has come to my attention that the Department of State, upon the request of the Justice Department, has been seeking the extradition from Para-

guay of a powerful, notorious heroin smuggler who was indicted by a U.S. Federal Court, and who was arrested by Paraguayan authorities with the help of U.S. B.N.D.D. officials on April 25, 1971.

This man, Auguste Ricord, of French and Argentinian citizenship is reputed to have been the major heroin dealer in the Near Eastern-Marseilles-Latin America-U.S. smuggling circuit.

Ricord has remained out of the hands of U.S. justice because of a Paraguayan court decision which denied the applicability of the existing U.S.-Paraguay extradition treaty. I understand that the Paraguayan government has filed an appeal which is now pending before its highest court. In the meantime, Mr. President, I respectfully urge you to use the diplomatic leverage afforded you by my amendment to place the government of Paraguay on notice that the United States will not sit idly by while one of the world's most heinous heroin pushers evades U.S. justice.

Paraguay received from the United States \$834,000 for military assistance and \$6,681,000 for economic assistance during fiscal 1972. For fiscal 1973, \$7,940,000 of economic aid and \$791,000 of military aid is slated for Paraguay. I submit that the circumstances of Auguste Ricord's arrest and detention in Paraguay makes necessary the kind of action envisioned by my international narcotics control amendment.

Sincerely,

PETER W. RODINO, JR.,  
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I do not claim to have all the answers to this complex problem, and I do not say that these five programs will end this scourge of narcotic addiction as a national problem. But I am convinced that I have outlined a comprehensive action plan that will significantly decrease the amount of narcotic addiction, and crime, in our society.

#### PERSONAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, on May 18, 1972, I am recorded as "not voting" on roll No. 159, a recorded teller vote on the Derwinski amendment to H.R. 14989, State, Justice, Commerce, and the judiciary appropriations, fiscal year 1973.

I was present on the floor as evidenced by my participation in the debate on the amendment. My efforts in support of the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DERWINSKI) included explaining to Members the significance of the amendment during the teller vote. I inadvertently failed to hand in my card. As my floor statements clearly indicate, I actively supported Mr. DERWINSKI's amendment and intended to vote "aye."

#### GAO FINDS WASTE IN NAVY MISSILE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. ASPIN), is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the Navy is wasting tens of millions of dollars by buying new sophisticated air-to-air missiles instead of repairing an equal number of missiles that the Navy has already purchased, according to a General

Accounting Office report, parts of which I am publicly releasing today.

The Navy is guilty of gross mismanagement in the procurement of these missiles. The Navy policy of buying rather than repairing is like junking a brand new automobile when the battery goes dead and buying another new car. Any schoolchild knows its smarter to repair these missiles rather than buy new ones.

I have also written to Secretary of the Navy, John Warner, asking him to adopt the GAO's recommendation and repair thousands of missiles instead of buying new ones. The Navy is missing its chance to save at least \$60 million by repairing these expensive and complicated missiles.

Specifically, the GAO report indicates that instead of repairing large numbers of unserviceable missiles new Sparrow and Sidewinder air-to-air missiles costing \$36 million were purchased last year. This year the Navy intends to spend an additional \$37 million on new Sparrow missiles.

The most complicated and expensive component of both the Sparrow and the Sidewinder are their guidance and control system. The GAO discovered that on the average it cost \$1,900 to repair the Sparrow missile's control gear. Rather than spend \$1,900 for repair, the Navy is spending \$24,000 to buy brand new control equipment. The margin of savings between repair and a new purchase on the Sidewinder missile is \$9,800.

Despite these obvious savings, the Navy refuses to change its policy for this year and plans to continue to buy new missiles rather than repairing missiles in the Navy's current inventory. The Navy has left open the possibility of changing its policy in the future.

Mr. Speaker, this is the third in a series of reports by the General Accounting Office on the subject of repairing existing equipment as opposed to buying new items. The General Accounting Office has now discovered that both the Army and the Navy have wasted hundreds of millions of dollars by buying new unneeded trucks, helicopters and missiles rather than repairing equipment they already own. The two earlier GAO reports indicated that the Army and Navy have purchased hundreds of helicopters and thousands of trucks while equal numbers remained idle because they needed repair. My letter to Secretary Warner follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., May 24, 1972.

The Honorable JOHN WARNER,  
Secretary of the Navy, Department of the Navy, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing to you regarding a recent GAO report entitled "Need to Repair More Air-to-Air Missiles" (B-132995). The GAO recommends that if the Navy finds early in fiscal year 1973 that it has large numbers of repairable Sidewinder and Sparrow missiles on hand, that funds be shifted from the procurement account to the operation and maintenance appropriations in order to fund a larger repair program. I hope that the Navy will adopt the GAO's recommendation and repair thousands of missiles instead of buying new ones.

The Navy is missing a chance to save at least \$60 million by repairing these expensive

and complicated missiles rather than buying new ones.

With our defense budget so large and costs constantly rising, it seems appropriate for the Navy to make a special effort to save these funds.

Ordinarily agencies are required to reply to General Accounting Office reports that contain recommendations within 60 days of the issuance of the report. The report on air-to-air missiles was issued on April 25 of this year. I hope that you will provide me with a copy of the Navy's reply to the General Accounting Office's report.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

LES ASPIN,  
Member of Congress.

#### U.S. TRADE DEFICIT SEEN WIDENING FROM 1971 RECORD

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. BURKE) is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, this being World Trade Week I can think of no more appropriate time to again call my colleagues' attention to the desperate situation our Nation faces with our worsening foreign trade deficit. Even administration spokesmen are preparing the general public for the record deficit level that will be announced for 1972. The Wall Street Journal today reported one official's projections as follows:

#### U.S. TRADE DEFICIT SEEN WIDENING FROM 1971 RECORD

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. foreign trade deficit this year will widen from last year's record \$2.05 billion, Edward L. Allen, deputy assistant Commerce Secretary for international economic research, predicted.

Mr. Allen's forecast is more pessimistic than trade projections by other government

officials, who generally have indicated that the deficit incurred when U.S. imports exceed exports, should narrow.

Mr. Allen said last year's dollar devaluation, designed to spur exports and slow imports, is having a "perverse effect" because it has raised import prices without yet slowing demand. It will take some time for the devaluation to take hold, he said, indicating that the U.S. hopes for a trade surplus in 1973.

Exports will surge this year to about \$48 billion from 1971's \$43.56 billion, Mr. Allen predicted, but imports also will increase sharply from 1971's \$45.6 billion to create another large deficit.

Mr. Allen made his remarks before the World Trade Committee of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. A text was released here.

It is as I have said on so many previous occasions. Far too much confidence has been placed on the device of devaluation as a solution to this Nation's trade and deficit payments. Devaluation alone will not do the job. After all, how much of an impact on some of our cheaper imports can a devaluation of less than 10 percent be expected to have? Negligible in far too many cases. Even if devaluation can help the present crisis, the fact of the matter is that devaluations historically are extremely slow in taking effect—witness the devaluation of the pound in 1969. It was almost 2 years before it could be said to have had any measurable impact. Even then, its success probably depended upon any number of other factors being favorable and other government actions.

Reports are also circulating on the failure of the new Domestic International Sales Corporation program:

[From the Wall Street Journal, May 24, 1972]

DISC PROPELS THE UNITED STATES TOWARD A NEW CLASH WITH ITS FOREIGN TRADING PARTNERS

Companies in this country are rushing to set up Domestic International Sales Corpor-

ations, half of whose export profits can be sheltered from federal income tax under a new law passed last year. States are sweetening the pot even more. The New York legislature has passed a law similar to the federal incentive.

But trouble is brewing abroad, the Treasury grudgingly admitted yesterday. Foreign nations have never liked the DISC idea and some of them now are protesting. So the U.S. has quietly agreed to a meeting in about six weeks with officials of the European Communities, the Treasury said in answer to questions. Details weren't available. But the nations are expected to meet under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Geneva-based GATT, a trade-liberalizing group of about 100 nations, frowns on export "subsidies," and that's precisely what some other nations deem DISC to be. A Treasury official said the U.S. agreed to the meeting on the condition that discussions include European "export subsidy methods."

Along with foreign talk against DISC, signs of retaliation-in-kind are appearing, too. Canada claims its proposed corporate tax rate cut is needed to offset the price edge U.S. exports would get from the DISC tax deferral.

It is apparent then that we cannot afford to continue this pace any longer. Action on trade reform legislation is long overdue. Former Secretary of Commerce Stans in testimony presented to the House Ways and Means Committee on May 12, 1970, presented trade balance statistics that would dispel any pipe dreams that one might harbor about our position as a trading nation. The former Secretary presented the real facts on the amount of U.S. exports, minus the military grant aid program, AID loans and grants, and Public Law 480 agricultural shipments to foreign nations. If any one doubts the necessity of a reexamination of inadequacies in our trading policies I hope they will study the following figures:

#### ESTIMATED U.S. TRADE BALANCE, 1966-71

[In millions of dollars]

Year	U.S. exports				U.S. exports excluding military grant-aid and Public Law 480	U.S. imports		U.S. trade balance, based on estimated c.i.f.-valued imports and exports excluding military grant-aid, AID, Law 480 shipments
	Total, including re-exports	Military grant-aid	AID loans and grants	Public Law 480 shipments		F.o.b. value	Estimated c.i.f. value	
1966	31,430	940	1,186	1,306	26,998	25,618	27,745	-747
1967	31,622	592	1,390	1,237	28,493	26,889	28,745	-252
1968	34,636	573	1,056	1,178	31,929	33,226	35,519	-3,690
1969 <sup>1</sup>	37,988	674	994	1,018	35,302	36,052	38,539	-3,237
1970	43,224	565	957	957	40,745	39,952	42,389	-1,644
1971	44,137	581	914	971	41,671	45,602	48,384	-6,713

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary data.

Source: Former Secretary of Commerce Stans, testimony before Ways and Means, May 12, 1970—1966—1969 Department of Commerce, 1970-71.

#### TO HONOR GENERAL KOSCIUSZKO

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BYRNE), is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues a resolution concerning Kosciuszko House in Philadelphia. Mr. Edward Pinkowski, chairman of the Heritage Council of the Philadelphia

1976 Bicentennial Corporation, advised me this resolution was unanimously adopted by the council on September 30, 1971, and urges that the house occupied by General Kosciuszko at 301 Pine Street be established as a shrine to honor this great Polish patriot.

Gen. Thaddeus Kosciuszko came from his native Poland to fight in our Revolutionary War, and it was his military genius that won the battle of Saratoga

and set up the defenses at West Point. I sponsored legislation in the 91st and 92d Congresses to establish Kosciuszko House as a national historic site, and I am hopeful hearings can be held on this legislation in this session of Congress. I wanted to bring this matter to the attention of my colleagues inasmuch as I feel that it is high time that we honor General Kosciuszko for his contribution to the development of our Nation.

## RESOLUTION

Whereas, Thaddeus Kosciuszko was an extraordinary military engineer and planner who made indispensable contributions to the success of the American Revolution in both the North and the South; and

Whereas, after helping to achieve American independence, he returned to his beloved Poland and devoted the next decade of his life in an unsuccessful struggle to free his country from foreign domination; and

Whereas, when he was exiled, which was intended to silence his voice and end his fight for freedom, he decided to keep alive the torch of freedom and picked Philadelphia, the cradle of liberty, to hold the torch as high as he could; and

Whereas, the building at 301 Pine Street is the only remaining house in Philadelphia that General Kosciuszko occupied and its protection and restoration would be a significant contribution to the vitality of Philadelphia's "Historic Square Mile," an area that will certainly be a major focal point for visitors during the United States Bicentennial in 1976; and

Whereas, without a clearcut recommendation of the Nixon administration and the Secretary of the Interior, the architectural and historical significance of Kosciuszko's last residence in America would suffer: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved: By the Philadelphia 1976 Bicentennial Corporation, That we hereby respectfully memorialize the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Interior to take affirmative action now to preserve, protect and enhance the historically significant house that General Kosciuszko occupied in Philadelphia; and be it

Further resolved: That the Senate and House Interior Committees hold public hearings as soon as possible on the merits of proposed legislation to create a Kosciuszko Shrine in Philadelphia; and be it

Further resolved: That the Philadelphia 1976 Bicentennial Corporation transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to the Chairman of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, to the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania and to each Representative from Philadelphia in the Congress of the United States.

## PAPER PROFIT

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago I called upon Congress to impound the \$828 million "paper profit" resulting from devaluation of the dollar to pay off the \$1.5 billion of increased U.S. liabilities also caused by lowering the gold par value of U.S. currency. I proposed the establishment of a trust fund to be administered by the Secretary of the Treasury to be used exclusively to meet the cost of increased obligations to international monetary and lending institutions. My proposal would have insured that profits from devaluation would be used specifically to reduce losses from devaluation, instead of being dispersed anonymously to improve the appearance of the Federal deficit.

No action was taken on my proposal, but action certainly has been taken at the Treasury. The attached article from

the Wall Street Journal of May 19, 1972, reveals how rapidly the Treasury spent the bonanza available because of the paper rise in the price of gold.

The article follows:

## TREASURY IN WEEK RAPIDLY SPENT BONANZA FROM INCREASE IN OFFICIAL PRICE OF GOLD

NEW YORK.—The U.S. Treasury officially converted the paper rise in the price of gold to a windfall of spendable cash Monday, it was disclosed yesterday in figures released by the Federal Reserve Bank in New York.

And it didn't waste time in spending. The Treasury spent so much, in fact, that the Federal Reserve System, the nation's money manager, was able to sit back in the week ended Wednesday without injecting any additional funds into the banking system.

Technically, what the Treasury did was to "monetize" the larger number of dollars represented by its gold stock that resulted from the official boost in the dollar price of gold. The devaluation, which took place officially May 8, made the nation's gold stock represent \$828 million more dollars.

This Monday, the Treasury gave the Federal Reserve gold certificates representing the \$828 million windfall. In turn, the Treasury's account with the Federal Reserve was credited with an \$828 million deposit. This is the principal account the Treasury uses to pay its bills.

The statistics released yesterday showed the Treasury drew heavily on the account. Its balances at the Federal Reserve fell \$860 million on average during the statement week, reflecting various transfers including paying holders of the \$700 million of Treasury notes that fell due Monday.

Such draw-downs add reserves to the banking system because the recipients of the funds ultimately deposit them into their commercial bank accounts.

The Treasury actions were more than enough to offset technical operating factors that were taking funds from the banking system. These included an average increase of \$439 million in the amount of reserves banks are required to keep idle behind customers' deposits.

The result was the Federal Reserve didn't take any action during the statement week to either inject or absorb funds from the banking network.

The lack of action might imply the Federal Reserve is content with the recent trend in the nation's monetary and reserve aggregates and the behavior of the money market.

The growth of the nation's money supply, for instance, continued to slow from its torrid pace earlier in the year. In the week ended May 10 it actually declined to a seasonally adjusted average of \$234.4 billion from \$234.7 billion. In the 13 weeks ended May 10 the money stock grew at an annual rate of 8.9%, well down from the more than 10% rate of growth in the first quarter.

The money supply is the total of private demand deposits plus cash in the public hands. It is considered by many economists to be the principal determinant of the economy's state.

The Federal Reserve has been aiming at what it terms a "moderate" growth in the money supply. It voted in February to try to achieve that goal by placing more emphasis on reserves in the banking system, specifically those that are available to support private nonbank deposits.

This figure, total reserves minus reserves required to support government and interbank deposits, has risen at an annual rate of 11.5% over the 13 weeks ended May 10. It averaged \$30 billion in the May 10th week, unchanged from the previous week.

Despite the hands-off stance of the Federal Reserve in the latest statement week and a more comfortable net reserve position for the nation's banks, some key interest rates rose during the week.

These included the rate on federal funds, uncommitted reserves banks lend each other. Such funds garnered an average of 4.32% in the latest statement week, up from 4.20% the previous week. Yesterday they averaged about 4.31%.

The rate on federal funds is a key indicator the Federal Reserve uses in carrying out monetary policy. Frequently a sharp change in the rate will prompt the Federal Reserve to inject or absorb funds from the banking system.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF 2 WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY

[In millions of dollars]

	May 17, 1972	May 10, 1972	May 19, 1971
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Total loans and investments.....	60,675	60,561	56,718
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell—total.....	1,246	705	1,541
Commercial and industrial loans.....	25,005	24,971	25,699
U.S. Government securities—total.....	5,130	5,132	4,570
Obligations of States and political subdivision:			
Tax wts, short-term notes, bills.....	2,292	2,328	1,319
All other.....	5,410	5,337	5,278
Other bonds, corporate stocks, and securities:			
Certificates representing participations in Federal agency loans.....	314	333	111
All other (including corporate stocks).....	865	878	1,299
Cash items in process of collection.....	10,154	10,881	14,716
Reserves with Federal Reserve Bank.....	6,127	4,872	4,696
Currency and coin.....	408	434	410
Balances with domestic banks.....	3,133	2,830	1,057
Other assets.....	5,323	5,209	5,732
Total assets—liabilities.....	86,269	85,233	83,874
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Demand deposits—total <sup>1</sup> .....	38,817	39,074	40,735
Time and savings deposits—total <sup>2</sup> .....	24,957	24,987	21,635
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase.....	7,812	6,625	6,484
Borrowings:			
From Federal Reserve bank.....	150	325	620
From others.....	102	93	51
Other liabilities.....	6,149	5,817	6,647
From own foreign branches.....	1,923	1,914	2,603
Reserves for loans.....	1,213	1,212	1,190
Reserves for securities.....	0	0	2
Total capital accounts.....	7,069	7,100	6,510
<b>MEMORANDA</b>			
Demand deposits adjusted <sup>3</sup> .....	18,247	17,585	15,533
Negotiable time CD's issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more including in time and savings deposits—total.....	12,193	12,180	9,435

<sup>1</sup> Includes certified and officers checks not shown separately.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes time deposits of U.S. Government and foreign commercial banks not shown separately.  
<sup>3</sup> All demand deposits except U.S. Government and domestic commercial banks, less cash items in process of collection.

## MEMBER BANK RESERVE CHANGES

[In millions of dollars]

Changes in weekly averages of member bank reserves and related items during the week and year ended May 17, 1972 were as follows:

	May 17, 1972	May 10, 1972	Change from week ending May 19, 1971
<b>Reserve bank credit:</b>			
U.S. Government securities:			
Bought outright—system account.....	70,369	—176	+5,917
Held under repurchase agreement.....			—311
Federal agency issues:			
Bought outright.....	979		+979
Held under repurchase agreement.....			—41
Acceptances—bought outright.....	80	—8	+20

	May 17, 1972	May 10, 1972	Change from week ending May 19, 1971
Held under repurchase agree- ment.....			-33
Loans, discounts and advances: Member bank borrowings.....	39	-46	-267
Other.....			
Float.....	3,222	-10	+258
Other Federal Reserve Assets.....	968	-167	-141
Total Reserve Bank credit.....	75,657	-408	+6,381
Gold stock.....	10,410	+470	+78
Treasury currency outstanding.....	7,987	+16	+633
Total.....	94,454	+78	+7,091
Money in circulation.....	61,309	+299	+4,043
Treasury cash holdings.....	861	+113	+362
Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks.....	1,658	-860	+410
Foreign deposits with Federal Re- serve banks.....	140	+4	-22
Other deposits with Federal Reserve banks.....	576	+2	-121
Other Federal Reserve liabilities and capital.....	2,210	-95	+62
Total.....	66,756	-535	+4,737
Member bank reserves: With Federal Reserve banks.....	27,699	+615	+2,355
Cash allowed as reserves (est.).....	5,502	-200	+484
Total reserves held (est.).....	33,201	+415	+2,839
Required reserves (est.).....	32,996	+439	+2,736
Excess reserves (est.).....	205	-24	+103
Free reserves (est.).....	166	+22	

## 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS' POSITION

[In millions of dollars]

	May 17, 1972	May 10, 1972	May 19, 1971
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Total gold certificate reserves.....	10,303	9,475	10,075
U.S. Government securities: Bought outright:			
Bills.....	30,381	30,381	27,011
Certificates.....			
Bonds.....	3,540	3,540	3,220
Notes.....	36,448	36,448	34,299
Total bought outright.....	70,369	70,369	64,530
Held under repurchase agree- ment.....			521
Total U.S. Government securities.....	70,369	70,369	65,051
Total assets.....	96,450	94,181	89,064
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Federal Reserve notes.....	54,029	53,964	50,466
Total deposits.....	30,929	30,220	27,943
Gold reserves.....	10,410	10,410	

## MONETARY AGGREGATES

[4-week daily average, seasonally adjusted, in billions]

	May 10, 1972	Apr. 12, 1972
Total member bank deposits.....	377.5	374.4
Money supply.....	234.7	236.3
Bank time deposits.....	284.5	280.6

VIETNAM: SOME CHEER THE  
WRONG TEAM

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

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, the following perceptive and eloquent editorials from the Nashua Telegraph of Nashua, N.H., and the Boston Herald Traveler present a point of view which is too often ignored or rejected by the ma-

jority of the mass media in the United States.

The reduction of troops by the present administration, the blatant and massive invasion of South Vietnam by the North and the repeated efforts by President Nixon to end the war by negotiation seem to have been lost to many in the uproar over the "American escalation" and the voluminous rhetoric spewn out by anti-war activists.

It is regrettable that this side of the issue is not expressed more often; that a more balanced account of the war is not presented. It is also unfortunate that many presidential aspirants are making this such a political issue and not supporting the President's efforts to end the war.

I recommend these editorials to my colleagues:

[From the Nashua (N.H.) Telegraph,  
Apr. 19, 1972]

## SOME CHEER THE WRONG TEAM

President Richard Nixon, toiling tirelessly to bring an end to a war which was not of his making, had succeeded in reducing American troops in South Vietnam to less than 100,000 from the more than 500,000 committed to battle by the previous administration.

Warfare in Indochina had been reduced almost to guerrilla raids and it appeared that soon only a token force of Americans would remain on the scene.

Suddenly, 12 of North Vietnam's fighting divisions invaded South Vietnam, which Presidents Kennedy and Johnson had pledged to defend from any Communist takeover. The invaders swept across the Demilitarized Zone and into the South Vietnam cities, uprooting thousands of innocent civilians and destroying their homes. They appeared on several fronts, bombed cities and their teeming populations and gave every indication of a determination to conquer their fellow countrymen to the south once and for all.

President Nixon did what he had to do, to protect the South Vietnamese we had sworn to defend and to save our remaining servicemen from having to engage in the combat from which they had been removed.

In America's cities, antiwar protesters paraded and demonstrated. Candidates for the presidency denounced the renewed hostilities.

Did they condemn the North Vietnam invaders and the shelling of innocent people in the South Vietnam villages?

No, they condemned their President and their country's policy and rallied against America's actions in bombing supply depots and munition dumps which were the base of the invaders' logistics.

It's a shame and a disgrace how the opportunistic presidential aspirants are using the unpopular Vietnam War to further their political positions. This is the same war that they and their party voted for and committed us to in the 1960s. Now—more than ever—during the "wind-down," the country could use their support.

President Nixon has vowed to "take whatever action is necessary" to stop the Communist offensive in the south and Secretary of State William P. Rogers has told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the North Vietnamese invasion is vulnerable to American airpower.

The administration has shown the Communists that their aggressions will be stoutly resisted and we predict that long before November the troop withdrawals will have been accomplished.

In the meantime, should meaningful discussions resume at the Paris peace table, we shall be facing an adversary who knows

full well that we are not negotiating through weakness.

And, as much as we deplore the need for further action by American servicemen, we firmly believe that the administration's moves were the only possible recourse under the circumstances.

[From the Boston Herald Traveler, Apr. 22, 1972]

## SIDELIGHTS AND INSIGHTS

A tidal wave of woeful twaddle is being churned up again by persons who seem absolutely persuaded that the United States is the arch-villain in Vietnam, and that if only American planes would stop helping the South Vietnamese, all would be quiet on the Indochinese front.

Instances are countless. Here's one: Robert J. Harris, mayor of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and James L. Waters, regent of the University of Michigan, have offered (along with several professors) to go to North Vietnam as "peace hostages" to protect Vietnamese citizens and American prisoners of war from American bombing.

The gesture would be pure genius, according to what passes for rational thought these days. Of course the "peace hostages" wouldn't help protect the North Vietnamese soldiers, since for a conveniently overlooked reason most of the North Vietnamese soldiers are in South Vietnam.

Will we hear any "peace hostages" volunteer to pitch tents in besieged An Loc to protect South Vietnamese citizens from the mortar shells and tank cannons of the invading North Vietnamese?

[From the Boston Herald Traveler,  
Apr. 25, 1972]

## QUESTION OF CREDIBILITY

The anti-war demonstrations—whether last week's, today's or next week's—would gain wider credibility if they were scrupulously anti-war instead of screechingly anti-American. Some organizations and some persons agitating ostensibly against U.S. bombing in the war in Indochina are, in fact, in favor of a Communist military victory there, regardless of the consequences.

Many others are merely uninformed protesters, conditioned to respond to specious charges and arguments, subject to oversimplified, emotional appeals, and studiously determined to hear only one side and not to question it.

Bona fide pacifists and anti-war activists would gain a measure of credibility if, for instance, they displayed an open-mindedness and even-handedness in condemning the horrors of war. But how can one expect street demonstrators to react more rationally and fairly-mindedly about the intensification of the war in Indochina when national political leaders like Senators Edward M. Kennedy, George S. McGovern, Hubert H. Humphrey and Edmund S. Muskie react with such abject partisanship?

Or when various other opinion leaders and makers begin rationalizing the inevitability and presumed benevolence of a Communist conquest? American public opinion has long been Hanoi's objective. Unfortunately, what asserts itself as public opinion is not synonymous with the public interest.

Be that as it may, one should ask the politicians first and the protesters second, how their anti-war fervor could be so curiously and sweepingly suspended when North Vietnam invaded South Vietnam en masse, aiming for a quick kill which only punitive American air power prevented?

How credible can an anti-war posture be which denounces the use of U.S. air power to contain the North Vietnamese in South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia but which, by calculated or callous omission, ignores North Vietnamese aggression in those ravaged lands?

Isn't it about time this peculiar selectivity was explained or exposed or rejected?

#### MINING OF NORTH VIETNAMESE PORTS

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include a newspaper article.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, some Members of the House have attacked President Nixon's order that North Vietnamese ports be mined from the standpoint that the United States is not formally at war with North Vietnam. In an article appearing in the Washington Post, John Norton Moore, a University of Virginia law professor, discusses the legality of our interdiction of shipping headed for North Vietnam and concludes that:

Applicability of the law of blockade depends on the factual existence of a state of international hostilities and does not require a formal declaration of war.

Professor Moore also makes the significant point that:

Lawful interdiction of shipping to an enemy power is not a threat or use of force against non-belligerents justifying use of force in response.

Professor Moore's article follows:

A PROFESSOR ON THE LAW OF BLOCKADE  
(By John Norton Moore)

The U.S. interdiction of weapons and supplies to North Vietnam has provoked speculation as to whether it is a "blockade" or something else. Though seemingly only a legal nicety, clarification is important for minimizing the risk of super-power confrontation.

International law recognizes the right of a belligerent to interdict the flow of supplies to the enemy by a naval blockade. To be lawful such a blockade must be communicated to non-belligerent shipping, must be maintained with a force sufficient to render breach dangerous, and must be applied impartially to the shipping of all nations. Although there is some question under the Hague Convention VIII whether a blockade may be maintained by the use of mines alone, there is no question that mines and naval forces may be used together to constitute a lawful blockade. And as is true of the law regulating conduct of hostilities generally, applicability of the law of blockade depends on the factual existence of a state of international hostilities and does not require a formal declaration of war. During the Korean War, for example, the U.S. maintained a blockade of the entire Korean coast.

The law of blockade represents a compromise between the interests of non-belligerents in minimal disruption of shipping and the interests of belligerents in preventing war material from reaching the enemy. Though the compromise permits interdiction of commerce with the enemy, it requires notification as a means of enabling non-belligerents to avoid the blockade zone and the attendant risk of seizure. By clarifying the rights of belligerents against non-belligerent shipping, the law also serves the purpose of restricting conflict to the initial belligerents.

In an article in the Washington Post on May 14, Professor Abram Chayes admits the possibility of a lawful blockade but urges that the U.S. action could not constitute a blockade because "it is not executed by naval action on the high seas, but by mines and in territorial waters." The implication that the interdiction is effectuated solely by mines is inaccurate. It was carefully pointed

out both in President Nixon's address of May 8 and in the letter of the same date to the President of the Security Council that the U.S. measures include both mining and action by air and naval forces. And the suggestion that a blockade is not lawful if implemented within the territorial waters of an opposing belligerent strains poetic license. To the contrary, the controversy in both World Wars I and II concerned the "long-distance blockade" which was effectuated on the high seas at great distance from the blockaded area and usually by submarines attacking without warning.

Article 51 of the United Nations Charter permits collective defense against an armed attack. After the recent Korean style invasion from North Vietnam there can be little doubt that Hanoi's involvement in the South amounts to an armed attack permitting a defensive response under the Charter? And contrary to Professor Chayes, the necessity and proportionality of any such defensive response must be related to the magnitude of the threat to South Vietnam and not solely to "the safety of the U.S. force in South Vietnam." At a time when twelve North Vietnamese divisions were streaming into the South and many of the major cities were under siege the necessity and proportionality of a blockade of the North needs no explanation.

If, then, the conditions were present for a lawful blockade why was it carefully announced only as an "interdiction of weapons and supplies?" It was not because the President lacks constitutional authority to institute a blockade. The U.S. action, whether termed "blockade" or "interdiction," was the kind of tactical decision about the conduct of ongoing hostilities which fall within the President's power as Commander-in-Chief. Rather, the decision to avoid the term "blockade" was part of a series of careful limitations intended to minimize the risk of confrontation with non-belligerents. By speaking only of "interdiction" President Nixon avoided inadvertently signalling a wider objective, such as the economic or political subjugation of North Vietnam, which might have been implied by use of the term "blockade." Some of the same considerations motivated President Kennedy in calling the United States action in the Cuban missile crisis "quarantine" rather than a blockade.

In fact, the substitution of the term "quarantine" for "blockade" at the suggestion of the deputy legal adviser of the Department of State has been rightly applauded by Professor Chayes as an example of the importance of an international legal perspective in national security decisions. Similarly, the careful limitation of the interdiction to the "internal and claimed territorial waters of North Vietnam," which Professor Chayes finds "curious," was intended to minimize the risk of confrontation with the Soviet Union by avoiding any implication of a "long-distance blockade" or any of a variety of other broad claims to interfere with non-belligerent shipping which have been associated with the principal blockades of this century. The wisdom of this limitation is strongly suggested by the emphasis in the Soviet diplomatic response on freedom of navigation on the high seas. Finally interdiction was delayed pending careful notification—particularly to the Soviet Union—and continuation was tempered by U.S. willingness to accept "an internationally supervised cease-fire throughout Indochina."

Though a legal perspective is only one perspective in assessing national security decisions, it is a perspective too frequently neglected. In the present crisis, when the interest of everyone is to reduce the risk of great-power confrontation, law has an immensely important message to convey. It is that lawful interdiction of shipping to an enemy power is not a threat or use of force against non-belligerents justifying use of

force in response. Just as the risks of super-power confrontation should not be minimized, so too we should not increase those risks by confusing a lawful interdiction of weapons and supplies to North Vietnam with an act of war against the Soviet Union or any other non-belligerent.

#### CONSORTING WITH COMMUNISTS

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

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, in an article recently published, entitled "Good News From America," really hits a nerve which should cause sudden reaction from some of the presidential candidates, and other apologists for the Communists of North Vietnam and the Vietcong.

The article follows:

GOOD NEWS FROM AMERICA  
(By Jenkin Lloyd Jones)

If I were a Soviet strategist I would think this:

The good news now coming out of America is almost unbelievable, and the possibility that the United States will shake itself to pieces never before looked so bright. Consider these happy items:

On May 5 the American Association of University Professors voted to condemn the regents of the University of California for firing Prof. Angela Davis, the avowed Communist.

For our purposes, it is important to establish that citizens of the decadent democracies have no other choice than to pay Communist teachers to radicalize youth and advocate the violent overthrow of these states.

On May 1 the New York Times was given the Pulitzer Prize for publishing the secret Pentagon Papers which revealed official government disquietude with the Vietnamese war. There was some huffing and puffing about this by the Pulitzer trustees, but the jury award went through.

From time to time in the future our side may find it useful to steal and publish secret government documents. The fact that The Times not only got away with the Pentagon Papers' publication but was actually given a prize for it should eliminate any danger of troublesome prosecutions in the future.

On April 28 the United Methodist conference in Atlanta turned down by a vote of 534-405 a minority report that objected to branding the President as a "war criminal" and offered a vote of confidence in "the many thousands of Americans and Vietnamese who gave their lives for a cause." Instead, the conference adopted a resolution confessing America's "complicity in violence and death," and its "crime against humanity."

This was even better for our purposes than the actions of the Berrigan brothers or the defense fund for Angela Davis voted by the Presbyterians last fall. Organized religion in America need no longer be frontally attacked as an "opiate of the people." Indeed, before it self-destructs it is probable that it may be more useful to our side than otherwise.

America's growing image before the world as a flabby giant that has lost the will and the capability of self-defense is most helpful to us. On May 6 the young Marxist hijacker who ordered a plane from Los Angeles to Havana stated that "the skies of America will not be safe until the United States ceases its aggression in Indochina." He added that the President, himself, is marked for death.

This ability of single terrorists to cow American authorities and to impose the most

fantastic orders upon American citizens has greatly lowered American prestige in the eyes of the world.

The electronic media in America continue to perform well. When the capitalist lackey, J. Edgar Hoover, died on May 2 one television network spent as much time interviewing his detractors as it did his mourners. This he deserved for his embarrassing book, "Masters of Deceit," and his long hostility to our movement.

Our friends continue to improve their ability to command national coverage of their commotions and disruptions. Plans are going forward satisfactorily for carefully staged riots at the two national political conventions this summer that will give the world the impression that the American political process is about to be submerged in chaos.

The belief by our theoreticians that no society can survive utter licentiousness is apparently being proved in America. Pornography, drugs and promiscuity are rampant and the "underground press," which generally supports our ideology, is ever in the forefront of the battle to spread permissiveness.

One can hardly fail to look forward to the day on which American hooligans and idlers will get the shock of their lives when we can impose our healthy disciplines upon them. But in the meantime, they serve.

The American motion picture industry is behaving splendidly, avoiding inspiration and conditioning American youth to the belief that it lives in a rotten society. It must be noted that the actress, Jane Fonda, who has urged military desertions and told her young admirers, "Don't knock communism until you've tried it," was recently given the highest motion picture award.

Best of all is the growing prospect of overcoming America without the necessity of risking war at all. What has been described by the American historian, Dr. Daniel Boorstin, as the "national vice of self-hate" is very real.

There is a chic of treason among many American intellectuals who studiously overlook our rapid naval and missile buildup and demand the unilateral disarmament of the United States.

Thus, while most Americans are asking each other: "Who will be the next President of the United States?", perhaps the real question is: "Who will be the last President of the United States."

#### HEROISM AT AN LOC—JOSEPH ALSOP TELLS OF AN UNTOLD TALE

(Mr. CLEVELAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, it is my conviction that one of the great problems with our country's efforts to help the South Vietnamese defend themselves against aggression is the serious bias in the information afforded the American people. Though I will not go into the subject at great length here, I have become convinced that the news media have seriously misled the American people about the situation in Vietnam.

This situation has led to a great deal of uncertainty, doubt, and fear. Even worse, it has led to a lack of appreciation of the efforts of the South Vietnamese to defend their country from this massive aggression.

As the South Vietnamese struggle to defend and develop their country, there has been an inspirational number of heroic acts. Unfortunately, these tales

too often go untold. For this reason, I was pleased to see that the noted columnist Joseph Alsop devoted a recent column to the South Vietnamese who have successfully defended An Loc during weeks of ferocious attack by North Vietnamese tanks and infantry. It is my hope that An Loc will continue to hold out and that it may, indeed, become a symbol and a turning point in South Vietnam's long struggle to defend itself against aggression.

Mr. Speaker, we hear all too much of the bad news out of Vietnam, but too little of the good. The North Vietnamese, as invaders, can force the action where they will. In recent days, it has been against the poorest of South Vietnam's Army. The North Vietnamese have conspicuously avoided attacking the best divisions. Yet, the fact is that even some of the poorer divisions are fighting well and heroically, as in the defense of An Loc. Even more notable is the way the regional and popular forces have defended their homes against the North Vietnamese invaders. All too often, these events go unreported.

The excellent article by Mr. Alsop follows:

#### HEROISM AT AN LOC

(By Joseph Alsop)

If American units had been defending the wretched little town of Anloc, the whole country would now be gleaming with pride. Or at least those Americans would be glowing with pride who still admire grim courage for national ends; for the South Vietnamese defense of Anloc has been genuinely heroic.

The story of Anloc's defense also illustrates the misleading incompleteness of the story of Hanoi's climactic offensive in South Vietnam, as that story is now being told in this country. So it is probably just as well to begin at the beginning, which was COSVN's reason for ordering Anloc to be taken "at all costs."

The reason was the successful elimination of the native Vietcong by the pacification program. In the old days, the Vietcong would have been used to "prepare the battlefield" by building up all kinds of supply, providing guides and supporting units, and so on and on. In the old days, therefore, the crucial battle on the approaches to Saigon would have taken place much further forward. But now, there are almost no Vietcong.

Hence Anloc was chosen as the enemy's main target because it is at the back of beyond—a "province capital" with a population of 7,000, in a province that is almost empty of people. A road concealed under a tree canopy jungle also connects it with the Cambodian border, so an attack there could be supplied by truck.

The siege of Anloc began on April 7 with a ferocious artillery barrage followed by a tank-led infantry assault. At that time, the town was held by two regiments of one of the ARVN's less admired divisions, the fifth, commanded by Brig. Gen. Le Van Hung.

The first assault came close to penetrating to the provincial headquarters, and actually reached the fringes of the fifth division command post. But for want of anything better, the ARVN troops (who included some very brave regional force companies) killed the tanks at almost point blank range with their bazooka-like anti-tank weapons. What remained of the enemy was then thrown out of town.

About 10 days later, this reporter flew over Anloc with the chief American officer in the area, the brave and picturesque Maj. Gen. James Hollingsworth. You could hear the coolly professional talk of the senior Ameri-

can adviser on the ground, Col. William Miller. But you could not see Anloc itself because of the never-lifting smoke of battle. By then, a brigade of South Vietnamese airborne troops had been lifted in to help the regiments of the fifth division. All the same, Gen. Hollingsworth said:

"They're taking real hell in there. I can't tell you whether they can hold."

One could understand Hollingsworth's doubts. The unit besieging Anloc was Hanoi's crack division in the South, the ninth. The ninth division was augmented with an entire regiment of T-54 tanks. The normal artillery was ferocious. Initially, too, the enemy's ninth division had some help from the enemy's fifth.

The Anloc perimeter was repeatedly penetrated. The tanks came into town again and again, only to be destroyed where they were. The American news agencies announced the fall of Anloc at least five times. But Anloc did not fall. Instead, by April 26th, Hanoi's once awe-inspiring ninth division had just about expended itself. The division commander was then allowed to pull his men out after a stinging reprimand from COSVN.

Hanoi's fifth division thereupon moved up. The fifth's commander, Col. Hai Bien, had boastfully promised to take Anloc in three days' time. He tried hard, between May 10 and May 15. After that the fifth North Vietnamese division also had been expended. It, too, had to be pulled back. Two whole enemy divisions had thus broken themselves in Anloc.

That leaves only one point to cover. The miserable little unfortified town has an area of perhaps three square kilometers. Even when there were no ground assaults, the enemy artillery continued—each day never less than a thousand rounds; in normal times, generally about two thousand rounds; and when an assault was coming, seven to eight thousand rounds. Often, it must have been like being on the receiving end of one of Marshal Zhukov's special barrages in the last big war.

All this time, too, there was no medical evacuation from Anloc. Yet when this reporter was on the scene, there were already a thousand wounded. So was this really "pitiful" and "craven," to quote one U.S. reporter on the subject of ARVN? And how many U.S. units would have held on as well as the South Vietnamese at Anloc?

#### MOORHEAD BILL TO CREATE STATUTORY SECURITY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND TO PROVIDE FOR ACCESS BY CONGRESS TO INFORMATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE

(Mr. MOORHEAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to correct the many deficiencies and abuses connected with the operation of the Nation's security classification system and problems relating to access to information by the Congress from the executive branch.

The key feature of this legislation is the establishment of an independent Classification Review Commission, composed of nine members who would be provided broad regulatory and quasi-judicial authority over the administration of the security classification system in the executive branch. The Commission would also have the responsibility of settling disputes between the Congress and the Executive over access to both classified and unclassified

types of information requested by Congress or the Comptroller General of the United States. The Commission's decisions in this latter area would be subject to judicial review.

Three members of the Classification Review Commission are to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, three by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and three by the President. Terms would be fixed at 3, 5, and 7 years, but no member could be reappointed, and not more than six members may be from the same political party.

Mr. Speaker, the statutory security classification system established in this legislation would replace the Presidential Executive Order approach to this problem which our hearings have shown to be unworkable and which has resulted in the massive overclassification and needless classification of documents and undermined the integrity of our entire security classification effort. Obviously, it is impossible to write language—either in an Executive order or in a statute—to cover all situations in this complex field. But the machinery that would be established by this legislation would provide the flexibility to deal with security classification problem areas on a case-by-case basis, while providing the overall independent administration and regulation of the system to properly enforce its provisions and insure its effectiveness within the framework of our representative system of government.

The Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee over the years has held numerous hearings and conducted investigations into these same subject matters, spanning a period of more than 15 years and four national administrations—two Republican and two Democratic. Additional hearings are currently being held on security classification problems and instances of denial of information requested by Congress from the executive branch—information needed by Congress to discharge its constitutional duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, I stress the fact that this matter is not a partisan one. The weaknesses of Executive orders in the administration of our security classification system have been obvious to the past five Presidents. Over the past 25 years, we have had two Executive orders in operation and the most recent inadequate attempt to deal with the problem is Executive Order 11652, issued by President Nixon on March 8 of this year, and scheduled to take effect on June 1, 1972.

The dimensions of this difficult problem were eloquently described in President Nixon's statement on March 8th:

Unfortunately, the system of classification which has evolved in the United States has failed to meet the standards of an open and democratic society, allowing too many papers to be classified for too long a time. The controls which have been imposed on classification authority have proved unworkable, and classification has frequently served to conceal bureaucratic mistakes or to prevent embarrassment to officials and administrations.

The long-range effects of such a system were also listed:

The many abuses of the security system can no longer be tolerated. Fundamental to

our way of life is the belief that when information which properly belongs to the public is systematically withheld by those in power, the people soon become ignorant of their own affairs, distrustful of those who manage them, and—eventually—incapable of determining their own destinies.

All Americans should be able to agree on these fundamental principles on which any free nation's security classification must be predicated. We can also agree on other requirements of such a system, as similarly described in President Nixon's statement:

Yet since the early days of the Republic, Americans have also recognized that the Federal Government is obliged to protect certain information which might otherwise jeopardize the security of the country. That need has become particularly acute in recent years as the United States has assumed a powerful position in world affairs, and as world peace has come to depend in large part on how that position is safeguarded. We are also moving into an era of delicate negotiations in which it will be especially important that governments be able to communicate in confidence.

Clearly, the two principles of an informed public and of confidentiality within the Government are irreconcilable in their purest forms, and a balance must be struck between them.

Mr. Speaker, these are the basic premises on which we all can concur in the formulation of a system to safeguard our legitimate national defense and foreign policy secrets, while, at the same time providing the American public with the information required to preserve unity of purpose.

As I have pointed out on several occasions on the House floor, the new Executive order does not, in my carefully considered judgment, meet the basic criteria laid down in the President's own statement. It is unworkable, contains massive technical defects, and contains major loopholes that will only make the problem of overclassification worse, while seriously jeopardizing the integrity of vital defense and foreign policy secrets that do require the utmost protection.

These conclusions have been reached after hearing testimony before our subcommittee from witnesses of the Defense, State, and Justice Departments who were all involved in the creation of the new security classification Executive order. It was for this reason that I publicly called upon the President on May 3 to suspend indefinitely the June 1 effective date of the new order.

Mr. Speaker, I have felt that those who criticize an existing program or policy have an obligation to propose viable alternatives if their criticism is to be seriously considered by others. The bill I am introducing today provides that viable alternative which meets the fundamental criteria spelled out by President Nixon in his March 8 statement and the criteria developed during our extensive hearings on the security classification system and the need for Congress to information from the executive branch.

This legislation would establish, for the first time, a sound, flexible statutory system to deal effectively with the dual need to safeguard our truly vital defense and foreign policy secrets, while assuring the Congress and the public to information required to preserve our rep-

resentative system of Government. The "tilt" should always be toward disclosure. Full details are described in the section-by-section analysis of the measure and the full text of the bill, which follow my remarks. For reference purposes, I will also list the citations in the RECORD to my previous remarks on this subject and appendix insertions I have included.

Other highlights of the proposal, embodied in the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972, are summarized below:

Strictly confines classification of national defense information to "Top Secret", "Secret", and "Confidential", depending on the level of damage to the national defense that would be caused by its unauthorized disclosure;

Limits original "Top Secret" classification to only the Departments of State, Defense—including the Army, Navy, and Air Force—the Central Intelligence Agency, the Atomic Energy Commission, and designated offices within the Executive Office of the President;

Limits original "Secret" classification to only Departments and agencies listed above and the Departments of Justice, Treasury, and Transportation;

Limits original "Confidential" classification to the Departments and agencies listed above and the Department of Commerce and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

Provides for a strict limitation upon those top officials in each of the Departments and agencies listed above as to who can exercise the authority to classify information. Such officials shall be held fully accountable and shall be subject to reprimand and other disciplinary action for overclassification or other violations of regulations;

Requires a 3-year downgrading procedure for most types of classified national defense information—1 year from "Top Secret" to "Secret," 1 year from "Secret" to "Confidential," and 1 year from "Confidential" to a declassified state, and transfer to the National Archives, where it would then be subject to disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

It authorizes a procedural "savings clause" that could be applied narrowly to certain types of highly sensitive national defense information when invoked by the executive department or the President, subject to the approval of the independent Classification Review Commission created under the legislation;

National defense information previously classified is subject to an automatic declassification procedure after a period of 15 years, except for highly sensitive data subject to the "savings clause" procedure.

Mr. Speaker, in summary, this legislation strikes that delicate balance between the conflicting needs of the Congress and the Executive, and the public as a whole in this vital area. But it also requires as rapid disclosure of information as possible, consistent with the national interest. It would replace the unworkable and unmanageable Executive order approach to the security classification system and would provide a practical, enforceable, meaningful adminis-

trative mechanism to safeguard the Nation's truly vital defense secrets, while preserving the constitutional need of Congress for information to investigate and to legislate, and maintaining the public's "right to know" that is essential in our representative system of Government.

I invite comments and suggestions from my colleagues here in the Congress for improvements in this legislation, as well as those from the executive branch and the public. Hopefully, other Members of the House and Senate will, after carefully considering the measure, join in cosponsoring it with me.

**CONGRESSIONAL RECORD CITATIONS TO SECURITY CLASSIFICATION REMARKS AND INSERTIONS BY REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD**

"Hearings on the Freedom of Information Act to Begin Monday, March 6", CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 1, 1972, page 6335.

"Moorhead Hits Nixon Action on Security Classification Executive Order", CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, March 8, 1972, page 7594.

"Foreign Aid Funds May Be Cut Off Tomorrow Because of Refusal to Provide Congress with Vital Information on Cambodia", March 14, 1972, page 8366.

"U.S. Assistance Program in Cambodia", March 16, 1972, page 8694.

"Section-by-Section Comparison and Analysis of Executive Orders 10501 and 11652, 'Classification and Declassification of National Security Information and Material'", March 21, 1972, page 9377.

"New Security Classification Executive Order Perpetuates Censorship and Secrecy", article by William G. Florence, March 27, 1972, page 10345.

"Muddled Secrecy System", editorial in *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, April 26, 1972, page 14551.

"Moorhead Urges Postponement of Effective Date of New Presidential Executive Order on Security Classification System", May 3, 1972, page 15692.

"Expert Urges Statutory Security Classification System to End Dangerous Overclassification and Administration Chaos", testimony by William G. Florence, May 4, 1972, page 16008.

"Senator Gravel Attacks Secrecy in Government, Urges Congress to Exercise Its Legitimate Power as a Co-equal Branch", testimony by Senator Mike Gravel, May 9, 1972, page 16467.

"Government Secrecy Costs Twice as Much as Government Public Information," summary of GAO study on costs of security classification system, May 15, 1972, page 17340.

**H.R. 15172**

A bill to amend section 552 of title 5 of the United States Code to clarify certain exceptions from its disclosure requirements, and for other purposes

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

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972".

SEC. 2. Section 552(a) (3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The court shall award reasonable attorneys' fees and court costs to the complainant if it issues any such injunction or order against the agency."

SEC. 3. Section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) striking out "(b) This section" and inserting in lieu thereof "(b) (1) Subsection (a)";

(2) redesignating paragraphs (1) through (9) as subparagraphs (A) through (I), respectively;

(3) striking out subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(A) required under subsection (d), in the interest of national defense, to be kept secret";

(4) striking out "or" at the end of subparagraph (H) (as so redesignated), by striking out the period at the end of subparagraph (I) (as so redesignated) and inserting "; or" in lieu thereof, and by inserting after subparagraph (I) (as so redesignated) the following new subparagraph:

"(J) related to the foreign policy of the United States"; and

(5) inserting at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) If any matter falls within paragraph (1) and is classified under subsection (d) as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential and is subsequently declassified under subsection (e), then subsection (a) applies to such matter."

SEC. 4. Section 552 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(d) (1) Official information may, in the interest of national defense, be classified as—

"(i) Top Secret;

"(ii) Secret; or

"(iii) Confidential;

by the appropriate agencies as described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2). Such classified information shall be known as national defense information. Official information may be classified as Top Secret only if its unauthorized disclosure could cause exceptionally grave damage to the national defense of the United States. Official information may be classified as Secret only if its unauthorized disclosure could cause serious damage to the national defense of the United States. Official information may be classified as Confidential only if its unauthorized disclosure could cause damage to the national defense of the United States.

"(2) (A) (i) Official information may be originally classified as Top Secret by the following agencies: the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Atomic Energy Commission, and by such offices within the Executive Office of the President as the President may designate by Executive order.

"(ii) Official information may be originally classified as Secret by any agency which may originally classify official information as Top Secret and by the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Transportation.

"(iii) Official information may be originally classified as Confidential by any agency which may originally classify official information as Top Secret or Secret and by the Department of Commerce and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

"(B) (1) Within the agencies described in subparagraph (A), the classification, in the interest of national defense, of official information may only be done by the head of each such agency, and such other senior principal deputies, assistants, and subordinate officials within each such agency who are designated in writing by the head of each such agency. However, subordinate supervisory officials below the level of section chief or its equivalent may not be designated to classify official information as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential. Nor may any individual be designated to classify such information unless his day-to-day operational responsibilities make it imperative that he have such authority. The head of each such agency shall semiannually review each individual whom he has designated in writing as having authority to classify official in-

formation in order to take away such authority from any individual whose operational responsibilities no longer make it imperative that he have such authority.

"(ii) Individuals who are designated in writing by the head of an agency pursuant to clause (1) as having authority to classify official information may not redelegate such authority to any other individual.

"(3) (A) Except as otherwise provided by statute, the head of each agency described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) shall compile and maintain a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all individuals within such agency who have the authority to classify official information as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential, including a breakdown identifying individuals who have the authority to classify official information into each such category. A copy of such list shall be submitted by each such head quarterly to the Classification Review Commission. A copy of each such list shall also be made available, upon written request to the appropriate agency head by any committee of Congress or by the Comptroller General of the United States, to such committee or the Comptroller General.

"(B) Any individual who, acting in a clerical capacity, handles any classified information need not have authority to classify official information pursuant to subparagraph (A) in order to put markings on material containing any such information to identify its category of classification.

"(4) No agency other than an agency described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) may, in the interest of national defense, classify official information, and no such authority may be delegated to any other agency except by statute.

"(5) (A) The classification of official information shall be strictly based upon the definitions of Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential, as defined in paragraph (1).

"(B) Each individual who has the authority pursuant to paragraph (2) (B) (1) to classify official information as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential shall be held accountable, under regulations prescribed by the Commission, for his failure to accurately classify such information.

"(C) Such individuals shall not classify official information in order to conceal incompetence, inefficiency, wrong-doing, administrative error, to avoid embarrassment to any individual or agency, to restrain competition or independent initiative, or to prevent or delay for any reason the release of official information in violation of subsection (e). Any such individual who classifies official information in violation of this subparagraph shall be subject to administrative reprimand including suspension or such other disciplinary action as shall be prescribed under regulations of the Commission.

"(D) Classified information furnished to the United States by a foreign government or international organization shall be classified by an appropriate agency described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential, depending upon its category of classification by such foreign government or international organization. However, the provision of such information to any appropriate committee of Congress shall not be denied, upon the written request of such committee to the appropriate agency.

"(e) (1) (A) Whenever—

"(i) any official information which has been classified on or after the effective date of the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972 pursuant to subsection (d) as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential; and

"(ii) such information no longer satisfies the criterion (as described in subsection (a) (1)) for classification in such category;

then such information shall be promptly downgraded to an appropriate less stringent category or declassified by an individual

within the agency concerned who has authority to classify such information.

"(B) Except as provided by paragraph (3)—

"(1) any official information which is originally classified pursuant to subsection (d) as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential on or after the effective date of the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972; and

"(ii) any official information which was originally classified, in the interest of national defense, as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential during the fifteen-year period immediately preceding the effective date of the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972 pursuant to any Executive order and which is classified as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential on such effective date; shall be downgraded or declassified, as the case may be, by an individual within the agency concerned who has the authority to classify such information according to the schedule in paragraph (2).

"(C) Except as provided by paragraph (3), any official information which was originally classified, in the interest of national defense, prior to the fifteen-year period immediately preceding the effective date of the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972 pursuant to any Executive order, directive, memoranda, or other authority and which is classified as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential on such effective date shall be automatically declassified by an individual within the agency concerned who has the authority to classify such information within six months after the effective date of the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972.

"(2) Official information which is classified as Top Secret, Secret, or Confidential and which is described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) shall be downgraded or declassified, as the case may be, by an individual within the agency concerned who has the authority to classify such information according to the following schedule:

"(A) (i) Official information classified as Top Secret and described in paragraph (1) (B) (i) shall be downgraded to Secret twelve months after the date of its original classification as Top Secret.

"(ii) Official information classified as Top Secret and described in paragraph (1) (B) (ii) shall be downgraded to Secret within twelve months after the effective date of the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972.

"(B) (i) Official information classified as Secret and described in paragraph (1) (B) (i) shall be downgraded to Confidential twelve months after the date of its original classification as Secret.

"(ii) Official information classified as Secret and described in paragraph (1) (B) (ii) shall be downgraded to Confidential within twelve months after the effective date of the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972.

"(iii) Official information which is downgraded to the category of Secret pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) (A) or pursuant to the provisions of clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall be downgraded to the category of Confidential twelve months after the date of its downgrading to the category of Secret.

"(C) (i) Official information classified as Confidential and described in paragraph (1) (B) (i) shall be declassified twelve months after the date of its original classification as Confidential.

"(ii) Official information classified as Confidential and described in paragraph (1) (B) (ii) shall be declassified within twelve months after the effective date of the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972.

"(iii) Official information which is downgraded to the category of Confidential pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) (A)

or pursuant to the provisions of clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of subparagraph (B) of this paragraph shall be declassified twelve months after the date of its downgrading to the category of Confidential.

"(3) Official information which is classified as Top Secret and which is described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (1) shall not be downgraded to a less stringent category or declassified, other than in accordance with procedures described in paragraph (4), if such information—

"(A) is specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;

"(B) pertains to cryptologic systems;

"(C) would disclose intelligence sources or methods; or

"(D) would disclose a defense plan, project, or other specific defense matter, the continuing protection of which is of vital importance to the United States and the unauthorized disclosure of which could cause exceptionally grave damage to the national defense of the United States.

"(4) (A) Official information which is classified as Top Secret, is described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of paragraph (1), and is within the purview of subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of paragraph (3) shall be downgraded to Secret by an individual within the agency concerned who has the authority to classify such information twelve months after the date of its original classification as Top Secret in the case of information described in paragraph (1) (B) (i), and twelve months after the effective date of the Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972 in the case of information described in paragraph (1) (B) (ii) or paragraph (1) (C). Immediately after its downgrading, such information shall be transmitted by the head of the agency concerned to the Chairman of the Commission.

"(B) The Commission may, by a majority vote of its full membership, allow such information to continue to be classified as Secret for a period of twenty-four months beginning as of the date of the downgrading of such information by the agency concerned to Secret. Prior to the end of such twenty-four-month period, the Commission may, by a majority vote of its full membership, allow such information to continue to be classified as Secret for a period of twelve months beginning as of the end of such twenty-four month period. Prior to the end of such twelve-month period, the Commission may, by a two-thirds vote of its full membership, allow such information to continue to be classified as Secret for an additional twelve-month period beginning as of the end of the preceding twelve-month period. At the end of this additional twelve-month period, such information shall be downgraded to Confidential by an individual within the agency concerned who has the authority to classify such information, and twelve months after the date of its downgrading to Confidential such information shall be declassified by any such individual. However, if prior to the end of such second twelve-month period the President informs the Commission, in writing, of the detailed justification for the continued safeguarding of such information based upon national defense interests of the United States of the highest importance, then such information shall continue to be classified as Secret unless the Commission, within fifteen calendar days of its receipt of the President's written justification, by a two-thirds vote of its full membership, rejects such justification. If the Commission does not so vote to reject such justification, then such information shall continue to be classified as Secret until the Commission, by a two-thirds vote of its full membership, rejects such justification. If the Commission does so vote to reject such justification, then such information shall be downgraded to Confidential by an individual within the agency concerned who has the authority to

classify such information, and twelve months after the date of its downgrading to Confidential, such information shall be declassified by any such individual.

"(C) If the Commission does not vote under subparagraph (B) to allow any information within the purview of subparagraph (A) to continue to be classified as Secret for such twenty-four month period or for the first or second twelve-month period described in subparagraph (B), then such information shall be downgraded to Confidential and thereafter declassified according to the schedule provided under paragraph (3), except that if such information is described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1), then it shall be promptly declassified by an individual within the agency concerned who has authority to classify such information.

"(5) (A) Any official information which is downgraded or declassified under this subsection shall be marked as soon as practicable in order to clearly identify its new category of classification or the fact that it has been declassified, the date of such downgrading or declassification, the name of the person who authorized such change, and the name of the individual who executed such change.

"(B) In cases where—

"(i) classified information has been transferred from one agency to another agency;

"(ii) the agency which originally classified such information has ceased to exist; or

"(iii) such information has been transferred to the General Service Administration in order to be placed in the Archives of the United States;

the Commission shall prescribe regulations which delineate who shall have the authority to downgrade such information to a less stringent category and to declassify it.

"(f) (1) There is established a commission to be known as the Classification Review Commission (referred to in this section as the 'Commission').

"(2) (A) The Commission shall be composed of nine members as follows:

"(i) Three appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Not more than two members appointed under this clause may be of the same political party.

"(ii) Three appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate. Not more than two members appointed under this clause may be of the same political party.

"(iii) Three appointed by the President. Not more than two members appointed under this clause may be of the same political party.

A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

"(B) Not more than six members of the Commission appointed shall be of the same political party. All members of the Commission must be citizens of the United States.

"(C) (i) Of the members first appointed—

"(I) one appointed by the Speaker of the House, one appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and one appointed by the President shall be appointed for a term of three years;

"(II) one appointed by the Speaker of the House, one appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and one appointed by the President shall be appointed for a term of five years; and

"(III) one appointed by the Speaker of the House, one appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, and one appointed by the President shall be appointed for a term of seven years.

"(ii) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A member may not serve more than one term on the Commission, except that a member may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor has taken office.

"(D) No member of the Commission shall actively engage in any business, vocation, or employment other than that of serving as a member of the Commission.

"(3)(A) Six members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

"(B) The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Commission shall be elected from the membership by the members of the Commission. The term of office of the Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be two years.

"(C) The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairman or six of its members.

"(4)(A) Members (including the Chairman and Vice Chairman) of the Commission shall each be paid at the annual rate of basic pay in effect for level II of the Executive Schedule of section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

"(B)(1) The Commission shall have an Executive Secretary who shall be hired by the Commission and who shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the rate of basic pay in effect for level IV of the Executive Schedule of section 5315 of title 5, United States Code.

"(1) Subject to such rules as may be adopted by the Commission, the Chairman may appoint such personnel as he deems desirable.

"(11) The staff of the Commission shall be appointed subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

"(5)(A) The Commission shall prescribe such regulations as it considers necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of subsections (d) through (g) of this section including such regulations as are described in subsection (d)(5)(B), subsection (5)(5)(C), subsection (e)(5)(B), and subsection (g)(6).

"(B) The Commission shall prescribe standards and procedures concerning the handling of official information which is classified in the interest of national defense which shall be applied uniformly by the agencies concerned (including the Commission) and shall include, but not be limited to, the following—

"(i) assuring that (I) knowledge and possession of such information shall be limited to individuals who are trustworthy and whose official duties require such knowledge or possession, that (II) such information shall not be disseminated outside of the originating or controlling agency except under such conditions and by such methods as are authorized by the President or the head of the disseminating agency, and that (III) no individual may withhold or authorize withholding such information from Congress.

"(ii) assuring that such information shall be appropriately and conspicuously marked or otherwise identified in order to show its category of classification;

"(iii) assuring that such information shall be marked in order to identify the agency which classified it, the date of its preparation and classification (including the date of its subsequent downgrading and declassification), and the name and title of the highest ranking person authorizing its classification (and subsequent downgrading and declassification);

"(iv) assuring that such information shall be used, possessed, transmitted, and stored only under conditions which will prevent dissemination to or access by unauthorized persons; and

"(v) assuring that appropriate accountability records shall be established and maintained with respect to such information.

"(6)(A) The Commission may for the purpose of carrying out its duties under subsections (d) through (g) hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places,

take such testimony, and receive such evidence, as the Commission may deem advisable. The Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before it.

"(B) The Commission may secure directly from any agency information necessary to enable it to carry out its duties under subsections (d) through (g). Upon request of the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Commission, the head of such agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.

"(C) The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and upon the same conditions as other agencies.

"(D) The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission on a reimbursable basis such administrative support services as the Commission may request.

"(E)(1) The Commission shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation by the Commission. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required from any place within the United States at any designated place of hearing within the United States.

"(ii) If a person issued a subpoena under clause (1) refuses to obey such subpoena or is guilty of contempt, any court of the United States within the judicial district within which the hearing is conducted or within the judicial district within which such person is found or resides or transacts business may (upon application by the Commission) order such person to appear before the Commission to produce evidence or to give testimony touching the matter under investigation. Any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

"(iii) The subpoenas of the Commission shall be served in the manner provided for subpoenas issued by a United States district court under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States district courts.

"(iv) All process of any court to which application may be made under this section may be served in the judicial district wherein the person required to be served resides or may be found.

"(F) The Commission shall carry out its functions with respect to the downgrading and declassification of official information as described in subsection (e)(4) and (e)(5)(B).

"(G) The Commission may issue decisions, orders, and directives, and distribute reports, administrative memorandums, and other information in order to assure that the provisions of subsections (d) through (g) are carried out.

"(H) The Commission shall publish annual reports of its activities and shall make available for public inspection at reasonable times in its office a record of its proceedings and hearings. However, the Commission shall not make public any classified information prior to its declassification.

"(I) The Commission shall conduct a thorough and continuing investigation and appraisal of the policies, standards, and operations of agencies classifying information, in the interest of national defense, under subsection (d).

"(J) The Commission shall investigate, upon the vote of at least three of its members, inquiries initiated by private citizens, officers or employees of the United States, or any other person concerning any allegation of improper classification of official information within the purview of subsection (d) or (e) or concerning any allegation of the failure of any agency, or of any officer or employee thereof, to comply with the provisions of subsection (d) or (e), or any regulation prescribed by the Commission under paragraph (5)(A) of this subsection, or any

standards or procedures prescribed by the Commission under paragraph (5)(B) of this subsection, or any decisions, orders, or directives issued by the Commission under subparagraph (G) of this paragraph. The Commission shall have a report published which describes the results of each investigation. The Commission shall, when appropriate, refer such matters to the Attorney General of the United States.

"(K) The Commission shall, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (g), furnish to Congress, committees of Congress, and the Comptroller General of the United States, upon request, certain classified and unclassified information necessary for Congress to discharge fully and properly all of its constitutional responsibilities.

"(g)(1)(A) The Commission shall promptly consider any written request transmitted to it for the issuance of an order directing any agency to transmit official information held by such agency which is classified or unclassified—

"(i) either House of Congress, if such request is made upon the direction of a majority vote of the Members of such House;

"(ii) any committee of Congress, if such request is made upon the direction of a majority vote of the members of such committee and the subject matter of the information requested relates to the jurisdiction of such committee; or

"(iii) the Comptroller General of the United States, if the request is made by him.

"(B) For the purposes of this section, the term 'committee of Congress' means any committee of the Senate or House of Representatives or any subcommittee of any such committee or any joint committee of Congress or any subcommittee of any such joint committee.

"(2) Any request transmitted to the Commission under paragraph (1)(A) shall state with reasonable particularity the information or category of information requested and include a description of any efforts made to obtain access to such information, identifying the agency to which such request was made, the date of such request, and a copy of all correspondence with any such agency with respect to such request.

"(3) When the Commission receives any request under paragraph (1)(A), it shall immediately inform, in writing, the head of the appropriate agency and the President of such request, including a description of the information requested.

"(4)(A) The agency which is informed under paragraph (3) of such request shall transmit the information requested to the Commission within three calendar working days of the date upon which such agency is so informed by the Commission. The head of such agency shall transmit to the Commission, along with such requested information, a letter containing a statement setting forth the recommendations of the agency as to whether such information should be made available by the Commission to the person requesting it under paragraph (1)(A).

"(B) If the agency concerned fails to transmit such requested information to the Commission pursuant to the provisions of subparagraph (A), the Commission shall immediately issue a subpoena under subsection (f)(6)(E)(1) requiring the production of such information.

"(5)(A) If the agency concerned transmits such information to the Commission pursuant to paragraph (4)(A) and the recommendation of such agency is to release such information to the person requesting it, then the Commission shall transmit such information to such person.

"(B) If, however, the recommendation of such agency is not to release such information to the person requesting it, the agency shall transmit to the Commission a detailed justification in writing setting forth the

specific reasons for its recommendation. The Commission shall conduct an investigation to determine whether such information shall be transmitted to the person requesting it. In making such determination, the Commission shall weigh the constitutional rights and powers of the parties concerned, including (1) the extent to which such information is necessary to Congress so that Congress may fully and properly discharge its constitutional responsibilities, and (2) the extent to which the disclosure of such information to Congress would be contrary to the public interest or would seriously endanger the national defense of the United States. The Commission shall publish its determinations in the Federal Register. The proceedings of the Commission shall be recorded.

"(6) (A) The Commission shall prescribe regulations to govern its proceedings under paragraph (5) of this subsection.

"(B) In any case within the purview of paragraph (5) (B), the Commission shall hold a hearing at which a party is entitled to present its case or defense by oral or documentary evidence, to submit rebuttal evidence, and to conduct such cross-examination as may be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts. Such hearing shall be public, unless, because of the sensitive nature of the information in dispute, the Commission decides by a two-thirds vote that the hearing shall be closed.

"(C) The Commission shall meet immediately after the conclusion of the hearing to begin deliberations. The Commission shall render its decision in writing to each party within three calendar working days after the conclusion of the hearing. Such decision shall set forth in detail the reasons for the determination of the Commission.

"(7) (A) In carrying out the provisions of paragraph (5), the Commission is authorized to enter an order in each case either granting or denying the request. The Commission shall prescribe such terms and conditions as it deems necessary to protect the security of the information concerned, including but not limited to, requiring that the person requesting such information or his agent—

"(i) take adequate measures to guard the physical security of the information received;

"(ii) assure that access to the information be limited to Members of Congress whose responsibilities require access to such information, or to appropriate staff members of either House of Congress, or of any committee of Congress, or to the Comptroller General of the United States or any employee of the General Accounting Office who possesses proper security clearance; and

"(iii) take adequate measures to assure that all discussions with respect to such information shall take place in executive session of a committee of Congress and closed sessions of either the Senate or the House of Representatives, as provided in the rules of each such body.

"(B) The requirements imposed in clauses (i) through (iii) of subparagraph (A) shall apply only to classified information which the person requesting such information obtains through an order of the Commission and where the hearing described in paragraph (6) (B) with respect to such information is closed by vote of the Commission.

"(8) (A) There is vested in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia exclusive original jurisdiction to review any final decision of the Commission under paragraph (6) upon complaint filed by a party to the proceeding at which such decision was made within fifteen calendar days of the date of publication of such decision by the Commission in the Federal Register pursuant to paragraph (5) (B). The decision of the Commission shall be upheld if there is substantial evidence on the record to sustain

that decision. Such case shall be immediately considered and shall have precedence over all other cases pending before such court.

"(B) There is vested appellate jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of the United States to review by appeal as a matter of right any decision made by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia pursuant to this paragraph. The Supreme Court shall act promptly in considering such appeal and rendering its judgment thereon.

"(C) The judicial review provided for by this paragraph shall be the exclusive mode of judicial review."

SEC. 5. It is the sense of the Congress that the President, in conformity with article II, section 3, and article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States, shall keep Congress fully and currently informed with respect to all of the activities of agencies covered under this Act.

SEC. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. (a) Except as provided by subsection (b), the foregoing provisions of this Act shall take effect at the beginning of the sixth month that commences after the date of its enactment.

(b) Section 552(f) (1) through (5) and (g) (6) (A) as added by section 4 of this Act and section 6 of this Act (to the extent necessary) shall take effect upon the enactment of this Act.

#### SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF "FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1972"—SECURITY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM AND ACCESS BY CONGRESS TO INFORMATION FROM THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Section 1 designates this Act as the "Freedom of Information Act Amendments of 1972."

Section 2 amends Section 552(a) (3) of title 5, United States Code by authorizing the Federal courts to award reasonable attorneys' fees and court costs to complainant member of the public in suits under the Freedom of Information Act in such cases where the government's position in denying the information requested is not sustained.

Section 3 contains technical amendments renumbering and rephrasing exemptions under Section 552(b) (1) of the Freedom of Information Act. It also provides that classified information subsequently declassified under the Act shall be subject to the same disclosure provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Section 4 adds new subsections to Section 552, title 5 of the United States Code to provide for the establishment of a security classification system to safeguard classified information known as National Defense Information.

Subsection (d) (1) authorizes such information to be classified "Top Secret" only if its unauthorized disclosure could cause exceptionally grave damage to the national defense of the United States; "Secret" only if its unauthorized disclosure could cause serious damage to the national defense of the United States; and "Confidential" only if its unauthorized disclosure could cause damage to the national defense of the United States.

Subsection (d) (2) (A) authorizes original "Top Secret" classification by the Departments of State, Defense (including the Army, Navy, and Air Force), the Central Intelligence Agency, the Atomic Energy Commission, and by such offices within the Executive Office of the President that he may designate by Executive Order. It also authorizes original "Secret" classification by those Departments and agencies having "Top Secret" classification authority and by the Departments of Justice, Treasury, and Transportation. The subsection also authorizes original "Confidential" authority by those Departments and agencies having "Top Secret" and "Secret" classification authority and by the Depart-

ment of Commerce and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Subsection (d) (2) (B) specifies that such classification may only be done by the head of each department or agency and such other senior principal deputies, assistants, and subordinate officials within each who are designated in writing by the head of such department or agency, provided that such subordinate supervisory officials are not below the level of section chief or its equivalent. It further requires that such classification authority shall not be granted unless his day-to-day operational responsibilities make it imperative that he have such authority. The head of each department or agency is required to review semiannually the list of those having classification authority and to remove such authority from those whose operational responsibility no longer make it imperative that they have such authority. Authority may not, in turn, be redelegated by any individual designated in writing by a department or agency head.

Subsection (d) (3) (A) requires each department and agency head to compile and maintain a full and complete list of names and addresses of all individuals within such agency who have authority to classify within each of the three classification categories. A copy of such list is to be submitted quarterly to the Classification Review Commission and shall be made available, upon written request to the appropriate department or agency head by any committee of Congress or by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Subsection (d) (3) (B) applies to individuals acting in a clerical capacity, who do not need classification authority to place markings or such information to properly identify its category of classification.

Subsection (d) (4) provides that classification of National Defense Information shall not be exercised by any other department or agency except those listed in subsection (d) (2) (A) of this Act, except by statute.

Subsection (d) (5) (A) specifies that the classification of official information shall be strictly based on the definitions of "Top Secret," and "Confidential," as defined in subsection (d) (1) of this Act.

Subsection (d) (5) (B) specifies that each individual having the authority to classify official information pursuant to subsection (d) (2) (B) as "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential" shall be held accountable for his failure to accurately classify such information under regulations prescribed by the Classification Review Commission.

Subsection (d) (5) (C) provides that such individuals shall not classify official information under this Act in order to conceal incompetence, inefficiency, wrongdoing, administrative error, to avoid embarrassment to any individual or agency, to restrain competition or independent initiative, or to prevent or delay for any reason the release of official information in violation of subsection (e) of this Act. Violators shall be subject to administrative reprimand, including suspension or such other disciplinary action as prescribed under regulations by the Classification Review Commission.

Subsection (d) (5) (D) provides that classified information furnished to the United States by a foreign government or international organization shall be classified by an appropriate agency described in (d) (2) (A) of this Act as "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential," depending upon its category of classification by such foreign government or international organization. However, the provision of such information to any appropriate Congressional committee shall not be denied, if requested by such committee in writing to the appropriate agency.

Subsection (e) (1) (A) provides for the continuous downgrading and declassification of official information classified on or after the effective date of this Act pursuant to

subsection (d) as "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential" and which no longer satisfies the criterion described in subsection (d)(1) for classification in such category. Such information shall be promptly downgraded to an appropriate less stringent category or declassified by an individual within the agency concerned who has authority to classify such information.

Subsection (e)(1)(B) provides an automatic downgrading and declassification schedule (except for information contained in (e)(3) below) for (i) official information classified on or after the effective date of this Act pursuant to subsection (d) as "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential" and (ii) official information originally classified, in this Act pursuant to subsection (d) as "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential" during the 15-year period immediately preceding the effective date of this Act and which is still classified as "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential" on such effective date. Such information shall be downgraded or declassified, as the case may be, in accordance with the schedule described in subsection (e)(2) below.

Subsection (e)(1)(C) provides that, except for information contained in subsection (e)(3) below, any official information which was originally classified, in the interest of national defense, prior to the 15-year period immediately preceding the effective date of this Act pursuant to any Executive Order, directive, memoranda, or other authority and which is classified "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential" on such effective date shall be automatically declassified within 6 months after the effective date by an individual within the agency concerned who has the authority to classify such information.

Subsection (e)(2) provides for a downgrading and declassification schedule for official information classified as "Top Secret," "Secret," or "Confidential" that is described in subsection (e)(B)(1) above, to be exercised by an individual within the agency concerned who has the authority to classify such information.

Subsection (e)(2)(A)(i) provides that official information classified as "Top Secret" and described in (e)(1)(B)(i) above shall be downgraded to "Secret" 12 months after the date of its original classification as "Top Secret."

Subsection (e)(2)(A)(ii) provides that official information classified as "Top Secret" and described in (e)(1)(B)(ii) above shall be downgraded to "Secret" within 12 months after the effective date of this Act.

Subsection (e)(2)(B)(i) provides that official information classified as "Secret" and described in (e)(1)(B)(i) above shall be downgraded to "Confidential" 12 months after the date of its original classification as "Secret."

Subsection (e)(2)(B)(ii) provides that official information classified as "Secret" and described in (e)(1)(B)(ii) above shall be downgraded to "Confidential" within 12 months after the effective date of this Act.

Subsection (e)(2)(B)(iii) provides that official information which is downgraded to "Secret" pursuant to (e)(1)(A) or the provisions of (e)(2)(A)(i) or (ii) shall be downgraded to "Confidential" 12 months after the date of its downgrading to "Secret."

Subsection (e)(2)(C)(i) provides that official information classified as "Confidential" and described in (e)(1)(B)(i) above shall be declassified 12 months after the date of its original classification as "Confidential."

Subsection (e)(2)(C)(ii) provides that official information classified as "Confidential" and described in (e)(1)(B)(ii) above shall be declassified within 12 months after the effective date of this Act.

Subsection (e)(2)(C)(iii) provides that official information downgraded to "Confidential" pursuant to (e)(1)(A) or the provisions of (e)(2)(B)(i), (ii), or (iii) shall be de-

classified 12 months after the date of its downgrading to "Confidential."

Subsection (e)(3) provides a "savings" procedure for certain types of highly sensitive classified material so that official information classified as "Top Secret" and described in (e)(1)(B) and (C) above shall not be downgraded or declassified, other than in accordance with the procedures described in (e)(4) below, if such information—

(A) is specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;

(B) pertains to cryptographic systems;

(C) would disclose intelligence sources or methods; or

(D) would disclose a defense plan, project, or other specific defense matter, the continuing protection of which is of vital importance to the United States and the unauthorized disclosure of which could cause exceptionally grave damage to the national defense of the United States.

Subsection (e)(4)(A) provides that official information classified as "Top Secret", is described in (e)(1)(B) or (C), and within the purview of (e)(3)(A), (B), (C), or (D) above shall be downgraded to "Secret" by an individual within the agency concerned who has the authority to classify such information 12 months after the date of its original classification as "Top Secret" (in the case of information described in (e)(1)(B)(i) above) and 12 months after the effective date of this Act (in the case of information described in (e)(1)(B)(ii) or (e)(1)(C) above). Immediately after its downgrading to "Secret", such information shall be transmitted by the head of the agency concerned to the Chairman of the Classification Review Commission for consideration.

Subsection (e)(4)(B) provides for Commission procedures to permit, when it deems warranted, the extension of security classification protection to the types of sensitive information described in (e)(3) above. When initially transferred to the Commission pursuant to (e)(4)(A) above, the Commission may, by majority vote of its full membership, extend for 24 months the "Secret" classification to such information in individual cases, if the information warrants continued protection at that level in its judgment.

Prior to the expiration of this 24-month period, the Commission may again, by a majority vote of its full membership, extend the "Secret" classification to such information for an additional 12 months.

Prior to the expiration of this additional 12-month period, the Commission may again extend the "Secret" classification to such information for an additional 12 months, but in this instance a two-thirds vote of its full membership is required.

At the end of this second 12-month extension period, such information shall be downgraded to "Confidential" by an individual within the agency concerned who has the authority to classify such information and 12 months later shall be declassified by any such individual; except, however, that if the President informs the Commission in writing prior to the expiration of the second 12-month extension of the "Secret" classification of such information and providing a detailed justification for the continued safeguarding of such information based upon national defense interests of the United States of the highest importance. Under such procedure, the information shall then continue to be classified as "Secret", unless the Commission rejects such Presidential justification by a two-thirds vote of its full membership within 15 calendar days of its receipt of such justification.

If the Commission upholds the Presidential justification for continued safeguarding of such information, then such information shall continue to be classified as "Secret" until the Commission, by a two-thirds vote of its full membership, subsequently rejects such justification.

If the Commission rejects the Presidential justification for continued "Secret" classification of such information, then such information shall be downgraded to "Confidential" by an individual within the agency concerned who has the authority to classify such information. After 12 months of the date of its downgrading to "Confidential", such information shall be declassified by any such individual.

Subsection (e)(4)(C) provides that if the Commission does not agree to grant the extensions permitted under the provisions of (e)(4)(B) above, such information will be downgraded to "Confidential" and thereafter declassified according to the regular schedule. If such information falls within the type of information described in (e)(1)(C) (15 years or older), it shall be promptly declassified by an individual within the agency concerned who has authority to classify such information.

Subsection (e)(5)(A) provides that official information that is downgraded or declassified shall be marked as soon as practicable to clearly identify its new category of classification or its declassification. The date of such action, the name of the person authorizing the change, and the name of the person who executed such change shall also be shown.

Subsection (e)(5)(B) provides that the Commission shall prescribe regulations to delineate who shall have authority to downgrade or to declassify classified information in cases where (i) it has been transferred from one agency to another; (ii) where the original classifying agency has ceased to exist; or (iii) where such information has been transferred to the General Services Administration to be placed in the Archives of the United States.

Subsection (f)(1) establishes a Classification Review Commission.

Subsection (f)(2)(A) provides for the composition of the 9 member Commission, with 3 members to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, 3 members to be appointed by the President pro tem of the Senate, and 3 members to be appointed by the President. No appointing authority may name more than 2 of the 3 members from the same political party. A vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

Subsection (f)(2)(B) provides that not more than 6 members of the Commission shall be of the same political party. All members of the Commission must be citizens of the United States.

Subsection (f)(2)(C) provides that of the members first appointed, one from each appointing authority shall be for a term of 3 years; one from each appointing authority shall be for a term of 5 years; and one from each appointing authority shall be for a term of 7 years.

It also provides that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term. A member of the Commission may not serve more than one term, except that a member may serve after the expiration of his term until his successor has taken office.

Subsection (f)(2)(D) provides that no member of the Commission shall actively engage in any business, vocation, or employment other than that of serving as a member of the Commission.

Subsection (f)(3)(A) provides that 6 members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Subsection (f)(3)(B) provides that the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Commission shall be elected from the membership by the members of the Commission. The term of office of the Chairman and Vice Chairman shall be 2 years.

Subsection (f)(3)(C) provides that the Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairman or 6 of its members.

Subsection (f) (4) (A) provides that members of the Commission (including the Chairman and Vice Chairman) shall each be paid at the annual rate of basic pay in effect for Level II of the Executive Schedule of section 5315, title 5, United States Code.

Subsection (f) (4) (B) provides for an Executive Secretary, to be hired by the Commission and who shall be paid at the annual rate of basic pay in effect for Level IV of the Executive Schedule of section 5315, title 5, United States Code. The Chairman may also appoint other Commission personnel, subject to rules adopted by the Commission. The Commission staff shall be appointed under the provisions of title 5, United States Code governing appointments in the competitive service. They shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

Subsection (f) (5) (A) provides that the Commission shall prescribe such regulations as it considers necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of subsection (d) through (g) of this section, including those specifically described in subsections (d) (5) (B), (d) (5) (C), (e) (5) (B), and (g) (6).

Subsection (f) (5) (B) provides that the Commission shall prescribe standards and procedures concerning the handling of official information, classified in the interest of national defense which shall be applied uniformly by the agencies concerned, including the Commission. These standards and procedures shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(i) assuring that (I) such information be limited to trustworthy individuals whose official duties require such access; (II) such information not be disseminated outside of the originating or controlling agency except as authorized; (III) no individuals may withhold or authorize withholding such information from Congress;

(ii) assuring that such information shall be appropriately and conspicuously marked or otherwise identified to show its category of classification;

(iii) assuring that such information shall be marked to identify the agency which classified it, the date of preparation and classification (including the date of its subsequent downgrading and declassification), and the name and title of the highest ranking person authorizing its classification (and subsequent downgrading and declassification);

(iv) assuring that such information shall be used, possessed, transmitted, and stored only under conditions which will prevent dissemination to or access by unauthorized persons; and

(v) assuring that appropriate accountability records shall be established and maintained with respect to such information.

Subsection (f) (6) (A) provides that for carrying out the purpose of its duties under subsections (d) through (g), the Commission may as it deems advisable hold hearings, take testimony, administer oaths, receive evidence, and carry out other such types of functions.

Subsection (f) (6) (B) provides that the Commission may secure directly from any agency the information necessary for it to carry out its duties under subsections (d) through (g). The head of such agency shall furnish such information upon the request of the Chairman or Vice Chairman of the Commission.

Subsection (f) (6) (C) provides that the Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and conditions as other agencies.

Subsection (f) (6) (D) provides that the Administrator of General Services shall provide the Commission on a reimbursable basis such administrative support services as it requests.

Subsection (f) (6) (E) (i) provides that the Commission shall have the power to issue subpoenas requiring attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation by the Commission; (ii) provides that if a person issued a subpoena under clause (i) above refuses to obey such subpoena or is guilty of contempt, any court of the United States within the judicial district where the hearing is held or within the judicial district where such person is found, resides, or transacts business may (upon application by the Commission) order such person to appear before the Commission to produce evidence or to give testimony on the matter under investigation. Failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by such court as contempt thereof; (iii) provides that the subpoenas of the Commission shall be served in the manner provided for subpoenas issued by a United States district court under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States district courts; (iv) provides that all process of any court to which application may be made under this section may be served in the judicial district wherein the person required to be served resides or may be found.

Subsection (f) (6) (F) provides that the Commission shall carry out its functions with respect to the downgrading and declassification of official information as described in subsections (e) (4) and (e) (5) (B).

Subsection (f) (6) (G) provides that the Commission may issue decisions, orders, and directives, and distribute reports, administrative memoranda, and other information in order to assure that the provisions of subsections (d) through (g) are carried out.

Subsection (f) (6) (H) provides that the Commission shall publish annual reports of its activities and shall make available for public inspection at reasonable times in its office a record of its proceedings and hearings. However, the Commission shall not make public any classified information prior to its declassification.

Subsection (f) (6) (I) provides that the Commission shall conduct a thorough and continuing investigation and appraisal of the policies, standards, and operations of agencies classifying information, in the interest of national defense, under subsection (d).

Subsection (f) (6) (J) provides for an inquiry procedure, initiated by private citizens, officers or employees of the United States, or any other person, whereby the Commission shall investigate (upon the vote of at least 3 of its members) allegations of improper classification of official information within the purview of subsections (d) or (e); or any regulations prescribed by the or any officer or employee thereof, to comply with the provisions of subsections (d) or (e); or any regulations prescribed by the Commission under subsection (f) (5) (B); or any decisions, orders, or directives issued by the Commission under subsection (f) (6) (G).

The Commission shall also publish a report which describes the results of each investigation and, when appropriate, shall refer such matters to the Attorney General of the United States.

Subsection (f) (6) (K) provides that the Commission shall, pursuant to the provisions of subsection (g) below, furnish to Congress, committees of Congress, and the Comptroller General of the United States, upon request, certain classified and unclassified information necessary for Congress to discharge fully and properly all of its Constitutional responsibilities.

Subsection (g) spells out the procedure by which the Commission shall handle requests for information from Congress, Congressional committees, and the Comptroller General of the United States as provided for in Subsection (f) (6) (K) above.

Subsection (g) (1) (A) provides that the Commission shall promptly consider any

written request transmitted to it for the issuance of an order directing any agency to transmit official information (classified or unclassified) held by such agency to (i) either House of Congress, if such request is made upon the direction of a majority vote of the Members of such House; (ii) any committee of Congress, if such request is made upon the direction of a majority vote of the members of such committee and the subject matter of the information requested relates to the jurisdiction of such committee; or (iii) the Comptroller General of the United States, if the request is made by him.

Subsection (g) (1) (B) provides that for the purpose of this section, the term "Committee of Congress" means any committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate or any subcommittee of any such committee, or any joint committee of Congress or any subcommittee of such joint committee.

Subsection (g) (2) provides that any request transmitted to the Commission under (g) (1) (A) above shall state with reasonable particularity the information or category of information requested and include a description of efforts made to obtain access to such information, identifying the agency to which such request was made, the date, and a copy of all correspondence with any such agency with respect to such request.

Subsection (g) (3) provides that when the Commission receives any such request under (g) (1) (A) above, it shall immediately inform, in writing, the head of the appropriate agency and the President of such request, including a description of the information requested.

Subsection (g) (4) (A) provides that the agency informed of the request under (g) (3) above shall transmit the information requested to the Commission within 3 calendar working days of the date when it is informed by the Commission. The head of the concerned agency shall also transmit to the Commission a letter containing a statement of the recommendations of the agency as to whether such information should be made available by the Commission to the requesting Congressional authority.

Subsection (g) (4) (B) provides that if the agency concerned fails to transmit such requested information as provided in (g) (4) (A) above, the Commission shall immediately issue a subpoena under subsection (f) (6) (E) (i) above, requiring the production of such information.

Subsection (g) (5) (A) provides that if the agency concerned transmits the requested information pursuant to (g) (4) (A) above, and its recommendation is to release such information to the Congressional authority requesting it, then the Commission shall transmit such information to that authority.

Subsection (g) (5) (B) provides that if, however, the recommendation of the concerned agency is not to release such information to the Congressional requesting authority, the agency concerned shall transmit to the Commission a detailed justification in writing setting forth the specific reasons for its adverse recommendation. The Commission shall then conduct an investigation to determine whether such information shall be transmitted to the Congressional authority requesting it. In making such determination, the Commission shall weigh the Constitutional rights and powers of the parties concerned, including (i) the extent to which such information is necessary to Congress so that it may fully and properly discharge its Constitutional responsibilities, and (ii) the extent to which the disclosure of such information to Congress would be contrary to the public interest or would seriously endanger the national defense of the United States.

The Commission shall publish its determinations in the *Federal Register*. The proceedings of the Commission shall be recorded.

Subsection (g) (6) (A) provides that the Commission shall prescribe regulations to govern its proceedings under (g) (5) above.

Subsection (g) (6) (B) provides that in any case within the purview of (g) (5) (A) above, the Commission shall hold a hearing at which a party is entitled to present its case or defense by oral or documentary evidence, to submit rebuttal evidence, and to conduct such cross-examination as may be required for a full and true disclosure of the facts. Such hearing shall be public, unless the Commission decides by a two-thirds vote that the hearing shall be closed because of the sensitive nature of the information in dispute.

Subsection (g) (6) (C) provides that the Commission shall meet immediately after the conclusion of its hearing to begin deliberations and shall render its decision in writing to each party within 3 calendar working days after the conclusion of the hearing. The Commission's decision shall set forth in detail the reasons for its determination.

Subsection (g) (7) (A) provides that in carrying out the provisions of (g) (5) above, the Commission is authorized to enter an order in each case either granting or denying the request. The Commission shall prescribe such terms and conditions as it deems necessary to protect the security of the information concerned, including, but not limited to, requiring that the Congressional authority requesting such information or its agent (i) take adequate measures to guard the physical security of the information received; (ii) assure that access to the information be limited to Members of Congress whose responsibilities require access to such information, or to appropriate staff members of either House of Congress, or any Congressional committee, or the Comptroller General of the United States or any employee of the General Accounting Office who possesses proper security clearance; and (iii) take adequate measures to assure that all discussions with respect to such information shall take place in executive session of a committee of Congress and closed sessions of the House of Representatives or the Senate, as provided in the rules of each such body.

Subsection (g) (7) (B) provides that the requirements imposed in (g) (7) (A) (i) through (iii) shall apply only with respect to official information classified under subsection (d) above and where the hearing described in (g) (6) (B) above shall have been closed by vote of the Commission.

Subsection (g) (8) (A) provides that the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia shall be vested with original jurisdiction to review any final decision of the Commission under (g) (6) above, upon complaint filed by a party to the proceeding at which such decision was made within 15 days of the date of publication of such decision by the Commission in the *Federal Register* as provided in (g) (5) (B) above. The decision of the Commission shall be upheld if there is substantial evidence on the record to sustain that decision. Such case shall be immediately considered and shall have precedence over all other cases pending before such court.

Subsection (g) (8) (B) provides that the Supreme Court of the United States shall be vested with appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal as a matter of right any decision made by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia pursuant to (g) (8) (A) above. The Supreme Court shall act promptly in considering such appeal and rendering its judgment thereon.

Subsection (g) (8) (C) provides that the judicial review provided herein shall be the exclusive mode of judicial review in such cases.

Section 5 provides that it is the sense of Congress that the President, in conformity with Article II, Section 3, and Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States, shall keep Congress fully and currently informed with respect to all of the activities of agencies covered under this Act.

Section 6 provides that funds necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act are authorized to be appropriated.

Section 7 provides that (a) except as provided by subsection 7(b) below, the foregoing provisions of this Act shall take effect at the beginning of the 6th month that commences after the date of its enactment.

Section 7(b) provides that Section 552(f) (1) through (5) and (g) (6) (A) as added by sections 4 and 6 of this Act (to the extent necessary) shall take effect upon the enactment of this Act.

### REDRESS PETITION TO THE CONGRESS FOR ENDING THE VIETNAM WAR

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter and a petition which was presented to the Speaker today.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, there is no issue facing this Congress that is more pressing than that of bringing the tragic war in Southeast Asia to an immediate end. For far too long this Nation has fueled the fires of war in Indochina, visiting death and destruction upon the hapless people of that region. And for far too long, Congress has closed its eyes to that conflict, ignoring its responsibilities to the Constitution and to the American people.

In an effort to make the Congress face up to this obligation, a petition for the redress of grievances was presented to the Speaker of the House this afternoon on behalf of over 150 prominent Americans by Dr. Robert Lifton, professor of psychiatry, Yale University, and singer Judy Collins. The petition was read to the Speaker by Frank L. Keegan, the president of Salem State College. Also addressing the Speaker on behalf of the petitioners were Nobel laureate George Wald, Professor Richard Falk, Princeton University.

The call of these distinguished Americans, as set forth in the petition, is clear; the Congress must "exercise its constitutional authority of control over the Armed Forces by voting an immediate cessation of all air, ground and naval operations in Indochina, and by ending all military and economic appropriations for a war the Congress did not vote for and the American people do not want."

Throughout the Nation countless more citizens share this urgent desire that the Congress halt the bombing, end the war, and bring our troops home. The Congress must heed this demand. Now.

At this point in the Record I include the text of the petition presented to the Speaker, the redress emergency action statement of May 24, and the partial list of those prominent Americans on whose behalf this petition was presented:

#### PETITION

It is a Constitutional right of the people to "petition the Government for a redress of grievances".

We are exercising that right of petition because we are angered and frightened by the lawlessness of the President and the Executive branch of our Government. We submit that they have defied the Congressional repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution; defied the Military Authorization Procurement Act which insists that the war be ended as quickly as possible; defied accepted international law against blockade, population removal, indiscriminate bombing, and aggressive war; and created a Constitutional crisis in the United States.

They have spent the taxes, emotions and resources of the people on mass murder and destruction as American society and its public services decay. They have brought unrest to our cities and institutions, besmirched the flag with American and Indochinese blood, and brought shame upon our country.

We petition the Congress to reaffirm that we are citizens and not hostages to usurpers of power and authority.

We petition the Congress to exercise its Constitutional authority of control over the armed forces by voting an immediate cessation of all air, ground, and naval operations in Indochina, and by ending all military and economic appropriations for a war the Congress did not vote for and the American people do not want.

#### REDRESS EMERGENCY ACTION STATEMENT OF MAY 24, 1972

At times of crisis, men and women ordinarily preoccupied with their own professional activities may be impelled to engage in an extraordinary action of public protest. As citizens of mostly middle age, we wish to share responsibility with those of our young people, at home or in Indochina, who have been killed, wounded or psychologically maimed by the war.

Such a time has come for us, a group of citizens long outraged with the war in Indochina, but now moved by recent events to go beyond writing letters to political leaders or expressing our feelings privately to family and friends.

The war our government has been waging against the forests and rice fields, the homes and the bodies of the people of Indochina has reached the point where we can no longer endure the shame of its continuance without crying out.

Whatever the sins of violence on all sides, it is our government which is the principal aggressor in Indochina. And it is our government which has the power, by a simple act of will, to stop the carnage against millions and to halt the deterioration of American society, by agreeing to an immediate withdrawal from Indochina, the establishment of a coalition government, and the mutual return of prisoners of war.

We turn to Congress to accomplish this because thus far Congress has failed in its constitutional duty to stop a presidential war waged outside the provisions of the United States Constitution and in violation of duly ratified international treaties. Because Congress has thus far failed in its moral duty to call a halt to the staggering waste of Asian and American lives.

We turn to Congress now with that most honored of democratic devices, a tradition made sacrosanct by the First Amendment to the Constitution: a petition for a redress of grievances. Who can count the grievances to be redressed? Shall we say 55,000 grievances, at least one for each dead American serviceman? Shall we say 350,000 grievances, for all those Americans dead or disfigured by this war? A million grievances, because we grieve for the Vietnamese.

We have traveled to Washington from many places. We will go into Congress to present our petition in person. And then we will present our persons, as living petitions. We cannot leave till Congress acts to decide

to end this war. To us, redress of grievances means this and only this.

We will all remain orderly and nonviolent in the tradition of Mohandas Gandhi and Martin Luther King, so that Congress can know how committed we are to ending this war now. Ours is a tiny step in protest against a war policy immeasurably outside the bounds of humanity.

How shocking that this country, two hundred years after 1776, has become a monarchy ruled by a president. It is the duty of Congress to halt the Executive's usurpation of its powers, to re-establish the democratic spirit of 1776. Congress has no reason for existence if it is not to represent the people of this country. And the American people want out of Vietnam, with no excuses, no delays, no political explanations. We implore, we insist, that Congress begin immediately to do its job, to represent the people of this country, to end this tragic war. We urgently call upon all Americans to join us in presenting petitions for the redress of grievances until the war ends.

#### PARTIAL LIST OF PEOPLE COMING FOR MAY 24

Robert Alpern, National Board of SANE.  
David Amram, composer and conductor.  
Ben Andrews, Co-Chr., Black Emergency Cultural Coalition.  
Dore Ashton, art critic.  
Richard Avedon, photographer.  
Rudolph Baranik, artist.  
Richard Barnett, co-director, Institute for Policy Studies.  
Romare Bearden, painter.  
Felicia Monteleague Bernstein, actress.  
Peggy Billings, Asst. Gen. Sec., Women's Division, United Methodist Church.  
Dr. William Birebaum, President, Staten Island Community College.  
Ann Birstein, publishing executive, author.  
Fred Branfman, director, Project Air War.  
Peter Brooks, Prof. of French, Yale University.  
Noam Chomsky, Prof. of Linguistics, MIT.  
Dr. Kenneth Clark, Director of Metropolitan Research Assistants.  
Mary Clark, Women's Strike for Peace.  
Bronson P. Clarke, Exec. Sec., American Friends Service Committee.  
Rev. Wm. Sloane Coffin, Chaplain, Yale University.  
Judy Collins, folksinger.  
Stony Cooks, Exec. Dir., Southern Christian Leadership Conference.  
Jim Corrigan, Student Body President, George Mason University, Virginia.  
Ron Covick, Vietnam Veterans Against the War.  
Peter Coye, University of California, Berkeley.  
Howard DaSilva, actor.  
Robert Dahl, Prof. of Pol. Science, Yale University.  
Robert Decard, editor Harvard Crimson.  
James Dickson, President, Antioch College.  
Martin Duberman, historian and playwright.  
Leslie Dunbar, President, Field Foundation.  
Gerhard Elston, Director Indochina Affair, National Council of Churches.  
Richard Elman, writer.  
Robert Engler, Prof. of Pol. Science, City University of New York.  
Samuel Epstein, School of Medicine, Case Western Reserve University.  
Dr. Leslie Falk, Chr., Dept. of Family and Community Health, Meharry College.  
Richard Falk, Prof. of International Law, Princeton University.  
W. H. Ferry, DJB Foundation, executive director.  
Dr. Lewis Fraad, Prof. of Pediatrics, Albert Einstein University.  
John Froines, Prof. of Chemistry, Goddard College.  
Dr. Jack Frumin, Prof. of Anesthesia, Jacob Hospital.

Charles Garry, attorney for the Black Panther Party.

Dr. H. Jack Geiger, Chr., Dept. of Community Medicine, Health Sc. Center, SUN.  
Ruth Gilbert, Sec. for Community Organizing, United Methodist Church.

Jean Goldsmith, Chr. Student Body, American University.

Leon Golub, Prof. of Art, Livingston College, Rutgers University.

Francine Gray, author.  
Cleve Gray, painter and sculptor.

Dick Gregory, comedian.  
Arlo Guthrie, folksinger.

Joyce Hamlin, Sec. for Legislative Affairs, United Methodist Church.

Elizabeth Hardwick, author, essayist, literary critic.

Barbara Harris, actress.  
Karl Hess, former speechwriter for Barry Goldwater.

Julius Hobson, vice presidential candidate for the People's Party.

Tina Hobson, Dir. Agency Operations-Public Service, U.S. Civil Service Comm.

Jac Holzman, President Elektra Records.  
Walter Hoops, Director, Corcoran Art Gallery.

David Hunter, exec. dir., Stern Family Foundation.

Kenneth Iverson, IBM mathematician.  
Frank L. Keegan, President, Salem State College.

Flo Kennedy, lawyer, founder of Feminist Party.

Kenneth Kenniston, Prof. of Psychiatry, Yale University.

Arthur Kinoy, Prof. of Law, Rutgers Univ., Newark, New Jersey.

Irwin Knoll, The Progressive Magazine.  
Honey Knopp, Bd. Member, American Friends Service Committee.

Kenneth Koch, poet, writer.  
Hans Koingsberger, writer.

Jonathan Kozal, author, educator.  
Max Kozloff, art critic.

Jim Kunen, author.  
Mark Lane, author.

Arthur Lawrence, playwright.  
Harold Levant, Levant Management Inc.

David Levine, artist, cartoonist.  
Theodore Lidz, Prof. of Psychiatry, Yale University.

Betty Jean Lifton, writer.  
Robert Lifton, Prof. of Psychiatry, Yale University.

Lucy Lippard, art critic.  
Rev. Edgar Lockwood, trustee, Council on Economic Priorities.

Salvador Luria, Nobel laureate, Biology.  
Dwight MacDonald, writer.

Herbert Magidson, Chr., Individuals Against the Crime of Silence.

David Marr, Prof. of Vietnamese Studies, Cornell University.

Dr. Rollo May, Psychoanalyst.  
Arno Mayer, Prof. of History, Princeton University.

Bernard Mazel, President, Bernard-Mazel.  
Daniel D. McCracken, author.

Cynthia McDonald, Prof. of Poetry, Sarah Lawrence College.

Ed McGowan, artist.  
Sid Morganbesser, Prof. of Philosophy, Columbia University.

Dr. Herbert Needleman, Co-Chairman, Committee of Responsibility.

Jack Newfield, Village Voice.  
Isamu Noguchi, sculptor, theatre.

Paul O'Dwyer, attorney for the Harrisburg 8.

Wayne O'Neil, Prof. of Linguistics, MIT.  
Joe Papp, actor.

Rev. Francis Pirazzini, Conf. minister, Central Atlantic Conf. Church of Christ.

David Rabe, playwright.  
Mr. Robert Ransom, IBM corporation lawyer.

Barbara Raskin, writer.

Marc Raskin, co-director, Institute for Policy Studies.

Rev. Peter J. Riga, theologian.  
Larry Rivers, painter.

Len Rodberg, fellow, Institute for Policy Studies, former Sen. Gravel aide.

Barbara Rose, art critic.  
Eva Rubinstein, photographer.

Rosemary Ruether, theologian.  
Dian Schuler, head of Feminist Party lawyers committee.

John Anthony Scott, visiting prof. of Legal History, Rutgers Law School.

Dr. Victor Seidel, Montefiore Hospital.  
Donna Shor, dir., Committee of Responsibility.

Howard da Silva, actor.  
Bob Silvers, editor, New York Review of Books.

Pat Simon, Gold Star Mother.  
Margaret Sloane, Women's Welfare Rights.

Dr. Benjamin Spock, People's Party presidential candidate.

Stanley Stein, Prof. of History, Princeton University.

John Steinbeck IV, author.  
Gloria Steinem, editor of "MS" Magazine.

Paul Sweezy, economist, co-ed. of "Monthly Review."

Zerel Sweezy, Women's Strike for Peace.  
Harold Taylor, former President of Sarah Lawrence College.

Studs Terkel, author.  
Marlo Thomas, actress.

Prof. Lionel Tiger, Prof. of Anthropology, Rutgers University.

Helen Volkmer, Exec. Sec. Women's Division, United Methodist Church.

Judy Viorst, poetress, columnist.  
Milton Viorst, syndicated columnist.

Dr. George Wald, Nobel laureate, Biochemistry.

A. Dudley Ward, Gen. Sec., Bd. of Christian Social Concerns, United Meth. Church.

Dr. William Ward, pres., Amherst College.  
Cora Weiss, Women's Strike for Peace.

Peter Weiss, attorney, Center for Constitutional Law.

Carolyn Wilhelm, Sec. for Racial Justice, United Methodist Church.

Rev. Herman Will, Dir., Div. of World Peace, Bd. of Christian Social Concerns, United Methodist Church.

Garry Willis, writer, syndicated columnist.  
Johnny Wilson, fellow, Institute for Policy Studies.

Peter Wolff, M.D., co-chairman, Medical Aid for Indochina.

Jack Youngerman, artist.  
Howard Zinn, Prof. of History, Boston University.

Terry Southern, Tom Hirsch, Diane Molinark, Steven Rivers, Polly Toynbee, Sheldon Ramsdell, Bruce Garren, Billie Green, Joseph Casagrande, Richard Adams, Jean Humez, David Rubin, Carolyn Mugar, Helen Volkmer, Mia Adjall, Irvin DeVore, Ted Tieverman, David Liebenthal, Anne Wheeler, Richard McSorley, Barbara Bick, Al Appleby, Francois d'Heurie, Earl Ravenal, Linda Taday, Cookie Cirillo, Pauline Jennings, Michael Maccoby, Louis Bradford, Keith Stavely.

#### REPRESENTATIVE KYROS INTRODUCES RESOLUTION EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE THAT THE PRESIDENT IMPOSE IMMEDIATE EXPORT CONTROLS ON CATTLEHIDES

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

Mr. KYROS. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President impose immediate ex-

port controls on cattlehides. The price of these hides has risen almost 100 percent in just a matter of months, and unless direct steps are taken to halt this drastic increase, our shoe industry will be forced to raise shoe prices by between \$1 and \$4 this fall. I cannot stand idly by and watch our already hard-pressed shoe manufacturers suffer the consequences of an artificial situation beyond their control.

The dramatic price increase in hides, beginning about August 1, 1971, is the direct result of an embargo placed on the exports of hides by the Argentine Government. The United States has become the sole major exporter of cattlehides as a result of the Argentine action. Foreign demand has shifted to the United States, and these buyers are enjoying a great advantage at the expense of domestic purchasers because of the recent currency revaluation.

I am asking the President to take immediate action only in order to stabilize the world market price and to restore the cost of hides to the more normal figure which existed during the first quarter of 1971. The already crippled shoe industry must have an adequate supply of hides to avoid further devastation, but because of the unusual U.S. export level, they are receiving less than 50 percent of the supply needed.

The Secretary of Commerce, who was given the authority to control exports by Congress especially in cases of short supply, has been reluctant to take the necessary steps to halt the price rise. The Commerce Department has attempted to explain the high prices by blaming the Argentine embargo, the east and west coast dock strikes, and the rise in the price of meat. However, idle speculation is not going to prevent the very real price increases scheduled for shoes this fall unless a burdened industry receives immediate relief. The shoe manufacturers are not requesting permanent export quotas, they only want prices returned to the more reasonable levels existing previously. Export controls were imposed in 1966 on cattlehides with conditions much less serious than those facing the shoe industry today. I cannot believe that a jump in prices of 100 percent in less than 1 year is either reasonable or normal. My resolution specifically states that these export controls be imposed only until the average prices of the first quarter of 1971 are reached.

The New England congressional delegation has already contacted the President urging that he take immediate action to stop the phenomenal price rise. I am certain that our letter was partly responsible for the meeting that took place in April with representatives of the shoe industry. At this meeting, Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson and Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz offered their sympathies to the shoe manufacturers and tanning representatives. However, no concrete results came from this session except that a study by the Bureau of the Census was initiated to gather more data. But the conditions caused by the dramatic price spiral have become

too serious to wait for the results of this survey. Since our domestic shoe producers are already struggling in competition with foreign imports, a further price increase by the U.S. industry could cause them to lose their battle completely. In addition, American consumers will suffer from more inflationary pressures.

As I stated earlier, the major reason for the unusually heavy demand for U.S. hides is the Argentine embargo to greatly reduce her exports. This action has resulted in the following:

First. When Argentina's exports dropped from 7.5 million in 1970 to 3.2 million in 1971, demand from countries normally purchasing Argentine hides was shifted to the United States.

Second. Other major sources of cattlehides have also recently closed their supply of hides for foreign buyers, namely Brazil, India, and Uruguay.

Third. No real relief is in sight because an increase in the U.S. slaughter of cattle in 1972 will not be sufficient to offset the even greater decline of Argentine exports for this year.

Hides are the main material used in producing leather, and also the major expense in the construction of shoes, excluding labor costs. Therefore, an increase in the cost of hides cannot be absorbed, and shoe prices must necessarily rise. It is estimated that every 1-cent increase in the cost of hides will result in 1.5 cent more per foot in the cost of leather.

I intend to reintroduce this resolution within a few days, and shall request the support of my colleagues who share my concern over the hardships facing our domestic shoe industry. The price of hides may eventually return to more normal levels, but I want to insure that our shoe manufacturers are still in existence when this occurs. This difficult situation has been allowed to persist far too long, and temporary export controls may prevent the demise of an important and necessary domestic industry.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY

(Mr. GUDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. GUDE. Mr. Speaker, the Chesapeake Bay, America's largest, most productive, most beautiful estuary, is, like so many of our other national treasures, being threatened by a variety of environmental problems.

I am inserting into the Record, for the benefit of my colleagues and the general public, an article which appeared in the April 1972 Sierra Club Bulletin by William E. Shands and Ruth Mathes of the Central Atlantic Environment Service. This article, entitled "The Future of Chesapeake Bay" comprehensively treats the problems of the bay and points out that both the private and public sectors must be involved in providing the solution.

[From the Sierra Club Bulletin, April 1972]

#### THE FUTURE OF CHESAPEAKE BAY

(By William E. Shands and Ruth Mathes)

An early English visitor to the Chesapeake Bay region called it "the most pleasant and healthful place in all this country." Bay Country, from the Washington, D.C., metropolises to the west, to Baltimore's sprawl, through fertile southern Maryland and the flat and peaceful Eastern Shore, is known locally today as "the land of pleasant living."

But Chesapeake Bay—one of the best sailing waters in the East, home of the blue crab and the Chesapeake Bay oyster, the principal spawning ground for the Atlantic rockfish—is in trouble. Within a few years, if strong action is not taken soon, it could become an industrial basin, a sterile sink for pollutants and a monumental eyesore.

Considered by some scientists to be the greatest estuarine system in the world, Chesapeake Bay, a turn of the helm away from busy Baltimore Harbor, is a water wilderness. Yet the bay is changing. New industrial assaults threaten its shoreline; a nuclear power plant is under construction in a hole scooped out of ancient sedimentary cliffs on the western shore; its rich fishery is threatened by pollution. Citizens wring their hands helplessly while government officials speak glibly about saving the bay, then, in legislative committee rooms and executive councils, crassly permit its despoliation.

Dr. L. Eugene Cronin, director of the University of Maryland's Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, an active and articulate defender of the bay, says it is "probably the most valuable and vulnerable large estuary in the world." He warns that while "it serves a wide variety of human uses extremely well, some of its uses and abuses are expanding so rapidly without planning or effective control that its useful qualities are threatened."

The name Chesapeake is derived from its original Indian name, and while literal interpretations vary from "Great Waters" to "Mother of Waters," all refer to its immense size. From its northernmost beginning at the mouth of the Susquehanna River near the Maryland-Pennsylvania border, its waters fill shoreline coves and crannies 165 miles southward to Virginia's southeastern tip, where it flows into the Atlantic Ocean. More than 50 rivers contribute fresh water to the Chesapeake, flowing from headwaters in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. These rivers drain approximately 74,000 square miles, an area larger than all of New England. The bay has 4,500 miles of shoreline, more than five times the length of California's coast; its surface area covers more than 2.8 million acres, and it holds 18 billion gallons. But despite its size, the bay is shallow. Its mean depth is only 25 feet and dredges must constantly work to maintain a shipping channel 35 feet deep to Baltimore Harbor.

The area is rich in history. For more than a century after the first English settlers established Jamestown in 1607, the Chesapeake region contained much of the New World's population. In addition to Jamestown, other historic cities include St. Mary's City, the first European settlement in Maryland, Williamsburg, the capital of Colonial Virginia, and Maryland's capital, Annapolis.

Many of those who settled around the bay depended upon it not only for transportation, but for their livelihoods. Generations of Maryland and Virginia watermen have hauled bountiful catches of crab, oysters, shrimp, and varieties of finfish from the Chesapeake. Though they now number less than 40, the historic skipjacks—the only working sailing vessels still in use in North America—put out in early morning darkness from small fishing villages that look much as they did when

the bay was the principal path of trade and communication between the Central Atlantic region and the rest of the world. The watermen of southern Maryland share with their counterparts of the Eastern Shore a deep and fundamental religious faith, as well as a proud independence and aloofness from other citizens and from the governments of both Maryland and Virginia. They vigorously resist state regulation and outside intervention in their local affairs. Many are unaware of the threat to their cherished way of life posed by powerful forces for growth radiating from nearby metropolitan areas.

Change is coming to Chesapeake Country. The ferry boat has given way to the bridge; the train to the superhighway. City dwellers seek refuge in vacation homes on the Eastern Shore or in cabin cruisers and sailboats on the bay. Construction of a second bridge across the bay at Annapolis is already escalating land values on the Eastern Shore. Businessmen see rural farmland as a prime target for new plants and the land developers are busy staking out new industrial parks, particularly where new deep-port facilities are possible. And it is there, where man's developments meet the bay waters, that scientists find the most imminent threat to the bay's ecosystem.

An estuarine system is a combination of delicately balanced systems supporting a rich variety of life forms in every square foot of water and mud. Chesapeake Bay is not an unstructured, homogeneous body of water, but rather its waters are layered, with surface, fresher portions flowing downstream, deeper, more saline waters flowing upstream. This stratification is strongly defined in summer, less strongly developed in winter, with vertical mixing spring and fall. Marine life depends on these currents for survival.

Wetlands are also of vital importance to fish and birds and to man himself. The Chesapeake's 500,000 acres of marshes, swamps, bogs, and mud flats are the spawning and nursery grounds for a multitude of species of shellfish and finfish and nesting places for ducks, geese, whistling swans and other birdlife. Sediment, organic matter and nutrients washed down from the land, are converted in the wetlands into the basic stuff of the food chain.

Wetlands also play many other important roles: they filter out pollutants and sediment, moderate the local climate, and help to control flooding and erosion.

But despite their importance, man has willfully pillaged the wetlands, often for his own short-term economic gain. A 1968 Maryland study found that over a 20-year period more than 22,000 acres of wetlands had been destroyed through stream channelization, housing development, farming, port channel dredging, and industrial and marina development. It should be noted that both Maryland and Virginia have come lately to recognize the danger posed by unregulated development on wetlands. A Maryland law enacted in 1970 regulates the dredging and filling of tidal wetlands that lie below mean high tide. When fully implemented, it will also provide for control of alteration of wetlands affected by all tidal action. In March, 1972, the Virginia General Assembly enacted similar wetlands regulatory legislation. However, neither law bans wetlands destruction outright; they both depend for meaningful control upon the prevailing political climate and economic pressures. And neither law deals with inland fresh wetlands, even though these are intricately linked with the total estuarine system.

Coincident with destruction of the cleansing wetlands has come an increase in pollution. Sewage is the most serious pollutant, robbing the waters of the tributaries of life-giving oxygen, promoting the growth of undesirable algae. Sediment has increased significantly over the years, clogging the waterways, straining out the sun's rays. In addition, there are chemical fertilizers and

pesticides, chemical wastes, oil and waste heat entering the bay from many sources.

Moreover, the bay's hydraulics have been changed in a variety of ways, the ultimate effects of which cannot be accurately predicted. The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, cut through the Eastern Shore, is now being deepened to 35 feet. This will siphon off an estimated one billion gallons per day of the bay's fresh water. Power plants take bay water and return it, heated. Tributaries are dammed and channelled with little regard for the herring and shad which travel upstream to spawn. All these changes affect the bay's currents, delicate mixing patterns, and migratory routes.

While the closing of an oyster bed due to pollution is dramatic, the gradual diminution of commercial seafood harvests does not make headlines. According to a 1970 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife report, a total of 42,255 acres of shellfish grounds in the bay and the tidal waters of its tributaries had been closed due to pollution with an annual loss estimated at \$1 million. Still, Chesapeake Bay as a whole remains fairly healthy, but its health is more tenuous than before—and bigger proposals for change are coming.

A list of proposed industrial sites is a catalogue of the bay's scenic and natural areas. An oil refinery has been proposed for Piney Point, where the Potomac River joins the bay. A deep port industrial park has been proposed for a site near Crisfield, Maryland, adjacent to and encroaching upon James Island State Park where blue heron and snowy egret find refuge. Recently it was disclosed that the State of Maryland has promoted a deep port industrial facility at Cove Point just north of the Patuxent River on land once designated to be added to Calvert Cliffs State Park. There is constant political agitation for deepening of shipping channels in the bay, which develops demand for cheap soil disposal sites which are usually open water or wetlands. Such intrusions into natural areas alter the bay both esthetically and ecologically.

There is probably no estuary anywhere receiving more intense scientific study than Chesapeake Bay. The University of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, Virginia Institute of Marine Science, and the Smithsonian Institution all conduct research on the bay. Within the past few months, these institutions joined in a consortium sponsored by the National Science Foundation. The consortium will establish a single data bank and coordinate research.

While scientific interest in the bay's ecology has intensified, so has citizen concern over its future. There is a growing realization that political action must respect the findings of the scientists, who otherwise are doing nothing more than gathering information for the bay's obituary. Research is not controversial; political action is. Yet political action is essential to the preparation—and implementation—of a public policy for the bay.

Fragmented governmental units continue to pursue a policy that could be described simply as "more is better." More industry, more people, more ships for Baltimore's port, more electrical generating plants to satisfy the insatiable demand for power for the electronic geegaws of an affluent society. But in the case of the Chesapeake, more industry usually means a reduction of the subtle values of the bay. Damaging development continues, no single one being totally destructive of the ecology or esthetic quality of the bay, but together they may ultimately cause the loss of the Chesapeake as a natural resource.

At the present time, each local unit of government can do pretty much as it pleases with its piece of the shoreline. The recent Virginia wetlands law leaves prime regulatory responsibility to local governments, reflecting strong favor for local control and abhorrence of outsiders "telling us what to

do with our land." This promotes constant competition for development among the counties and small communities which see new industry as a boon to the tax base, even though development often proves a chimera, with costs for governmental services in excess of revenue.

State and local officials must come to realize that just as ecological changes in one area of the bay affect areas far removed, a political decision affecting the bay by one jurisdiction affects the waters and shoreline of another. Ultimately, as the bay diminishes in value, all will be affected. We cannot, as one official warned, "permit the bay to become the compartmentalized battleground of special interests." The politicians who cherish a tradition of state's rights and local control will wall in protest, but there will ultimately have to be multi-jurisdictional agency created to control development and conserve the bay. It will have to have greater power than anything now existing around the Chesapeake. What kind of agency should it be?

Three thousand miles to the west, a unique political institution has been created to guide the conservation and development of another of the nation's great estuaries. The successful San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) could serve as the model for a Chesapeake Bay agency. As an example of intergovernmental action to provide a regional plan for the entire bay, it is worth investigation. It could be the instrument for determining public policy for the bay's use.

In considering the San Francisco experience, and its applicability to the Chesapeake, we should bear in mind the fact that there are significant differences between the two estuaries, their people, and their governments. While the problems associated with the creation of BCDC were monumental, the far greater complexity of political, sociological, and economic forces around the Chesapeake would indicate that even more staggering obstacles can be anticipated.

San Francisco Bay is an urban estuary, with much of the surrounding land intensively developed. The Chesapeake, except for the Baltimore and the Norfolk-Hampton-Newport News metropolitan areas, remains open and free of development. Woods and farmland alternate with sparsely populated villages. Whereas there is a substantial population living within sight and smell of San Francisco Bay, driving daily past the sewage plants and trash heaps at its shore, few of the millions of people in the population centers near the Chesapeake see its shoreline on a regular basis.

While each of the nine counties and 80-odd communities ringing San Francisco Bay had its own plan for its portion of the shoreline, there was, nonetheless, a community of interest focused upon the bay and a cosmopolitan awareness of its value to the Bay Area. The immense size of the Chesapeake inhibits development of such a community of interest. Those who live in the urban centers have little in common with the watermen or the farmers of the Eastern Shore. While suburban residents enjoy its seafood and opportunities for boating and recreation, most take its existence for granted.

Another difference is that San Francisco Bay lies entirely within a single state. Creation of BCDC was a miracle of political accommodation. Consider the task of winning agreement among the two states that border the Chesapeake, the 19 counties on the bay proper and the scores of cities and towns, large and small, along its shore.

Indeed, there would be formidable obstacles to the creation of a two-state commission with the necessary power to plan and regulate use of the bay and the adjacent shoreline. Even though Maryland participates with other states in the Susquehanna River Basin Compact, and Maryland

and Virginia have indicated willingness to join in a similar compact for the Potomac, both states are wary of surrendering rights or sovereignty over their own territory. Within each state the concept of state primacy over local land-use decision making has but a weak hold. The creation of a strong multi-state authority would require a quantum leap in governmental thinking.

Despite the apparent lack of current political feasibility, Congress should give serious consideration to the creation of a bi-state agency with the power to frame a public policy for the entire bay, prepare a comprehensive plan for its conservation, control development upon the bay itself, and regulate land use for the wetlands and high ground near the shoreline. In this context, the pattern of the BCDC, with adjustments to take account of constitutional and legal frameworks in each state and political tradition, and with strong representation of the various political jurisdictions, could be applied to the Chesapeake.

At the outset, the commission should be given authority over bay dredging and filling and the construction of structures in wetlands within a specified distance inland from the shoreline. At the time of its creation, BCDC was given veto power (not without strong resistance by local jurisdictions) over development on the bay. This enabled it to block damaging development while preparing a comprehensive plan for the bay.

The comprehensive plans for the Chesapeake will have to confront the pressure for industrial development on the bay. Pressure from developers and their allies on county commissions and town and city councils will be intense. A strong effort should be made to reduce competition among jurisdictions. If the commission's studies show that industry is required to serve the Chesapeake region, it should be properly sited to minimize ecological damage. The Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area has developed a revenue-sharing program by which all jurisdictions receive a portion of tax revenue from industrial development anywhere within the metropolitan region. This is an idea which could be transplanted to many other regions of the country and might well be considered as part of the Bay Conservation Commission legislation.

But creation of a Chesapeake Bay Conservation Commission would not do all that has to be done. The full recreational potential of Bay Country has not been realized. The public's share of the bay shoreline is pitifully meager—there are only three state parks on the water on all of southern Maryland's western shore, and only two of these have swimming beaches. Virginia has done even less to provide public access to the bay. The recreational resources of the bay should be expanded and their use by the public encouraged. Neither state appears to have the resources needed to exploit the region's great recreational potentialities and permanent open space needs.

Legislation is now pending in Congress for the creation of two gateway national recreational areas—the Golden Gate National Recreation Area in San Francisco and the Gateway National Recreation Area in New York City.

Why shouldn't Chesapeake Bay, another of the nation's great thresholds, be given the same priority? As a companion agency to the proposed Chesapeake Bay Conservation Commission, it could do for the bay's land side what the other would do for the open waters and wetlands. A Chesapeake Bay National Gateway Recreation Area could tie together state parks in Virginia and Maryland, national and state wildlife refuges on the Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia's designated scenic rivers, as well as historic areas such as St. Mary's City, now being restored by the State of Maryland and St. Mary's County Historical Trust.

Land and water conservation fund money could be used to purchase additional public shoreline for a trail system. Such a recreational system could link the best of the Chesapeake region's forests and bays, geological features, beaches and parks and historic towns into one truly magnificent recreational area just a day's drive from the East Coast megalopolis. Such a proposal is not unprecedented. Congress is now considering a 650-mile Upper Mississippi National Recreation Area encompassing points between Minneapolis-St. Paul and St. Louis. As a national attraction, the Chesapeake Bay National Recreation Area could provide a new economic base for Maryland and Virginia counties and communities. If there are careful controls over the type of facilities constructed to serve the visitors, it could help preserve something of the life and tradition of Bay Country.

It would be naive to believe that the governments involved will immediately embark upon the programs suggested here. Public officials are accustomed to moving slowly and then only when firmly pushed. Progressive recommendations of past scientific, governmental, and citizen conferences on the future of the Chesapeake have largely been ignored by those with governmental responsibility.

Yet passage of wetlands legislation is evidence of government concern stimulated by the efforts of alarmed citizens. Maryland has taken another step toward a bay policy, establishing a Chesapeake Bay Interagency Planning Committee, which is preparing to issue a report on the bay and its management. Whether the report will contain substantive recommendations, and whether they will be implemented, remains to be seen.

Last year at the University of Maryland a conference of citizens from Maryland and Virginia was convened. Its theme was the preamble of some yet-to-be-written legislative document: "We, the people of the Bay Country, in order to provide for continuing protection of the bay and to promote its longtime use . . ." That conference called for the appointment of a permanent planning committee to "implement and assist in the achievement of a published plan and program for managing the resources of the bay." This effort is now underway.

There is reason to hope that one day, before the bay's wetlands are filled, the beaches taken over by industry, the cliffs carved away, and the commercial and recreational fishery diminished to insignificance, the people of the Bay Country—and the wider national constituency which also has a great interest in the bay—will unite and demand action to save that which remains, recognizing that a single community, county or state cannot do it alone. When that occurs, politicians will attach "Save the Bay" stickers to their political banners and push the necessary legislation through. It won't happen tomorrow. But it will happen sometime. One can only hope that when it does there will be a bay worth saving.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. PATMAN, for 30 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WHITEHURST) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HALPERN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BUCHANAN, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ASHBROOK, for 20 minutes, today.

Mr. CRANE, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. SANDMAN, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. HORTON, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. KEMP, for 10 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LINK) to address the House and to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. RODINO, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. LEGGETT, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. FRASER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ASPIN, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. ADDABBO, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. BLATNIK, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania, for 10 minutes, today.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. WHITEHURST) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. ROUSSELOT.

Mr. BIESTER.

Mr. HALPERN in three instances.

Mr. KING in three instances.

Mr. SCHERLE in 10 instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois.

Mr. HOSMER in two instances.

Mr. CEDERBERG.

Mr. TEAGUE of California.

Mr. LUJAN.

Mr. TALCOTT in two instances.

Mr. SMITH of New York.

Mr. HUNT.

Mr. ASHBROOK in two instances.

Mr. WYDLER.

Mr. BOW.

Mr. ERLBORN.

Mr. KEITH.

Mr. MCCLOSKEY.

Mr. HORTON in two instances.

Mr. GROVER.

Mr. PETTIS.

Mr. RAILSBACK.

Mr. SPENCE.

Mr. THONE.

Mr. DU PONT.

Mr. HILLIS.

Mr. KEMP in two instances.

Mr. CRANE.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. LINK) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ABOUREZK in five instances.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey.

Mr. BEIGH in three instances.

Mr. DINGELL in two instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. HAGAN in three instances.

Mr. ROGERS in five instances.

Mr. FARICK in three instances.

Mr. STEED in two instances.

Mr. HUNGATE in two instances.

Mr. RYAN in five instances.

Mr. PUCINSKI in six instances.

Mr. ADDABBO in three instances.

Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts in four instances.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts in two instances.

Mr. LEGGETT in 10 instances.

Mr. HARRINGTON in six instances.

Mr. BINGHAM in two instances.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania in two instances.

Mr. JAMES V. STANTON in two instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in five instances.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS in two instances.

Mr. ST GERMAIN in two instances.

Mr. DENT.

Mr. PURCELL.

Mr. BROOKS.

Mr. WALDIE in five instances.

Mr. CAREY of New York.

Mr. WOLFF in three instances.

Mr. GALIFIANAKIS in two instances.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON in two instances.

Mr. MOORHEAD in five instances.

Mr. BENNETT in three instances.

#### SENATE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2454. An act to amend the Youth Conservation Corps Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-378, 84 Stat. 794) to expand the Youth Conservation Corps pilot program and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor; and

S.J. Res. 211. Joint resolution to amend title IV of the Consumer Credit Protection Act establishing the National Commission on Consumer Finance; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 14582. Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972, and for other purposes.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LINK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 619, 92d Congress, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, May 30, 1972.

Thereupon (at 4 o'clock and 28 minutes p. m.) pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 619, the House adjourned until Tuesday, May 30, 1972, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

2028. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report of disbursements during the period July 1, 1971 to March 31, 1972, from the appro-

priation for "Contingencies, Defense" in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1972; to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### 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. ABBITT: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 986. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to William S. Conover II and referring the question of his final right to a seat in the 92d Congress to the Committee on House Administration (Rept. No. 92-1090). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRADEMAs: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 992. Resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of the conference report on S. 659, Education Amendments of 1972 (Rept. No. 92-1091). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PATMAN: Committee on Banking and Currency. H.R. 10792. A bill to amend the Small Business Act; with amendment (Rept. No. 92-1092). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. GARMATZ: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 10310. A bill to establish the Seal Beach Wildlife Refuge; with amendment (Rept. No. 92-1093). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 798. Resolution providing funds for the Committee on the District of Columbia (Rept. No. 92-1094). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 1000. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution 142 (Rept. No. 92-1095). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mrs. ABZUG (for herself, Mr. BADILLO, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. MITCHELL, and Mr. RANGEL):

H.R. 15143. A bill to enforce the constitutional right of females to terminate pregnancies that they do not wish to continue; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California: H.R. 15144. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18 of the United States Code (respecting firearms) to penalize the use of firearms in the commission of any felony and to increase the penalties in certain related existing provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15145. A bill to amend title XVII of the Social Security Act to provide financial assistance to individuals suffering from chronic kidney disease who are unable to pay the costs of necessary treatment, and to authorize project grants to increase the availability and effectiveness of such treatment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ARCHER: H.R. 15146. A bill to provide the death penalty for assassinating, or attempting to assassinate, Federal elective officeholders, or persons seeking election to Federal office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIAGGI:

H.R. 15147. A bill to establish a Commission on Security and Safety of Cargo; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 15148. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to guarantee to all citizens and residents of the United States 65 years and over an income of \$100 a month for individuals and \$150 a month for couples; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CEDERBERG:

H.R. 15149. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to World War I veterans and their widows, subject to \$3,000 and \$4,200 annual income limitations; to provide for such veterans a certain priority in entitlement to hospitalization and medical care; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CRANE:

H.R. 15150. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to increase the penalties for persons convicted of illegally distributing narcotic and other dangerous drugs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 15151. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to increase the penalties for persons convicted of committing a felony with or while unlawfully carrying a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURLIN:

H.R. 15152. A bill to name the new Federal office building in Frankfort, Ky., the "John C. Watts Building"; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina:

H.R. 15153. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide assistance to certain non-Federal institutions, agencies, and organizations for the establishment and operation of cooperative community programs for patients with kidney disease for the conduct of training related to such programs, and to provide financial assistance to individuals suffering from chronic kidney disease who are unable to pay the costs of necessary treatment; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EILBERG:

H.R. 15154. A bill to amend the Gun Control Act of 1968 to require each State to grant reciprocity to the police officers of other States with respect to the carrying of concealed weapons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 15155. A bill to extend benefits under section 8191 of title 5, United States Code, to law enforcement officers and firemen not employed by the United States who are killed or totally disabled in the line of duty; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15156. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FREY (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois, Mr. BIESTER, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. DANIELSON, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GARMATZ, Mrs. GRASSO, Mr. HALPERN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. HICKS of Washington, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HOSMER, Mr. KEMP, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. STEELE, Mr. STEIGER of Wisconsin, Mr. WHITEHURST, Mr. WOLFF, and Mr. ZWACH):

H.R. 15157. A bill to provide for the establishment of safety standards for mobile homes in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HATHAWAY:

H.R. 15158. A bill to provide new and improved transportation programs for older persons; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. HICKS of Massachusetts:

H.R. 15159. A bill to amend the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON:

H.R. 15160. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to require the Secretary of Labor to recognize the difference in hazards to employees between the heavy construction industry and the light residential construction industry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H.R. 15161. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions to World War I veterans and widows, subject to \$3,000 and \$4,200 annual income limitations; to provide for such veterans a certain priority in entitlement to hospitalization and medical care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr.

BRADENAS, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CORDOVA, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MINISH, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. NIX, Mr. O'HARA, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. REES, Mr. REID, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. THONE, Mr. TIERNAN, Mr. WALDIE, Mr. BRINKLEY, Mr. PODELL, Mr. ST GERMAIN, and Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI):

H.R. 15162. A bill to amend the Education of the Handicapped Act to provide for comprehensive education programs for severely and profoundly mentally retarded children; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KOCH (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. COUGHLIN, and Mr. WILLIAMS):

H.R. 15163. A bill to extend to all unmarried individuals the full tax benefits of income splitting now enjoyed by married individuals filing joint returns and to remove rate inequities for married persons where both are employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KYROS:

H.R. 15164. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the rates of compensation for disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LUJAN:

H.R. 15165. A bill to declare that certain federally owned land is held by the United States in trust for the Pueblo of Nambe, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 15166. A bill to amend the Federal Hazardous Substances Act to ban interstate commerce torture toys and certain other psychologically hazardous toys and other articles that are intended for use by children; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCLOSKEY:

H.R. 15167. A bill to limit Federal election campaign contributions; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MARTIN:

H.R. 15168. A bill to provide price support for milk at not less than 85 percent of the parity price therefor; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MELCHER:

H.R. 15169. A bill to provide for the repeal of all penalties connected with refusing or neglecting to answer any census or survey except a census or survey of population; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H.R. 15170. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to increase the penalty for committing certain crimes with a firearm or while unlawfully carrying a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLS of Arkansas:

H.R. 15171. A bill to protect the orderly marketing of cattle hides, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 15172. A bill to amend section 552 of title 5 of the United States Code to clarify certain exceptions from its disclosure requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MORGAN:

H.R. 15173. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRYOR of Arkansas (for himself, Mr. McDONALD of Michigan and Mr. RUPPE):

H.R. 15174. A bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to provide for volunteer employment programs for older persons and to develop a resource directory on the availability of the skills, talents, and experience of those persons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 15175. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the valuation of a decedent's interest in a closely held business for estate tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAILSBACK:

H.R. 15176. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to provide that where violations are corrected within the prescribed abatement period no penalty shall be assessed; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 15177. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax simplification, reform, and relief for small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REUSS:

H.R. 15178. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ROE:

H.R. 15179. A bill to strengthen and improve the protections and interests of participants and beneficiaries of employee pension and welfare benefit plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROYBAL:

H.R. 15180. A bill to restore to Federal civilian employees their rights to participate, as private citizens, in the political life of the Nation, to protect Federal civilian employees from improper political solicitations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SIKES (for himself and Mr. MATHIS of Georgia):

H.R. 15181. A bill to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to provide for a South Atlantic Basin environmental conservation program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TERRY:

H.R. 15182. A bill to amend the Military Selective Service Act in order to provide for the deferment thereunder of students appointed to maritime academies and colleges; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 15183. A bill to amend the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 in order to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint students at State maritime academies and colleges as Reserve midshipmen in the U.S. Navy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TIERNAN:

H.R. 15184. 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. WHITEHURST:

H.R. 15185. A bill to facilitate Federal ship mortgage insurance for drydocks; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN:

H.J. Res. 1210. Joint resolution to amend title 5 of the United States Code to provide for the designation of the 11th day of November of each year as Veterans Day and the 30th day of May of each year as Memorial Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRASER:

H.J. Res. 1211. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the South Pacific Commission; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHALEN:

H.J. Res. 1212. Joint resolution relating to sudden infant death syndrome; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BLATNIK:

H. Con. Res. 621. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the U.S. Government urge the establishment of a United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Environment to which the United States would contribute its fair share; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FISH:

H. Con. Res. 622. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. ABZUG:

H. Res. 1003. Resolution to provide for a recess of the House to receive a petition for redress of grievances relative to the war in Indochina; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KYROS:

H. Res. 1004. Resolution urging the President to impose export controls on cattle hides; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BOGGS:

H.R. 15186. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rita Petermann Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 15187. A bill for the relief of Appalachian Regional Hospitals, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 15188. A bill to incorporate in the District of Columbia Pop Warner Little Scholars, Inc.; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

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

241. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the common council, Buffalo, N.Y., relative to passage of the Lead Poisoning Research bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

242. Also, petition of Robert Lifton, J. William Ward, Judy Collins, Paul O'Dwyer, Dick Gregory, and others, relative to American involvement in Indochina; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308(b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed

under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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 third 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				
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT				
	QUARTER				
	P	1st	2d	3d	4th
	(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee," state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer," write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
  - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
  - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

## A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

## C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

☐

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report. <

## AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

- A. John G. Adams, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Midland Enterprises, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- A. Ad Hoc Committee for an Effective Investment Tax Credit, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
- A. Alaska Miners Association, Jeff Knaebel, Box 80006, College, Alaska.  
B. Resource Associates of Alaska, Inc.
- A. American Institute of Housing Consultants, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- A. American Polygraph Association, 1038 Evarts Street NE., Washington, D.C.
- A. John C. Archer, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.  
B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Franklin Life Insurance Co., Franklin Square, Springfield, Ill. 62705.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Maremont Corp., 168 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Powell Lumber Co., Lake Charles, La.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Puerto Rican Government, G.P.O., Box 2350, San Juan, P.R. 00936.
- A. Association for the Advancement of Invention and Innovation, Suite 1007, Crystal Plaza 1, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
- A. Bailey, Sipes, Williamson & Runyan, Inc., 1100 V. & J. Tower, Midland, Tex.  
B. Alaska Interstate Co., et al., 2200 Post Oak Tower, 5051 Westheimer, Houston, Tex. 77027.
- A. George F. Bailey, Jr., Montgomery, Ala. 36104.  
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala. 36104.
- A. Bankers' Association for Foreign Trade, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- A. J. Kirk Barefoot, 55 Lancer Road, Riverside, Conn.  
B. American Polygraph Association, 1038 Evarts Street NE., Washington, D.C.
- A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- A. Lucius D. Battle.  
B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
- A. Bay Fishing and Boating Committee, Inc., Room 309, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Richard Bernot, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.
- A. Blue Cross Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
- A. Edward J. Brenner, Suite 1007, Crystal Plaza 1, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.  
B. Association for the Advancement of Invention and Innovation, Suite 1007, Crystal Plaza, 2001 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.
- A. Brownstein, Zeldman & Schomer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp., 600 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.
- A. Charles Edward Campbell, 310 Fulton Federal Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
- A. Candlelighters, 1006 D Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
- A. C. Kent Carlson, 2000 IBM Building, Seattle, Wash. 98101.  
B. Moore-McCormack, Maritime Transportation Co.
- A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Alaska Interstate Co., et al., 2200 Post Oak Tower, 5051 Westheimer, Houston, Tex. 77027.
- A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1075 Central Park Avenue, Suite 224, Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583.
- A. Coalition for Rural America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- A. Cole Hartig Rhodes & Norman, 645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.  
B. Alaska Miners Association, Anchorage, Alaska 99501; Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
- A. Robert E. Cole, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
- A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
- A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Glass Dealers Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- A. John A. Couture, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- A. Gordon F. Daskowski, 6407 Sandy Street, Laurel, Md. 20810.
- A. Charles W. Davis, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.  
B. Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Illinois, c/o Chicago Title & Trust Co., 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
- A. DeHart and Broide, Inc., 1505 22d Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
B. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
- A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, Suite 711, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, New York, N.Y.
- A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, Suite 711, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.
- A. Mitchell Dorson, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
- A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Jr., 1600 South Eads Street, Arlington, Va. 22202.  
B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
- A. Joseph A. Fanelli, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
- A. David M. Fleming, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
- A. Mark H. Freeman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Coalition for Rural America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
- A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
B. Mizrahi Women's Organization of America, 242 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.
- A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
B. Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna, N. Mex.
- A. Frosh, Lane & Edson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Institute of Housing Consultants, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
- A. Gadsby & Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Council of Professional Services Firms in Free Enterprise, 1100 Glendon Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
- A. Edward V. Garlich, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.  
B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
- A. Gerald Grinstein, 2000 IBM Building, Seattle, Wash. 98101.  
B. Moore-McCormack Lines, 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
- A. Donald G. Giampaoli, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
- A. Wayne Gibbens, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, 1111 Thompson Building, Tulsa, Okla. 74103.
- A. Lawrence D. Gilson, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
- A. Hale Manufacturing Co., Inc., Highway 82 West, Sherman, Tex. 75090.
- A. Donald L. Harlow, 310 Riley Street, Falls Church, Va.  
B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
- A. David K. Hartley, 2310 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.  
B. Coalition for Rural America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Andrew T. Hatcher, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Ralph E. Heal, 250 West Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N.J. 07207.

B. National Pest Control Association, 250 West Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N.J. 07207.

A. Stephen F. Heffner, 421 North Crockett Street, Sherman, Tex. 75090.

B. Hale Manufacturing Co., Inc., Highway 82 West, Sherman, Tex. 75090.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, One First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 901 West 22d Street, Oak Brook, Ill. 60521.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Illinois, % Chicago Title & Trust Co., 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Thomas W. Holland, 1629 K Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Thomas Howarth, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. Lester S. Hyman, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Midland Enterprises, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Charles N. Jolly, 1775 K Street NW., Suite 315, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Miles Laboratories, Inc., 1127 Myrtle Street, Elkhart, Ind. 46514.

A. Frank S. Ketcham, Ketcham & Harvey, Suite 512, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, New York, N.Y.

A. John R. Kirk, Bingham, Dana & Gould, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

B. Bankers Leasing Corp., 1255 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. 02215.

A. Paul K. Kirkpatrick, Jr., 1000 Ouachita Bank Building, Monroe, La. 71201.

B. Hale Manufacturing Co., Inc., Highway 82 West, Sherman, Tex. 75090.

A. Douglas E. Kliever, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft, 55 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Midland Enterprises, Inc., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. J. Patrick Logue, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Nurses' Association, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Elizabeth Mallory, Box 718, Union Station, Endicott, N.Y. 13760.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

A. Richard E. Martinez, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, % M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn. 55987.

A. Thomas B. McCabe, Jr., Scott Paper Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 19113.

B. Scott Paper Co., Scott Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19113.

A. Alfred R. McCauley, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Questor Corp., 1801 Spielbusch Avenue, Toledo, Ohio 43601.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Freeport Minerals Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Michael Monroney, 1701 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crollius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. Montana Railroad Association, Box 1172, Helena, Mont. 59601.

A. John J. Motley.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Motorists United for Ecology, Inc., 3477 New Ridge Drive, Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274.

A. Richard E. Murphy, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Service Employees International Union, AFL-CIO, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. National Institute of Locker and Freezer Provisioners, 224 East High Street, Elizabethtown, Pa. 17022.

A. Lawrence J. O'Connor, Jr., Suite 1021, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Standard Oil Co., Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio. 44115.

A. Peter J. Ognibene, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Council for a Livable World, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

A. Franz M. Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Commerzbank A. G., 55 Broad Street New York, N.Y.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Behavioral Research Laboratories, Box 577, Palo Alto, Calif. 94302.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22207.

A. The Standard Oil Co., Ohio, Suite 1021, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Wynne A. Stevens, Jr., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22207.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22207.

B. International Snowmobile Industry Association, 5100 Edina Industrial Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn. 55435.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Gore, Cladouhos & Lambert, Suite 707, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc., 2055 West 190th Street, Torrance, Calif. 90501.

A. Pugsley, Hayes, Watkiss, Campbell & Cowley, 400 El Paso Gas Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. 84111.

B. Alaska Interstate Co., et al., 2200 Post Oak Tower, 5051 Westheimer, Houston, Tex. 77027.

A. Questor Corp., 1801 Spielbusch Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. 43601.

A. Austin T. Rhoads, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Stark Ritchie, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Ross, Marsh & Foster, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Alaska Interstate Co., et al., 2200 Post Oak Tower, 5051 Westheimer, Houston, Tex. 77027.

A. Edward W. Rothe, One First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 901 West 22d Street, Oak Brook, Ill. 60521.

A. Edward W. Rothe, One First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. The Gannett Corp., 10 Dodge Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., 1009, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Associated Press, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.

A. Richard Royce Associates, 716 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. Council for the Advancement of the Psychological Professions and Science, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Kenneth I. Schaner, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Commerzbank A. G., 55 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Donald H. Schwab, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

A. Scribner, Hall, Thornburg & Thompson, 1200 18th Street NW., Suite 1209, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402.

A. Kay Sealy, 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex. 77002.

B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex. 77002.

A. Robert E. Shindler, 4009 Briars Road, Olney, Md. 20832.

B. Frederick F. Spalding, R.R. 3, Box 96, Annapolis, Md. 21403.

A. The Standard Oil Co., Ohio, Suite 1021, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Wynne A. Stevens, Jr., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22207.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22207.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22207.

A. Richard H. Stock, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Surrey, Karasik and Greene, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. Anna I. Duisberg, 231 South Dwight Place, Englewood, N.J. 07631.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas Associates, Inc., 1730 M Street NW., Suite 609, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. REA Express, Inc., 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, Associates, Inc., 1730 M Street NW., Suite 609, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. R. Markey & Sons, 99 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. J. C. Turner, 1125 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Union of Operating Engineers, 1125 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. De Melt R. Walker, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

A. Lionel L. Wallenrod, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. David Weisbrod, 423 Fifth Street SE, B. Bangladesh Information Center.

A. Joe O. Wiggs, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Interbank Card Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., 1675 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS
5/24/72	JOHN J. WILSON	1000 15th St. N.W.
5/24/72	JOHN J. WILSON	1000 15th St. N.W.
5/24/72	JOHN J. WILSON	1000 15th St. N.W.

REPORT

Year 1972

From on item 10—(a) In October, 1971, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 10000, "The Federal Acquisition Regulation Act." This bill was designed to amend the Federal Acquisition Regulation Act of 1949, as amended, and to provide for the establishment of a Federal Acquisition Regulation Board. The bill was passed by a vote of 341 yeas to 10 nays. The bill was then sent to the President for his signature. The President signed the bill on November 1, 1971. The bill became law on November 1, 1971.

1. The bill was passed by a vote of 341 yeas to 10 nays. The bill was then sent to the President for his signature. The President signed the bill on November 1, 1971. The bill became law on November 1, 1971.

2. The bill was passed by a vote of 341 yeas to 10 nays. The bill was then sent to the President for his signature. The President signed the bill on November 1, 1971. The bill became law on November 1, 1971.

3. The bill was passed by a vote of 341 yeas to 10 nays. The bill was then sent to the President for his signature. The President signed the bill on November 1, 1971. The bill became law on November 1, 1971.

4. The bill was passed by a vote of 341 yeas to 10 nays. The bill was then sent to the President for his signature. The President signed the bill on November 1, 1971. The bill became law on November 1, 1971.

5. The bill was passed by a vote of 341 yeas to 10 nays. The bill was then sent to the President for his signature. The President signed the bill on November 1, 1971. The bill became law on November 1, 1971.

6. The bill was passed by a vote of 341 yeas to 10 nays. The bill was then sent to the President for his signature. The President signed the bill on November 1, 1971. The bill became law on November 1, 1971.

7. The bill was passed by a vote of 341 yeas to 10 nays. The bill was then sent to the President for his signature. The President signed the bill on November 1, 1971. The bill became law on November 1, 1971.

8. The bill was passed by a vote of 341 yeas to 10 nays. The bill was then sent to the President for his signature. The President signed the bill on November 1, 1971. The bill became law on November 1, 1971.

9. The bill was passed by a vote of 341 yeas to 10 nays. The bill was then sent to the President for his signature. The President signed the bill on November 1, 1971. The bill became law on November 1, 1971.

## 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 quarterly reports were submitted for the third 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	QUARTER			
		1st	2d	3d	4th
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT	(Mark one square only)			

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (1) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (1) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
  - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
  - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.◀

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1◀

**NOTE ON ITEM "D."**—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes anything of value. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.**—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.**—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

#### D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

##### Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$-----Dues and assessments
2. \$-----Gifts of money or anything of value
3. \$-----Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$-----Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$-----Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. \$-----TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. \$-----Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. \$-----TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

##### Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(a).

9. \$-----TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. \$-----Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. \$-----Repaid to others during this Quarter
12. \$-----"Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

##### Contributors of \$500 or more (from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": -----

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Name and Address of Contributor
	("Period" from Jan. 1 through -----, 19-----)
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
\$3,285.00	TOTAL

**NOTE ON ITEM "E."**—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) **IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.** In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

#### E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

##### Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$-----Public relations and advertising services
2. \$-----Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$-----Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$-----Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$-----Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$-----Telephone and telegraph
7. \$-----Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$-----All other expenditures
9. \$-----TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$-----Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. \$-----TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

##### Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(b).

12. \$-----TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$-----Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$-----Repayment received during this Quarter

##### 15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Date or Dates	Name and Address of Recipient	Purpose
\$1,750.00	7-11:	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15:	Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.	Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.
\$4,150.00		TOTAL	

- A. Sotheron Kirby Able, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.  
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.  
D. (6) \$125.
- A. Actors Equity Association, 165 West 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.  
D. (6) \$2,500.  
E. (9) \$2,500.
- A. John G. Adams, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. First Mortgage Investors, 401 41st Street, Miami Beach, Fla. 33140.  
D. (6) \$750.
- 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) \$8,277.26.  
E. (9) \$8,277.26.
- A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., Suite 409, ARBA Building, 525 School Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
- A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, P.O. Box 5800, Washington, D.C. 20014.  
D. (6) None.
- A. George Alderson, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.  
D. (6) \$3,000.  
E. (9) \$3,000.
- A. John R. Ale, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.  
D. (6) \$453.73.  
E. (9) \$110.12.
- A. Willis W. Alexander, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$1,500.
- A. Donna Allen, 3306 Ross Place NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90004.  
D. (6) \$1,539.39.  
E. (9) \$1,539.39.
- 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) \$11.35.  
E. (9) \$29.63.
- A. All-Industry Committee for Radio, All-Channel Legislation, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
- A. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.
- A. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Local Divisions 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., No. 403, Washington, D.C. 20001.
- A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
- A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
E. (9) \$7,121.83.
- A. The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.  
D. (6) \$2,747.95.  
E. (9) \$2,747.95.
- A. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.  
D. (6) \$275.  
E. (9) \$275.
- A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.  
D. (6) \$4,506.14.  
E. (9) \$4,506.14.
- A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.  
D. (6) \$41,385.  
E. (9) \$41,385.
- A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
E. (9) \$54,342.15.
- A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,085.80. E. (9) \$4,174.47.
- A. American Frozen Foods Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$55,568.18. E. (9) \$2,006.90.
- A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 7th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.  
D. (6) \$2,614.05. E. (9) \$3,490.80.
- A. American Humane Association, 5351 Roslyn Street, Englewood, Colo.  
E. (9) \$1,500.
- A. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
E. (9) \$2,339.05.
- A. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.  
D. (6) \$16,452.88. E. (9) \$16,452.88.
- A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$3,760.35. E. (9) \$2,548.43.
- A. American Justice Association, Defense Highway, Gambrills, Md. 21054.  
D. (6) \$2. E. (9) \$2.
- A. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.  
E. (9) \$1,492.35.
- A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.  
E. (9) \$25,585.33.
- A. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.  
E. (9) \$3,120.
- A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo. 80218.  
E. (9) \$1,288.65.
- A. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
E. (9) \$610.28.
- A. American Parents Committee Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$3,127.26. E. (9) \$3,289.35.
- A. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$4,941. E. (9) \$9,638.
- A. American Postal Workers Union, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,224,492.01. E. (9) \$73,726.80.
- A. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
- A. The American Society of Radiologic Technologists, 645 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 620, Chicago, Ill. 60611.  
D. (6) \$845.95. E. (9) \$2,766.25.
- A. American Surveys, Embassy Square, Suite 901, 2000 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Customs Brokers & Forwarders Association of America, Inc., One World Trade Center, Suite 1109, New York, N.Y. 10043.  
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$84.06.
- A. American Textile Machinery Association, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$19.75.
- A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C. 28202.  
D. (6) \$14,773.85. E. (9) \$14,773.85.
- A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$38,468.84.
- A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 1522 K Street NW., Suite 828, Washington, D.C. 20005.  
E. (9) \$450.
- A. American Waterways Operators, Inc., Suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$3,851.60. E. (9) \$4,186.83.
- A. Edward T. Anderson, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$798.31.
- 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. 36104.
- A. William C. Anderson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,100. (9) \$13.90.
- A. George W. Apperson, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Suite 403, Washington, D.C.  
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., No. 403, Washington, D.C.
- A. Clarence A. Arata, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$13,750.
- A. John C. Archer, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.  
B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va., 22209.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$300.
- A. Arkansas Railroads, 1100 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark. 72201.
- A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp., 464 Ellis Street, Mountain View, Calif. 94040.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Floor Covering Committee Affiliated with the National Council of American Importers, 295 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. 10016.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Insurance & Securities Inc., Institutional Fund A, 100 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94120.

E. (9) \$1.50.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street, Suite 302, Washington, D.C., 20036.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$55.15.

A. Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc., 6767 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex.

A. Associated Dairymen, Inc., 1926 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$550.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Suite 607 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$5,567.92. E. (9) \$5,567.92.

A. Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1730 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$80.42. E. (9) \$619.02.

A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$405.

A. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 1500 North Quincy Street, Box 7116, Arlington, Va. 22207.

A. Atlanta Committee for Democratic Republican Independent Voter Education, 2540 Lakewood Avenue SW., Atlanta, Ga. 30315.

D. (6) \$805. E. (9) \$2,291.62.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$32.54.

A. Richard W. Averill, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association c/o M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minnesota 55987.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$301.

A. Gary D. Avery, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015.

D. (6) \$40. E. (9) \$17.41.

A. Michael H. Bader, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1730 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. John C. Bagwell, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Emil F. Baker, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Ernest L. Barcella, General Motors Corp., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

A. Thomas H. Barksdale, Jr., 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1750. E. (9) \$447.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Cabot Corp., Chemplex Co., et al., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Robert D. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Interbank Card Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$159.25.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 400 First Street NW., Room 820, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of the U.S. and Canada, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$3,600.

A. David S. Barrows, 214 Century Building, Portland, Ore. 97205.

B. Association of Oregon and California Land Grant Counties, Douglas County Court House, Roseburg, Ore. 97470.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Lucius D. Battle.

B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.

D. (6) \$360. E. (9) \$7.95.

A. Batzell & Nunn, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Independent Terminal Operators Association, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. David Baumhart, P.O. Box 553, Lorain, Ohio 44052.

B. Green Olive Trade Association, 82 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.

D. (6) \$175.

A. Bay Fishing and Boating Committee, Inc., Room 304, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$35,906.66. E. (9) \$17,056.27.

A. Dita Davis Beard, ITT Building, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., ITT Building, 1707 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$1,760.

A. Donald S. Beattie, Railway Labor Building, Suite 800, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Congress of Railway Unions, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,358.80.

A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.

D. (6) \$2,127.71. E. (9) \$28.88.

A. Jack Beidler, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$4,374.99. E. (9) \$303.42.

A. Jack Beidler, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.

D. (6) \$2,884.60. E. (9) \$143.53.

A. James F. Bell, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,187.50. E. (9) \$74.37.

A. E. Markham Bench, 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.

B. Bonneville International Corp., 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$455.95.

A. Reed A. Benson, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 1004, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass., 02178.

A. William S. Bergman, 500 12th Street SW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Collectors Association, 4040 West 70th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$1200. E. (9) \$75.

A. Max N. Berry, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 212, Washington, D.C.

B. The Austrian Trade Delegate in the United States, 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$2,136.20. E. (9) \$113.80.

A. Max N. Berry, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 212, Washington, D.C.

B. George Bronz, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 212, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$6,250.

A. Max N. Berry, 888 17th Street NW., Suite 212, Washington, D.C.

B. Meat Products Group, American Importers Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$163.36.

A. Robert L. Bevan, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$222.53.

A. Andrew J. Biemiller, 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) \$7,976. E. (9) \$428.50.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.  
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Diana Washbon Bird, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,287.

A. Brent Blackwelder, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$750.

A. Jerald Blizin, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$76.

A. William Blum, Jr., 700 Federal Bar Building, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Committee for the Study of Revenue Bond Financing, c/o William A. Geoghegan, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$833.33. E. (9) \$298.56.

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, Bogan & Freeland, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, Suite 1001, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C. 28202.  
D. (6) \$242.75. E. (9) \$26.75.

A. Charles G. Botsford, 1730 M Street NW., Suite 609, Washington, D.C.

A. Albert D. Bourland, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 814, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.  
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$2,317.77.

A. Edward L. Bowley, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,539.48. E. (9) \$228.76.

A. Wayne W. Bradley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.  
D. (6) \$2,323.13. E. (9) \$873.65.

A. Charles N. Brady, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. American Automobile Association, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Joseph E. Brady, room 122, Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.  
B. National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.

A. Charles R. Bragg, 90 Stony Corners Circle, Avon, Conn.

B. Northeast Utilities Service Co., Selden Street, Berlin, Conn.  
E. (9) \$418.51.

A. Thomas C. Brickle, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, suite 1307, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Institute of Laundering, Joliet, Ill. 60434.  
D. (6) \$500.

A. Parke C. Brinkley, the Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.  
D. (6) \$12.50. E. (9) \$1.

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. 20036.  
B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 315 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.  
D. (6) \$350.

A. Michael D. Bromberg, 1101 17th Street NW., suite 810, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Federation of American Hospitals, 1101 17th Street NW., suite 810, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$3,750.

A. W. S. Bromley, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
B. American Pulpwood Association, 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. George Bronz, 888 17th Street NW., suite 212, Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$12,793.19. E. (9) \$6,330.79.

A. William J. Brooks, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.  
B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Joe B. Browder, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.  
B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. J. D. Brown, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
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. 20006.  
B. Cominco American Inc., West 818 Riverside, Spokane, Washington 99201.

A. Brown Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Ebasco Industries, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Jersey Central Power & Light Co., Madison Avenue, Morristown, N.J. 07960.  
D. (6) \$875.

A. Brown, Lund & Levin, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Ore. 97204.  
D. (6) \$632.75. E. (9) \$10.57.

A. Brownstein, Zeldman & Schomer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Council of Housing Producers, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.

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., PO Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.  
B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.  
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$71.84.

A. Philip N. Buckminster, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48231.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$85.

A. Richard L. Bullock, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Association of Building Manufacturers, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$300.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.  
B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y., 10019.

A. George J. Burger, 921 Washington Building, 15th and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$4,249.98. E. (9) \$1,980.94.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Exports Association, P.O. Box 860, Lexington, Ky. 40501.  
D. (6) \$22,800.51. E. (9) \$747.55.

A. George Burnham IV, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. United States Steel Corp., 600 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.  
D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$180.

A. Charles S. Burns, American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$975. E. (9) \$226.95.

A. David Burpee, Fordhook Farms, Doylestown, Pa. 18901.  
A. Herbert H. Butler, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
D. (6) \$50.

A. Monroe Butler, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1106, Los Angeles, Cal. 90067.  
B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1110, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.

A. Jack E. Buttram, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. G. M. Washington Consultants, Inc., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$750.

A. Charles S. Caldwell, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$5,400. E. (9) \$382.48.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.  
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$1,106.80.

A. Donald L. Calvin, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.

A. Carl C. Campbell, room 610, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

A. Charles Argyll Campbell, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the USA, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
E. (9) \$265.15.

A. Marvin Caplan.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,377.50. E. (9) \$122.95

A. Ronald A. Capone, Kirlin, Campbell & Keating, room 505, The Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.

B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London E. C. 3, England.  
D. (6) \$3,850. E. (9) \$715.63.

A. Michael H. Cardozo, suite 370, One Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association of American Law Schools, suite 370, One Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Norval E. Carey, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$375.

A. Philip Carlip, 650 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232.

B. District 2, National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, 650 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232.

A. Philip Carlip, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232.

B. Seafarers International Union of North America, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,931.64.

A. C. Kent Carlson, 2000 IBM Building, Seattle, Wash, D.C. 98101.

B. Moore-McCormack Lines, 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$4,407. E. (9) \$1,665.58.

A. Carolinas Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 501 Raleigh Building, Raleigh, N.C. 27601.

E. (9) \$240.

A. The Carpet and Rug Institute, P.O. Box 2048, Dalton, Ga. 30720.

E. (9) \$359.25.

A. Braxton B. Carr, Suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., Suite 502, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$3,666.66. E. (9) \$184.94.

A. Frank H. Case III, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
E. (9) \$750.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

B. South African Sugar Association, P.O. Box 507, Durban, South Africa.

D. (6) \$65,000. E. (9) \$8,361.41.

A. James B. Cash, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$78.40.

A. Frank R. Cawley, Wilson Plaza Building, Room 511, 2425 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22201.

B. Agricultural Publishers Association, Wilson Plaza Building, Room 511, 2425 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22201.

D. (6) \$25. E. (9) \$14.

A. Frank R. Cawley, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$48. E. (9) \$31.

A. J. M. Chambers & Company, Inc., 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

B. Cordage Institute, 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.  
D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

B. Swaziland Sugar Association, P.O. Box 445, Mbabane, Swaziland.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$20.

A. James W. Chapman, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$2,423.

A. William C. Chapman, 1660 L Street NW., 20006.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.  
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$2,702.95.

A. Leslie Cheek III, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 515 Blake Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 515 Blake Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$250.

A. A. H. Chesser, 400 First Street NW., Suite 704 Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. United Transportation Union, 400 First Street NW., Suite 704, Washington, D.C. 20001.

E. (9) \$150.

A. Lowell T. Christison, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, c/o M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn. 55987.

D. (6) \$140.72. E. (9) \$45.65.

A. Albert T. Church, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$2.55.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York N.Y. 10001.

D. (6) \$38,000.25. E. (9) \$378.02.

A. Earl W. Clark, 100 Indiana Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$41.05.

A. Richard W. Clark, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$637.50.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee P.O. Box 13125, Kansas City, Mo. 64199.

A. Jacob Clayman, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$606.20. E. (9) \$606.20.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cabot Corp., Chemplex Co., Copolymer Rubber and Chemical Corp. Dart Industries, et al.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Interbank Card Association, Suite 3600, 110 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

E. (9) \$239.64.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. 1-7 O'Connell Street, Sydney, Australia, Queensland Sugar Board, 1212 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane, Australia.

D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$7.45.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1075 Central Park Avenue, Suite 224, Scarsdale, N.Y. 10583.

E. (9) \$5.

A. William T. Cleary, 1126 16th Street NW., Room 200, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 1126 16th Street NW., Room 200, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$20.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Brands, Inc., 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

E. (9) \$65.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky. 40201.

E. (9) \$65.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Liggett & Myers Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020.

E. (9) \$65.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Lorillard Division of Loew's Theaters, Inc., 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

E. (9) \$65.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Philip Morris Inc., 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

E. (9) \$65.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102.

E. (9) \$65.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Avco Corporation, 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. CNA Insurance, 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Basketball Players Association, 15 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10023.

E. (9) \$259.26.

A. Larry D. Cline, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$32.60.

A. Coalition for a National Population Policy, 1835 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,170. E. (9) \$5,394.52.

A. Jeffery Cohelan, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$900.

A. David Cohen, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Robert E. Cole, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Committee of American Tanker Owners, Inc., One Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005.

A. William J. Colihan, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Ave. NW., Suite 1211, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Association of Advertising Agencies, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$600.

A. William J. Colley, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Medical Association, 535 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

D. (6) \$2,248.13. E. (9) \$929.55.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Cylinder Manufacturers Committee, 1625 I Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$40.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 622, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Footwear Manufacturers Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$475.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 122 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 622, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Boston Herald Traveler Corp., 300 Harrison Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02106.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$400.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 622, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 622, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Broker Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 622, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Tool and Stainless Steel Industry Committee, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 622, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$525.

A. Paul G. Collins, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I. 02903.

B. The Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I. 02903.

D. (6) \$68.75.

A. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo. 80202.

B. 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Committee for Automobile Excise Tax Repeal, 9th Floor, Farragut Building, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$200.

A. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Participation in Public Financing, c/o Langdon P. Cook, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$8,250. E. (9) \$7,539.67.

A. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$1,180,907.83. E. (9) \$123,281.70.

A. Paul B. Comstock, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$200.69.

A. Richard J. Congleton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Academy of Actuaries, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$65.

A. Richard J. Congleton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$200.

A. Congress of Railway Unions, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$8,707.24. E. (9) \$5,093.04.

A. Raymond F. Conkling, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$300.07.

A. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48231.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$340.

A. John A. Connor, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101.

B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Jack T. Conway, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Cook & Franke S.C. 660 East Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

B. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

A. Howard Lee Cook, Jr., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Medical Association, 535 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

D. (6) \$2,248.13. E. (9) \$709.62.

A. Eileen D. Cooke, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Suite 101, Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

D. (6) \$99.36.

A. Darrell Cooper, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 812, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$288.

A. J. Milton Cooper, Suite 401, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc., Winston-Salem, N.C.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Joshua W. Cooper, 626 South Lee Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

B. Portsmouth-Kittery Armed Services Committee Inc., Box 1123, Portsmouth, N.H. 03801.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$1,547.32.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Council of Forest Industries, 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, Canada.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Cooperative League of U.S.A., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperative League of U.S.A., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$1,920.

A. Corcoran, Foley, Youngman & Rowe, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Finance

ing c/o Langdon Cook, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015.

A. James T. Corcoran, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 308, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 308, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$75.

A. Allan D. Cors, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y. 14830.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$47.60.

A. Robert M. Coultas, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$371.93. E. (9) \$371.93.

A. Raymond L. Courage, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Paul L. Courtney, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors Association, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. MGIC Investment Corp., 600 Marine Plaza, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean Va., 22101.

A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 21 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association of Research Libraries, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 21 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Glaverbel (USA) Inc., 75 Plandome Road, Manhasset, N.Y. 11030.

A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 21 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), Midland Building, Kansas City, Mo., 64105.

D. (6) \$1,342.50. E. (9) \$47.09.

A. W. J. Crawford, P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Tex. 77001.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

A. Hubert M. Crean, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C., 20006

D. (6) \$2125. E. (9) \$199.

A. Jay Creswell, Universal Exchange, 802 South Summerlin Avenue, Orlando, Fla. 32806.

E. (9) \$10.22.

A. Harold C. Crotty, Railway Labor Union, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48203.

A. J. A. Crowder, Suite 1101, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Crowell Collier and Macmillan, Inc., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.

E. (9) \$50.80.

A. Culbertson, Pendleton & Pendleton, One Farragut Square South, Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Canned Meat Importers' Association, c/o North American Foods Division, Deltec International, Limited, 2801 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,245. E. (9) \$219.46.

A. John T. Curran, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$6,999.99. E. (9) \$3,275.68.

A. Pamela G. Curtis, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$1,699.99. E. (9) \$101.75.

A. F. Gibson Darrison, Jr., 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1103, Washington, D.C., 20006.

B. Penn Central Transportation Co., Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa., 19104.

D. (6) \$172.50. E. (9) \$1,277.55.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,333. E. (9) \$13.05.

A. Philip J. Daugherty.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,597.25. E. (9) \$103.80.

A. John B. Davenport, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$150.25.

A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. 60605.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill. 60605.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$286.96.

A. Davis, Wright, Todd, Riese & Jones, 4200 Seattle-First National Bank Building, Seattle, Wash., 98154.

B. Arctic Slope Native Association, P.O. Box 486, Barrow, Alaska 99723.

E. (9) \$7,009.36.

A. Charles W. Davis, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 901 West 22d Street, Oak Brook, Ill. 60521.

E. (9) \$1,236.93.

A. Charles W. Davis, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Alaska Federation of Natives, 1689 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

D. (6) \$6,000.

B. Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Illinois, c/o Chicago Title & Trust Co., 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$256.66.

A. Charles W. Davis, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

E. (9) \$116.36.

A. Charles W. Davis, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. The Myron Stratton Home, P.O. Box 1178, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901.

D. (6) \$630. E. (9) \$25.

A. Charles W. Davis, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Northwest Industries, Inc., 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

E. (9) \$102.42.

A. Charles W. Davis, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Sears, Roebuck and Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60607.

E. (9) \$227.10.

A. Charles W. Davis, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Trans Union Corp., 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

E. (9) \$1,702.35.

A. Fred E. Davis, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

B. National Association of Manufacturers.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$706.60.

A. R. Hilton Davis, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Walter L. Davis, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Charles W. Day, 815 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. 48121.

D. (6) \$630. E. (9) \$270.75.

A. Phil Dean Associates, Inc., 271 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801.

B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc.

D. (6) \$390. E. (9) \$61.98.

A. Richard A. Dell, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Vincent A. Demo, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

B. New York Committee of International Committee of Passenger Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

D. (6) \$6,875. E. (9) \$2,300.

A. Ray Denison, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,914. E. (9) \$470.62.

A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, Suite 711, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Alaska Federation of Natives, 1689 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, Suite 711, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, 1 Lincoln Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, Suite 711, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Merger Committee-National Basketball Association, c/o Abe Pollin, 6101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20011; Merger Committee-American Basketball Association, c/o H. Wendell Cherry, 601 Portland Federal Building, 200 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40202.

A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, Suite 711, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Metropolitan Fair Rent Committee, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Claude J. Desautels, Suite 711, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Claude J. Desautels Associates, Suite 711, RCA Building, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Orgallime.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. C. H. DeVaney, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$31.90.

A. R. Daniel Devlin, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Ralph B. Dewey, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 77 Beale Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94106.

D. (6) \$6,355. E. (9) \$2,645.69.

A. George S. Dietrich, 1730 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1730 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Joseph E. Dillon, O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1303, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Toro Manufacturing Corp., 8111 Lyndale Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55420.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$20.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Department of Water Resources, State of California, P.O. Box 388, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,405. E. (9) \$246.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Marysville Dam Committee, P.O. Box 1550, Marysville, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$27.17.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, P.O. Box 15830, Sacramento, Calif. 95813.

D. (6) \$1,854.79. E. (9) \$54.79.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Sacramento Yolo Port District, P.O. Box 815, West Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$980.96. E. (9) \$50.96.

A. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky. 41076.

D. (6) \$32,759.52. E. (9) \$32,759.52.

A. Joseph DiStefano, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

B. International Union of District 50, Allied and Technical Workers of the United States and Canada, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

D. (6) \$4,954.54.

A. William H. Dodds, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, UAW, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.

D. (6) \$1,277.25. E. (9) \$165.

A. James F. Doherty, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$3,937.50. E. (9) \$1,247.31.

A. Robert C. Dolan, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$259.36.

A. C. L. Dorson, Room 1128, Warner Building, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, Room 1128, Warner Building, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.

D. (6) \$3,427.34. E. (9) \$300.

A. Mitchell Dorson, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$225.

A. F. Raymond Downs, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1104, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

A. Harry J. Doyle, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, c/o M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn. 55987.

D. (6) \$703.76. E. (9) \$440.26.

A. Robert E. Doyle, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$3,281.

A. Dow, Lohnes and Albertson, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Newspaper Committee for Cablevision, David R. Bradley, Agent, News Press and Gazette Co., 9th and Edmond Street, St Joseph, Mo.

D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$100.

A. Franklin B. Dryden.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$100.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

D. (6) \$3,809. E. (9) \$3,655.27.

A. William DuChesi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.

D. (6) \$1,268.76. E. (9) \$100.

A. M. L. DuMars, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$60.

A. Louise C. Dunlop, 620 C St. SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$2,000.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20035.

D. (6) \$975.

A. Roy W. Easley, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$65.04. E. (9) \$2.50.

A. Jaye R. Ediger, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$31.50.

A. Hallett D. Edson, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.

B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Macon T. Edwards, Ring Building, Room 610, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20035.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

D. (6) \$330. E. (9) \$70.03.

A. Harmon L. Elder, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, Inc., 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$39.60.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 5500 Quincy Street, Hyattsville, Md. 20784.

D. (6) \$2,821. E. (9) \$3,732.27.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Roy Elson, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, 20036.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$4,200. E. (9) \$421.07.

A. Emergency Committee for American Trade, 1211 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$575. E. (9) \$8881.

A. Employers Insurance of Wausau, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis. 54401.

E. (9) \$710.

A. Richard W. Emory, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md. 21201.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md. 21093.

D. (6) \$800 E. (9) \$160.

A. Gertrude Engel, 2450 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Bob Hoffman, York Barbell Co., Inc., York, Pa. 17405.

D. (6) \$1500. E. (9) \$159.84.

A. Grover W. Ensley, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$261. E. (9) \$34.80.

A. Alfred S. Ercolano, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. College of American Pathologists, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

D. (6) \$1875. E. (9) \$640.

A. Glenn R. Erickson, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$850.

A. Russell G. Ernest, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 1014, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.

A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U.S.

D. (6) \$2,575. E. (9) \$18.75.

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) \$5,914. E. (9) \$111.52.

A. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, P.O. Box 2251, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$58,675.50. E. (9) \$26,204.97.

A. Federation of American Hospitals, 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 810, Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$3,750.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1500 Guinness Tower, 1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, Canada.

D. (6) \$7,999.98. E. (9) \$230.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Joint Committee of Printing and Publishing Industries of Canada, 4th Floor, 117 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto 12, Canada.

D. (6) \$999.99. E. (9) \$30.

A. Francis S. Filbey, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Postal Workers Union AFL-CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$4,577.66.

A. Francis C. Finl, 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

A. Matthew P. Fink, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Thomas W. Fink, Room 610, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

D. (6) \$470.45. E. (9) \$32.30.

A. James W. Finley, 1015 18th Street NW., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Crown Zellerbach, Corp., One Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

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) \$200.04.

A. William J. Flaherty, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.

D. (6) \$6,375.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,742. E. (9) \$23.29.

A. Frank U. Fletcher, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenenhan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual, P.O. Box 89, Lakeland, Fla. 33802.

D. (6) \$805.68. E. (9) \$805.68.

A. Florida Citrus Production Managers Association, c/o C. D. Kime Jr., Waverly, Fla. 33877.

D. (6) \$268.56. E. (9) \$268.56.

A. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, Post Office Box 20155, Orlando, Fla. 32814.

D. (6) \$268.56. E. (9) \$268.56.

A. Gene N. Fondren, 337 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., 210 North 13th Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63103.

D. (6) \$1,025. E. (9) \$265.80.

A. James W. Foristel, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

D. (6) \$2,268. E. (9) \$396.04.

A. Forest Farmers Association, 4 Executive Park East NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30329.

A. William C. Foster, 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Ralston Purina Co., Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$89.

A. William C. Foster, 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., P.O. Box 576, Bellevue, Wash. 98009.

D. (6) \$1,517.50. E. (9) \$107.50.

A. John S. Forsythe, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$837.50. E. (9) \$18.16.

A. John G. Fox, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007.

D. (6) \$75.

A. Morley E. Fox, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz. 85003.

D. (6) \$39.90. E. (9) \$28.92.

A. Charles L. Frazier, 485 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.

B. National Farmers Organization, Corn- ing, Iowa 50841.

D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$2,832.

A. R. Frank Frazier, 1155 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Broiler Council, 1155 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Robert M. Frederick, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$4,500.

A. James O. Freeman, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampel- man, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Wash- ington, D.C. 20037.

B. Mizrahi Women's Organization of America, 242 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.

E. (9) \$18.70.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders As- sociation, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washing- ton, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Friends Committee on National Legis- lation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$44,947. E. (9) \$11,317.

A. Owen V. Frisby, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015.

D. (6) \$437.50. E. (9) \$1,159.96.

A. Frosh, Lane & Edson, 1025 Connecti- cut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Institute of Housing Consult- ants, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Wash- ington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Frosh, Lane & Edson, 1025 Connecti- cut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Building Manu- facturers, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Bernard Fuchs, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

B. National Association of Residents & Interns, Inc., 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$285. E. (9) \$12.28.

A. Garrett Fuller, 1307 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Medical Laboratories, 6060 Northeast 112th Avenue, Portland, Oreg. 97208.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$6.

A. Gadsby & Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Committee for the Martin Report, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$502.06.

A. Gadsby & Hannah, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$310.29.

A. James E. Gaffigan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

D. (6) \$161.55. E. (9) \$40.10.

A. William B. Gardiner, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.

D. (6) \$5,625. E. (9) \$35.50.

A. John W. Gardner, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

E. (9) \$1,820.34.

A. Edward V. Garlich, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.

B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$130.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. José A. Gemell, 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. S. E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$2,025.

A. William T. Gibb, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$88.75. E. (9) \$1.63.

A. Wayne Gibbens, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 1111 Thompson Building, Tulsa, Okla. 74103.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$609.77.

A. Arthur P. Glidea, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219.

B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

B. Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

A. Vance M. Gilmer, Suite 300, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Shell Oil Co., 1 Shell Plaza, Post Office Box 2463, Houston, Tex. 77001.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Lawrence D. Gilson, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$225.

A. Dave Givens, 916 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn. 37201.

B. Class I Railroads in Tennessee.

A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$5. E. (9) \$5.03.

A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$29.33.

A. GM Washington Consultants, Inc., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,820. E. (9) \$5,042.46.

A. James M. Goldberg, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$925.

A. Jack Golodner, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Actors Equity Association, 165 West 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$310.

A. Don A. Goodall, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 614, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, N.J. 07470.

D. (6) \$444.50. E. (9) \$53.05.

A. Vance V. Goodfellow, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.

B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.

D. (6) \$5,325.56.

A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 West Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48226.

A. Government Employees Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$8,949.53. E. (9) \$5,828.42.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. James A. Gray, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101.

B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101.

A. Robert K. Gray, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$210.

A. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

E. (9) \$74.

A. Samuel A. Grayson, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho 83702.

B. Union Pacific Railroad, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68102.

A. Dale Greenwood, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104.

B. Washington Railroad Association, 302 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104.

A. Fred J. Greiner, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Evaporated Milk Association, International Association of Ice Cream Manufac-

turers, Milk Industry Foundation, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$68.39.

A. John F. Griner, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$11,720.80. E. (9) \$2,733.06.

A. Gerald Grinstein, 2000 IBM Building, Seattle, Wash. 98101.

B. Moore-McCormack Lines, 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$7,013. E. (9) \$3,332.21.

A. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$6,084.81.

A. James J. Gudinas, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Harry P. Guenther, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. R. William Habel, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$2,880. E. (9) \$209.27.

A. Robert J. Habenicht, 1400 South Joyce Street, Arlington, Va. 22202.

B. A. H. Robins Co., Inc., 1407 Cummings Drive, Richmond, Va. 23220.

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. 2001.

E. (9) \$68.89.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$12.62.

A. Hale Manufacturing Co., Inc., Highway 82 West, Sherman, Tex. 75090.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$4,800.

A. Matthew Hale, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$550.

A. J. G. Hall, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,745.61.

A. Keith Halliday, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Norman S. Halliday, 1629 K Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$538.62.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Labor Law Study Committee, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$25.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. National School Supply and Equipment Association, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. United Student Aid Funds, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

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) \$136. E. (9) \$244.85.

A. Robert B. Harding, 1800 L Street NW., Suite 1041, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Southern California Edison Co., P.O. Box 800, Rosemead, Calif. 91770.  
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$10.39.

A. Franklin Hardinge, Jr., 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena, Calif. 91109.  
B. California Savings & Loan League, 1444 Wentworth Avenue, P.O. Box R, Pasadena, Calif. 91109.  
D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$579.58.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
B. National Association of Manufacturers.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$655.97.

A. Andrew E. Hare, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
E. (9) \$29.25.

A. Bryce N. Harlow, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.  
D. (6) \$92. E. (9) \$349.41.

A. Donald L. Harlow, 310 Riley Street, Falls Church, Va. 22046.  
B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.  
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$179.30.

A. John H. Harper, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$631.22.

A. Walter D. Harris, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.  
D. (6) \$1,987.50. E. (9) \$233.46.

A. Dennis E. Hart, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60605.  
D. (6) \$996.55. E. (9) \$14.12.

A. Rita M. Hartz, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$5,605.60. E. (9) \$64.

A. Clifford J. Harvison, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Walter A. Hasty, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Trucking Associates, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$3,565.25. E. (9) \$564.77.

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) \$913. E. (9) \$465.36.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,037. E. (9) \$14.65.

A. Hays & Hays, Warner Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

A. Ralph E. Heal, 250 West Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N.J. 07207.  
B. National Pest Control Association, 250 West Jersey Street, Elizabeth, N.J. 07207.  
D. (6) \$288. E. (9) \$208.90.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$14,942.97. E. (9) \$14,942.97.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$391.37.

A. George J. Hecht, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Parents Committee Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Stephen F. Hefner, 421 North Crockett, Sherman, Tex. 75090.  
B. Hale Manufacturing Co., Inc. Highway 82 West, Sherman, Tex. 75090.  
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Robert B. Helney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,037.29.

A. Leslie P. Henry, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$260. E. (9) \$8.

A. Edmond P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
D. (6) \$1125. E. (9) \$607.40.

A. Andrew I. Hickey, Jr., 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. Federal National Mortgage Association, 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$7,350.30. E. (9) \$895.31.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 720 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.  
B. Iowa Railway Association, 720 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.  
E. (9) \$231.95.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.  
B. Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Illinois, c/o Chicago Title & Trust Co., 111 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$256.66.

A. Frederic W. Hickman, One First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.  
B. Trans Union Corp., 111 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604.  
E. (9) \$1,702.35.

A. J. Thomas Higginbotham, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. The Consumer Bankers Association, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$590.34.

A. J. Eldred Hill, Jr., 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$2,000.

A. James J. Hill, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.  
B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Harry R. Hinton, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,987. E. (9) \$892.59.

A. Lawrence S. Hobart, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
D. (6) \$400.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1801 K Street NW Ninth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Westinghouse Building, Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa., 15222.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$195.

A. Leo D. Hochstetter.  
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.  
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Thomas P. Holley, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Lee B. Holmes, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$2,300. E. (9) \$5,595.

A. John W. Holton, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$25.

A. Thomas B. House.  
B. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$100.

A. C. T. Hoversten, 209 West 53d Street, Western Springs, Ill. 60558.  
B. National Advertising Co., 6850 South Harlem Avenue, Bedford Park, Argo, Ill., 60501.  
D. (6) \$475.

A. Thomas Howarth, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 438 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. Joe L. Howell, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 412, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Allstate Enterprises, Inc., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062.

A. Joe L. Howell, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 412, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Allstate Insurance Co., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill., 60062.

A. Charles L. Huber, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.  
D. (6) \$8,250. E. (9) \$884.27.

A. William J. Hull, 1660 L Street NW., No. 205, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Ashland Oil, Inc., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 1660 L Street NW., No. 205, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. Edward W. Hummers, Jr., Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenenhan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Gregory A. Humphrey, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$3,200. E. (9) \$272.

A. David J. Humphreys, Paulson & Humphreys, 1140 Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Recreational Vehicle Institute, Inc., 2720 Des Plaines, Ill. 60018.

D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$59.15.

A. Richard M. Hunt, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. NL Industries, Inc., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006.

A. James L. Huntley, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Retail Clerk International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$6,335.70. E. (9) \$1,281.93.

A. Elmer P. Hunter, P.O. Box 2255, Washington, D.C. 20013.

D. (6) \$5.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, P.O. Box 2255, Washington, D.C.

B. John Casey, Landover, Md.

E. (9) \$197.

A. Lester S. Hyman, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. First Mortgage Investors, 401 41st Street, Miami Beach, Fla. 33140.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Frank N. Ikard, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, Room 808, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill. 60605.

A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$312.51. E. (9) \$6.49.

A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$9,687.70. E. (9) \$9,687.70.

A. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Insurance Economics Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

D. (6) \$9,952.11. E. (9) \$2,530.

A. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$9,081.01.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$16,461.38.

A. International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, 217-19 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Ind. 47901.

E. (9) \$4,136.14.

A. International Union of District 50, A.T.W. of United States and Canada, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

E. (9) \$4,954.58.

A. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$1,715.87.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1500 First National Bank Building, Saint Paul, Minn. 55101.

D. (6) \$331.15. E. (9) \$9,396.19.

A. Ronald A. Jacks, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Reinsurance Association of America, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Charles E. Jackson, 1200 18th Street NW., Suite 1112, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1150 17th Street NW., Suite 1001, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.

D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$79.88.

A. Raymond M. Jacobson, 1819 H Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1819 H Street NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94118.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94115.

E. (9) \$200.

A. Daniel Jaskan, P.O. Box 1924, Washington, D.C. 20013.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, P.O. Box 1924, Washington, D.C. 20013.

D. (6) \$8,216.75. E. (9) \$56.35.

A. Jersey Central Power & Light Co., Madison Avenue At Punch Bowl Road, Morristown, N.J. 07960.

A. H. Bradley Johnson, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$825.

A. Spencer A. Johnson, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Home Furnishings Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Charles N. Jolly, 1775 K Street NW., Suite 315, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Miles Laboratories, Inc., 1127 Myrtle Street, Elkhart, Ind. 46514.

D. (6) \$121. E. (9) \$400.

A. H. Daniel Jones III, Suite 1001, 1150 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Textile Manufacturer Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C. 28201.

D. (6) \$160. E. (9) \$40.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$12.50.

A. Oliver H. Jones, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$8,532.

A. Carl D. Jordan, 408 East Maple, Fremont, Mich. 49412.

B. Gerber Products Co., 445 State Street, Fremont, Mich. 49412.

D. (6) \$330. E. (9) \$125.

A. Francis M. Judge, 1615 H Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the USA, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$8.34.

A. Mrs. Fritz R. Kahn, 9202 Ponce Place, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

E. (9) \$36.25.

A. Gerald M. Katz, 1800 Mecantile Bank and Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md. 21201.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md. 21093.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$1.60.

A. Carleton R. Kear, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$848.

A. Capt. William J. Keating, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Grain and Feed Association, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$20.

A. Howard B. Keck, 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.

E. (9) \$300.

A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1110, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1110, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.

E. (9) \$275.

A. Charles C. Keeble, P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Tex. 77001.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$18.70.

A. Eugene A. Keeney, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
E. (9) \$585.

A. Harold V. Kelly, 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. John T. Kelly, 1115 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. George Kelm, One First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. The Myron Stratton Home, P.O. Box 1178, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901.

D. (6) \$630. E. (9) \$25.

A. R. G. Kendall, Jr., Montgomery, Ala. 36104.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala. 36104.

A. Edward F. Kenehan, Fletcher, Heald, Rowell, Kenehan & Hildreth, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of FM Broadcasters, 420 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$833.32.

A. Cornelius B. Kennedy, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$335. E. (9) \$4.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio 45840.

E. (9) \$310.20.

A. Jeremiah J. Kenney, Jr., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

E. (9) \$31.48.

A. Thomas P. Kerester, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$150.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$607.10. E. (9) \$5.57.

A. Mrs. Walter G. Kimmel, 1715 25th Street, Rock Island, Ill. 61201.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

E. (9) \$267.35.

A. Charles L. King, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

D. (6) \$84.

A. Joseph T. King, 3600 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

D. (6) \$25,000. E. (9) \$1,087.47.

A. Gibson Kingren, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.  
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$205.

A. John M. Kinnaird, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$2,344.88. E. (9) \$1,126.86.

A. John R. Kirk, Bingham, Dana & Gould, 100 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

B. Bankers Leasing Corp., 1255 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. 02215.

D. (6) \$756.34. E. (9) \$256.34.

A. Kirkland, Ellis, Hodson, Chaffetz, Masters & Rowe, 1776 K Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Ernest A. Kistler, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa. 18101.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa. 18101.

D. (6) \$169.20. E. (9) \$180.45.

A. James D. Kittelton, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$575.

A. Ralph W. Kittle.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$100.

A. Douglas E. Kliever, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$5,400. E. (9) \$606.06.

A. Keith R. Knoblock, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$475.

A. Bradley R. Koch, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$125.

A. Robert M. Koch, Jr., 1900 South Eads Street, Box 836, Crystal City, Arlington, Va. 22202.

B. Assn. of Farmer Elected Committees, 1900 South Eads Street, Box 836, Crystal City, Arlington, Va. 22202.

E. (9) \$31.10.

A. Robert M. Koch, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$69.30.

A. Horace R. Kornegay, 1776 K Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Paul A. Korody, Jr., 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, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

D. (6) \$4,269.66. E. (9) \$973.85.

A. Howard R. Koven and Abe Fortas, Canal Square, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Loeb, Rhoades Co., 42 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. June Kysilko Kraeft, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$135.

A. Germaine Krettek, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Suite 101, Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

D. (6) \$750.

A. William J. Kuhfuss, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.

D. (6) \$950.

A. Lloyd R. Kuhn, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$6,722. E. (9) \$1,483.91.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$12,150.71.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee.

D. (6) \$13,333.85. E. (9) \$7,481.87.

A. John P. Lagomarcino, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$6,250.02. E. (9) \$128.20.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44113.

E. (9) \$200.

A. A. M. Lampley, 400 First Street NW., Suite 704, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. United Transportation Union, 400 First Street NW., Suite 704, Washington, D.C. 20001.

E. (9) \$100.

A. Asger F. Langlykke, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Society for Microbiology, 1913 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. James J. LaPenta, Jr., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$373.78.

A. Glenn T. Lashley, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. D.C. Division, American Automobile

Association, 1712 G. Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Robert B. Laurents, 7205 Reservoir Road, Springfield, Va. 22150.

B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.

D. (6) \$1,950.

A. Donald F. Lavanty, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, c/o M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn. 55987.

D. (6) \$507.54. E. (9) \$470.80.

A. George H. Lawrence, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.

B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.

D. (6) \$440. E. (9) \$125.

A. William Lazarus, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$725.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

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. 20036.

D. (6) \$338.75. E. (9) \$310.83.

A. Leibman, Williams, Bennett, Baird & Minow, and Roy Bowman, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$209.26.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. First Mortgage Investors, 401 41st Street, Miami Beach, Fla., 33140.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$33.

A. Morris J. Levin, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. J. Stanly Lewis, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$2,754.62.

A. Herbert Liebensohn, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$5,232.06. E. (9) \$5,232.06.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc.

D. (6) \$83.55.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Duncan, Defoe & Krause, Ninth Floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Ore. 97204.

B. Master Contracting Stevedore Association of the Pacific Coast, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.

A. Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, Duncan, Defoe & Krause, Ninth Floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Ore. 97204.

B. National Maritime Compensation Committee, Ninth Floor, Loyalty Building, Portland, Ore. 97204.

A. John E. Linster, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis. 54401.

B. Employers Insurance of Wausau, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis. 54401.

E. (9) \$710.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Retail Clerks International Association, AFL-CIO, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$7,464.46. E. (9) \$943.51.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Electric Cos.

D. (6) \$288.75. E. (9) \$173.54.

A. Phillip J. Loree, 25 Broadway, Room 1012, New York, New York 10004.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

D. (6) \$125.

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, Suite 300, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Shell Oil Co., One Shell Plaza, P.O. Box 2463, Houston, Tex. 77001.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Clarence T. Lundquist, 4822 Tilden Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

B. Menswear Retailers of America, R-390 National Press Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,100.

A. William George Lunsford, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,632.

A. James H. Lynch, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$4,939.20. E. (9) \$189.99.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

B. California Railroad Association, 11th and L Building, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

A. William J. McAuliffe, Jr., 1828 L Street NW., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Land Title Association, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,575. E. (9) \$20.

A. William C. McCamant, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$600.

A. John A. McCart, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Government Employees Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$8,366.17.

A. Alfred R. McCauley, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Institute for Imported Steel, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$35.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Gulf and Western Industries, Inc., One Gulf and Western Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10023.

E. (9) \$126.09.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$84.62.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$27.79.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Tidewater Marine Service, Inc., 3308 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, La. 70119.

A. E. L. McCulloch, Room 814, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

D. (6) \$284.60. E. (9) \$81.50.

A. Albert L. McDermott, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

D. (6) \$466.45. E. (9) \$210.97.

A. J. Patrick McElroy, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$475.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont. 59701.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont. 59701.

E. (9) \$172.37.

A. Barbara D. McGarry, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Parents Committee Inc., 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. J. Raymond McGlaughlin, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48203.

D. (6) \$7,080.

A. Myles F. McGrail, 1825 K Street NW., Suite 501, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. 48640.

A. Marshall C. McGrath.

B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$560. E. (9) \$179.25.

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) \$5,914. E. (9) 191.80.

A. Clifford G. McIntire, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,333. E. (9) \$5.75.

A. Clarence M. McIntosh, Jr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
D. (6) \$1,959.10.

A. Graham M. McKelvey, 1437 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$88.

A. C. A. Mack McKinney, 933 North Kenmore Street, Suite 317, Arlington, Va. 22201.  
B. Marine Corps League, National Headquarters, 933 North Kenmore Street, Suite 317, Arlington, Va. 22201.  
E. (9) \$48.36.

A. C. A. Mack McKinney, 933 North Kenmore Street, Suite 317, Arlington, Va. 22201.  
B. Non Commissioned Officers Association of the USA, P.O. Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex. 78298.  
D. (6) \$1,830. E. (9) \$160.01.

A. Marvin L. McLain, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.  
D. (6) \$3,208. E. (9) \$54.88.

A. Teresa D. McLaughlin, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$2,581.

A. John S. McLees, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Chamber of Commerce of the USA, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$150.

A. William F. McManus, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.  
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$289.

A. C. W. McMillan, 14th and F Street, Suite 1015, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo. 80218.  
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
D. (6) \$307.50. E. (9) \$7.89.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$1,022.62.

A. Shane McCarthy, 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.  
B. Printing Industries of America, 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.  
D. (6) \$950. E. (9) \$1,770.46.

A. James E. Mack, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Confectioners Association, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60603.  
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$1,159.96.

A. John R. MacKenzie, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc., 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202.  
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Robert L. Mailer, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th St. NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Andre Maisonnier, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$1,065.

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) \$1,512.10. E. (9) \$550.59.

A. Carter Manasco, 5932 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va. 22101.  
B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, 1260 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,874.91. E. (9) \$146.35.

A. Mike Manatos, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1104, Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. The Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., 301 East Sixth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.  
D. (6) \$78.33. E. (9) \$342.81.

A. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.  
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Andrew K. Marckwald, Jr., 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
D. (6) \$200.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

A. Ralph J. Marlatt, 640 Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 640 Investment Building, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
E. (9) \$5,752.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.  
B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.  
D. (6) \$4,186.62. E. (9) \$455.41.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Marshall and Hsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

A. J. Paull Marshall, Suite 212, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.  
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$247.35. E. (9) \$340.25.

A. Richard E. Martinez, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Optometric Association, c/o M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn. 55987.  
D. (6) \$140.80. E. (9) \$87.50.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Association on Japanese Textile Im-

ports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94115.  
D. (6) \$100.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, Masaoka-Ishikawa and Associates, Inc., 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, P.O. Box 848, Nogales, Ariz. 85621.  
D. (6) \$500.

A. Guy B. Maseritz, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Paul J. Mason, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
D. (6) \$88.75. E. (9) \$1.77.

A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Room 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Room 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$8,123.31. E. (9) \$890.

A. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md., 21093.  
E. (9) \$1.60.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Association of Electric Co., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$435. E. (9) \$478.15.

A. P. H. Mathews, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.  
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$727.75. E. (9) \$264.20.

A. Charles E. Mattingly, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
D. (6) \$3,954. E. (9) \$143.02.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.  
B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. Albert E. May, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$82.50. E. (9) \$5.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Room 410, Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. 60657.  
D. (6) \$5,885. E. (9) \$540.

A. Medical-Surgical Manufacturers Association, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
D. (6) \$5,075.63. E. (9) \$924.63.

A. Carl J. Megel, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
E. (9) \$12,100.

A. Kenneth A. Melkjohn, 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) \$6,478.01. E. (9) \$456.01.

A. R. Otto Meletzke, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Life Insurance Association of America, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
D. (6) \$340.20. E. (9) \$3.52.

A. Edward L. Merrigan, Smathers & Merrigan, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
E. (9) \$31.50.

A. Edward L. Merrigan, Smathers & Merrigan, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Sugar Distributors of Venezuela, Edif. de la Luz Electrica de Venezuela, Avenue Urdaneta, Seventh Floor, Caracas, Venezuela.  
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$148.81.

A. Lawrence C. Merthan, Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$705.40.

A. Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. George F. Meyer, Jr., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$1,010.

A. Larry L. Mever, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
E. (9) \$560.

A. James G. Michaux, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Federated Department Stores, Inc., 222 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. 45202.  
D. (6) \$500.

A. A. Stanley Miller, 1629 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Committee for Flags of Necessity, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.  
D. (6) \$100.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.  
D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$323.70.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Gulf Intracoastal Canal Association, Houston, Tex.  
D. (6) \$262.50. E. (9) \$34.14.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$132.50.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1815 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebr. 68102.

B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1815 Capitol Avenue, Omaha, Nebr. 68102.  
D. (6) \$5,749.98. E. (9) \$41.20

A. Hermon I. Miller, 425 13th Street NW., room 1020, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill.

A. Joe D. Miller, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.  
D. (6) \$875.

A. Joseph L. Miller, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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. 97204.

B. Oregon Railroad Association, 912 Failing Building, Portland, Ore. 97204.

A. Jack Mills, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Willis C. Moffatt, P.O. Box 829, Boise, Idaho 83701.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, Mobil Oil Corp., Shell Oil Co., Phillips Petroleum Co., et al.

A. Michael Monroney, 1701 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crollius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.  
D. (6) \$950.

A. G. Merrill Moody, Suite 212, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$99. E. (9) \$150.74.

A. O. William Moody, Jr., 815 16th Street NW., Room 501, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Maritime Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., room 501, Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$830.32.

A. Donald L. Morgan, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. The American Humane Association, P.O. Box 1266, Denver, Colo. 80201.  
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, Suite 900, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Ethyl Corp., 330 South Fourth Street, Richmond, Va. 23219.

A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, Suite 800, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Committee for Civil Airlift.  
D. (6) \$3,941. E. (9) \$2,590.97.

A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, Suite 900, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Sperry and Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. James M. Morris, 1660 L Street NW., Room 804, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.  
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$688.06.

A. James G. Morton, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$200.

A. Jack Moskowitz, 2100 M Street NW., Room 311, Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$105.41.

A. Lynn E. Mote, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Northern Natural Gas Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68102.  
D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Motor Commerce Association, Inc., 4004 Versailles Road, Lexington, Ky.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$76.50.

A. David J. Muchow, Smathers & Merrigan, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
E. (9) \$31.50.

A. David J. Muchow, Smathers & Merrigan, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Sugar Distributors of Venezuela, Edif. de la Luz Electrica de Venezuela, Avenue Urdaneta, Seventh Floor, Caracas, Venezuela.

A. William G. Mullen, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
E. (9) \$286.88.

A. George L. Murphy, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. GM Washington Consultants, Inc., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$875.

A. John J. Murphy, 517 Shoreham Building, 806 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Customs Service Association.

A. Richard W. Murphy, 1200 18th Street NW., Suite 1109, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, N.J. 07065.  
D. (6) \$400.

A. D. Michael Murray, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$422.81. E. (9) \$513.81.

A. William E. Murray, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.  
D. (6) \$185.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., 4 Executive Park East NE., Atlanta Ga. 30329.

B. Forest Farmers Association, 4 Executive Park East NE., Atlanta Ga. 30329.

A. John J. Nangle, Suite 812, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$586.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$13.50. E. (9) \$13.50.

A. National Association of Building Manufacturers, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. \$1,500.

A. National Association of Credit Management, 475 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. National Association of Electric Com-

panies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$860.73. E. (9) \$10,703.44.

A. National Association of Farmer Elected Committeemen, 1900 South Eads Street, Box 836, Arlington, Va. 22202.

D. (6) \$1,079.78. E. (9) \$1,079.78.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$500.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

E. (9) \$11,230.15.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$2,644,236.11. E. (9) \$33,075.12.

A. National Association of Mutual Insurance Cos., 2511 East 46th Street, Suite H, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$2,177.40. E. (9) \$2,177.40.

A. National Association Postal Supervisors, P.O. Box 1924, Washington, D.C. 20013.

D. (6) \$35,000. E. (9) \$26,582.82.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.; 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$18,162.33.

A. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.

D. (6) \$30,420.76. E. (9) \$6,089.23.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

D. (6) \$8,659. E. (9) \$2,357.75.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,489.91. E. (9) \$1,489.91.

A. NBA Players Association, 15 Columbus Circle, New York, N.Y. 10023.

D. (6) \$5,123.93. E. (9) \$5,123.93.

A. National Broker Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$500.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$664,535.75. E. (9) \$9,959.57.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$459,831.55. E. (9) \$9,661.12.

A. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90004.

D. (6) \$1,539.39. E. (9) \$1,539.39.

A. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

D. (6) \$12,764.31. E. (9) \$12,764.31.

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) \$164.42.

A. National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, 3379 Peachtree Road NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30326.

E. (9) \$1,800.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$290,812.88. E. (9) \$18,653.56.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 920-922 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 150 West 20th Avenue, San Mateo, Calif. 94403.

D. (6) \$29,931.86. E. (9) \$29,931.86.

A. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$824.11. E. (9) \$1,094.57.

A. National Grain and Feed Association, 725 15th Street NW., Room 500, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$144,101.89. E. (9) \$10,750.

A. National Home Furnishings Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654.

E. (9) \$765.52.

A. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$4,607.40. E. (9) \$4,607.40.

A. National Livestock Feeders Association, Inc., 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebr. 68107.

D. (6) \$2,129.30. E. (9) \$2,129.30.

A. National Milk Products Federation, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$8,756.65. E. (9) \$8,756.65.

A. National Parking Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$825.

A. National Patent Council, 1225 19th Street NW., Suite 409, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,706. E. (9) \$750.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, 1522 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

E. (9) \$1,325.

A. National Retail Merchants Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

E. (9) \$2,553.77.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$2,562.52.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$12,500. E. (9) \$11,850.

A. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2100 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20037.

E. (9) \$661.

A. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$100.

A. National Turkey Federation, Mount Morris, Ill. 61054.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.

D. (6) \$23,021.50. E. (9) \$5,519.86.

A. The Nation-Wide Committee on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 711, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$10,250. E. (9) \$10,329.44.

A. Alexander W. Neale, Jr., 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,531. E. (9) \$20.23.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 1800 L Street, NW., Suite 1041, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Southern California Edison, P.O. Box 800, Rosemead, Calif. 91770.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$194.23.

A. Allen Neece, Jr., 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. George R. Nelson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$252.85.

A. Sarah H. Newman, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Consumers League, 1029 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$1,650.

A. William E. Neumeyer, Suite 900, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. GTE Service Corp., 730 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$40.50.

A. Louis H. Nevins, 908 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$1,656.25. E. (9) \$167.06.

A. E. J. Newbould, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Clay Pipe Institute, 350 West Terra Cotta Avenue, Crystal Lake, Ill., 60014.

D. (6) \$150.

A. New York Committee of International Committee of Passenger Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

D. (6) \$21,650. E. (9) \$14,780.

A. F. Clayton Nicholson, Box 15, Route 1, Henryville, Pa. 18332.

B. Northern Helex Co., 2223 Dodge St., Omaha, Nebr. 68102.

D. (6) \$2,325. E. (9) \$510.46.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,062.64. E. (9) \$443.84.

A. NL Industries, Inc., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006.

A. Stanley D. Noble, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

B. Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Charles M. Noone, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$136.79.

A. Robert D. Nordstrom, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$100.

A. Richard D. Norling, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$865.35. E. (9) \$22.

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) \$13.25.

A. Northeast Utilities Service Co., Selden Street, Berlin, Conn.

E. (9) \$418.51.

A. Ira H. Nunn, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 505, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$250.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1303, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Transit Association, 465 L'Enfant Plaza West, Suite 2900, Washington, D.C. 20024.

D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$334.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelley, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1303, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Investors Diversified Services, Inc., Investors Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

A. O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters & Kelly, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1303, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 7703 Normandale Road, Room 110, Minneapolis, Minn. 55435.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$125.

A. John B. O'Day, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

D. (6) \$500.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW. No. 716, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$600.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 716, Washington, D.C.

B. Philippine Sugar Institute, P.O. Box 978, Manila, Philippines.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$250.

A. Jane O'Grady, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO, 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y. 10003.

D. (6) \$4009.98. E. (9) \$1,457.91.

A. Richard C. O'Hare, 1120 Investment Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Harness Tracks of America, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

A. Peter J. Ognibene, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. Council for a Livable World, 100 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.

D. (6) \$5,050.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 500 Folger Building, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Grain and Feed Association, 725 15th Street NW., Room 500, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$26.60. E. (9) \$2.

A. Edward W. Oliver, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Robert Oliver, 400 First Street NW., Suite 816, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. L. T. Barringer and Co., 161 South Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Robert Oliver, 400 First Street NW., Suite 816, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. The Sperry and Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Samuel Omasta, 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Limestone Institute, Inc., 1315 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$44.75.

A. Kermit Overby, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$185.

A. J. Allen Overton, Jr.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Norman Paige, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. Judith E. Park, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Association of Federal Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$2,981.16. E. (9) \$232.98.

A. Robert D. Partridge, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$138.40.

A. Kenton H. Pattle, 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Va. 22030.

D. (6) \$948.15.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Behavioral Research Laboratories, Box 577, Palo Alto, Calif. 94302.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Snowmobile Industry Association, 5100 Edina Industrial Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn. 55435.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Nestle Co., 100 Bloomingdale Road, White Plains, N.Y. 10605.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. New Process Co., Warren, Pa. 16365.

A. Patton, Blow, Verrill, Brand & Boggs, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Reader's Digest Association, Inc., Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570.

A. John J. Pecoraro, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, 217-19 North Sixth Street, Lafayette, Ind. 47901.

D. (6) \$2,177.50.

A. Pennzoll United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex. 77002.

E. (9) \$8,212.82.

A. D. V. Pensabene, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$25.

A. J. Carter Perkins, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Shell Oil Co., One Shell Plaza, Houston, Tex. 77002.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. A. Harold Peterson, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

B. National REA Telephone Association, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

4. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,863.36.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Sr., P. O. Drawer BS, Lakeland, Fla. 33802.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$92.80.

A. Kenneth Peterson, 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) \$5,354. E. (9) \$268.22.

A. Michael Petresky, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48203.

D. (6) \$2,825.

A. Walter T. Phair, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$275.

A. Roger J. Phaneuf, 1825 K Street NW., Suite 607, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. United Air Lines, P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.

D. (6) \$800. D. (9) \$66.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Asso-

clation, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. John P. Philbin, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$131.37.

A. Bruce E. Phillips, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$575.

A. Franklin A. Pickens, P.O. Box 1552, Odessa, Tex. 79760.

B. Texas Railroads.

D. (6) \$1,140. (9) \$683.47.

A. Plerson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$3,333.33. E. (9) \$137.44.

A. James F. Pinkney, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Trucking Associations Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$2,501.13. E. (9) \$12.85.

A. James H. Pipkin, 1001, Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$1,700.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 1720 Avenue M, Lubbock, Tex. 79401.

D. (6) \$2,679. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Frederick T. Poole, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$444. E. (9) \$15.96.

A. Ca. S. J. Poray-Tucholski, 15257 East Cedarsprings Drive, Whittier, Calif., 90603.

A. George G. Potts, 640 Investment Building NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 640 Investment Building.

E. (9) \$3,440.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$25.55.

A. William J. Potts, Jr., 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association for Broadcast Engineering Standards, Inc., 1730 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. William I. Powell, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$8.50.

A. Carlton H. Power, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

D. (6) \$570. E. (9) \$75.33.

A. William C. Prather, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

D. (6) \$475.

A. Forrest J. Prettyman, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$250.

A. The Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$553.96. E. (9) \$553.96.

A. Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Joseph E. Quin, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Earl G. Quinn, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 607, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Cancer Society, New York City Research to Prevent Blindness, N.Y.C. United Cerebral Palsy Association, N.Y.C. et al.

D. (6) \$11,549.98. E. (9) \$12,054.39.

A. Thomas H. Quinn, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1303, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,666.50. E. (9) \$272.65.

A. James H. Rademacher, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$1,888.87.

A. Alex Radin, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$296.16.

A. Raymond Raedy, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$8.50. E. (9) \$21.77.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$10,752. E. (9) \$10,752.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$450.

A. G. J. Rauschenbach.

B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza South SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$760.

A. William W. Rayner, 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.

B. Crowell Collier and Macmillan, Inc., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.

E. (9) \$50.80.

A. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

D. (6) \$100,520.72. E. (9) \$18,641.12.

A. Recreational Vehicle Institute, Inc., 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill.

E. (9) \$7,559.15.

A. David J. Reedy, 1517 Virginia Street, Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

B. National Advertising Co., 6850 South Harlem Avenue, Bedford Park, Argo, Ill.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Robert S. Reese, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. John T. Reggitts, Jr., R.D. No. 2, Boonton Avenue, Boonton, N.J. 07005.

A. Delos W. Rentzel, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Portland Cement Association, Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Ill.

A. Wm. M. Requa, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Association of Sugar Producers of Puerto Rico, 732 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York City.

E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Reserve Officers Association of U.S., 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$642. E. (9) \$275.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$4,281.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, Warner Building, Suite 1128, 13th and E Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.

D. (6) \$10,851.80. E. (9) \$10,695.80.

A. James J. Reynolds, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 930, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 930, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$324.

A. Austin T. Rhoads, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Canners Association, 1133 12th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$271.91.

A. Theron J. Rice, Continental Oil Co., 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Continental Oil Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.

A. Maxwell E. Rich, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$625.

A. James W. Richards, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60605.

D. (6) \$1,513.99. E. (9) \$19.99.

A. Harry H. Richardson, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La. 70427.

B. Louisiana Railroads, 335 Austin Street, Bogalusa, La.

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. Rosalie Riechman, 120 Missouri Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1 North 13th Street, 8th Floor, Philadelphia, Pa. 19167.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Rebekah Rivers, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$83.50.

A. William Neale Roach, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$3,750.50. E. (9) \$126.28.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. William S. Roberts, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$68.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$185.

A. John P. Roche, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. American Iron & 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, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$196.

A. Donald L. Rogers, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$656.25.

A. Frank W. Rogers, Suite 793, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Walter E. Rogers, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. John F. Rolph III, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.

A. Michael J. Romig, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 515, Blake Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 515, Blake Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$250.

A. Edward W. Rothe, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 901 West 22d Street, Oak Brook, Ill. 60521.

E. (9) \$1,236.93.

A. Edward W. Rothe, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. The Gannett Corp., 10 Dodge Avenue, West Haven, Conn.

A. Robert J. Routier, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

A. Royall, Koegel & Wells, 1730 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Deltona Corp., 3250 Southwest Third Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33129.

D. (6) \$6,560. E. (9) \$87.54.

A. Elbert G. Rudasill, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, c/o M. L. DeBolt, O.D., Box 605, Winona, Minn. 55987.

D. (6) \$148.16. E. (9) \$84.01.

A. John Forney Rudy, 902 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio 44316.

A. Albert R. Russell, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

D. (6) \$3,926.63. E. (9) \$651.19.

A. J. T. Rutherford and Associates, Inc., 1660 L Street NW., No. 514, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$947.95.

A. J. T. Rutherford, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$672.79.

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) \$960.

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.

A. Ella Marice Ryan, d/b/a, E. M. Ryan, Logos Building, 3620 South 27th, Arlington, Va. 22202.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$32.85.

A. William H. Ryan, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$2,268.75. E. (9) \$480.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 500 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz. 85003.

B. Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco; Shell Oil Co., Mobil Oil Corp., Atlantic Richfield Co., Phillips Petroleum Co., Union Oil Co., Gulf Oil Corp., all of Los Angeles; Humble Oil & Refining Co., Midland, Tex.

A. Sachs, Greenebaum, Frohlich & Tayler, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Ontario Corp., 1200 West Jackson Street, Muncie, Ind.

D. (6) \$1,170. E. (9) \$6.20.

A. Carl K. Sadler, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. American Federation of Government Employer, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$5,978. E. (9) \$8,165.48.

A. Raymond L. Schafer, Room 610 Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$67.99.

A. Eric P. Schellin, 1225 19th Street NW., Suite 409, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Patent Council, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$750.

A. Jacques T. Schlenger, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md. 21201.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md. 21093.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$1.60.

A. A. Cleve Schneeberger, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Portland Cement Association, Old Orchard Road, Skokie, Ill.

A. C. Herschel Schooley, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Independent Bankers Association of America, Sauk Centre, Minn. 56378.

D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$3,061.77.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, Suite 304, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Liquor Stores Association, Inc., Suite 304 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$675. E. (9) \$40.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, Suite 304 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Washington, D.C. Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Inc., Suite 304, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$555. E. (9) \$90.

A. John W. Scott, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Scribner, Hall, Thornburg & Thompson, 1200 18th Street NW., Suite 1209, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Jefferson Pilot Corp., P.O. Box 21008, Greensboro, N.C. 27402.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$243.82. E. (9) \$27.53.

A. Kay Sealy, 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex. 77002.

B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex. 77002.

A. Earl W. Sears, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.  
D. (6) \$312.50. E. (9) \$7.41.

A. Ronald C. Seeley, 1357 Nicolet Place, Detroit, Mich. 48207.  
B. Estate of Bert N. Adams, Emma (Adams) Giambaldi, George Hallingby, Jane Maesel, et al.  
E. (9) \$152.48.

A. William M. Segall, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. The Carpet and Rug Institute, P.O. Box 2048, Dalton, Ga. 30720.  
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$9.25.

A. Stanton P. Sender, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 802, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60607.  
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$10.

A. Theodore A. Serrill, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
E. (9) \$265.93.

A. Robert L. Shafer, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Pfiser Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$275.

A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crollius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.  
B. Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, 2125 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crollius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.  
B. El Paso Natural Gas Co., El Paso, Tex.  
D. (6) \$1,850. E. (9) \$3,519.48.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge, Barr Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Doubleday & Co., Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. John J. Sheehan, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. United States Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.  
D. (6) \$5,729.83. E. (9) \$3,346.55.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy.  
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$1,075.

A. Dale Sherwin, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,917. E. (9) \$26.50.

A. Edward L. Shields, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$730.

A. Max Shine, 1126 16th Street NW., Room 200, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 1126 16th Street NW., Room 200, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$992.50. E. (9) \$20.

A. Harvey A. Shipman, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1103, Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Penn Central Transportation Co., Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.  
D. (6) \$143.75. E. (9) \$1,208.

A. David Silver, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
D. (6) \$56. E. (9) \$26.78.

A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton Cabot Corp. Complex Co., et al., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Marcus W. Sisk, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20046.  
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Interbank Card Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Six Agency Committee, Room 302, 217 West First Street, Los Angeles, Calif.  
E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Carstens Slack, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla. 74004.

A. Stephen Slipper, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$12.50.

A. Smathers & Merrigan, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. American Horse Council, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$960.81.

A. Smathers & Merrigan, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$124.23.

A. Donald E. Smiley, Suite 1014, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Tex.  
E. (9) \$263.62.

A. T. W. Smiley, Room 808, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill. 60605.  
B. Illinois Railroad Association, Room 808, 135 East 11th Place, Chicago, Ill. 60605.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.  
E. (9) \$79.35.

A. Robert William Smith, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. 48121.  
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$292.70.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.  
B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Co., 2511 East 46th Street, Suite H, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205.

A. Wayne H. Smithey, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$878.60.

A. Arthur V. Smyth, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Weyerhaeuser Co., Tacoma, Wash. 98401.  
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.

A. Lyle O. Snader, Suite 212, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.  
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$68.62. E. (9) \$52.

A. Frank B. Snodgrass, 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 306, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, P.O. Box 860, Lexington, Ky. 40501.  
D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$197.55.

A. Edward F. Snyder, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$2,042.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, P.O. Box 3716, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C. 20007.  
D. (6) \$11,478.57. E. (9) \$5,259.75.

A. Carl A. Soderblom, 1 East First Street, Room 803, Reno, Nev. 89501.  
B. Nevada Railroad Association, 1 East First Street, Room 803, Reno, Nev. 89501.

A. J. Taylor Sloop, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,125.40.

A. William W. Spear, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60605.  
D. (6) \$1,322.34. E. (9) \$8.71.

A. Frank J. Specht, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. John F. Speer, Jr., 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.  
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Nicholas J. Spiezio, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$4,309.

A. Louis P. Spitz, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. John M. Stackhouse, The Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

A. Lynn Stalbaum, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Associated Dairymen, Inc., 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$450.

A. Melvin L. Stark, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 211 Blake Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Insurance Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 211, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$350.

A. Samuel E. Stavisky, 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. S. E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$3,150.

A. S. E. Stavisky & Associates, Inc., 1100 17th Street NW., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Pan-American Coffee Bureau, 1350 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.  
D. (6) \$5,125. E. (9) \$5,385.

A. David J. Steinberg, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$100.

A. Steinhart, Goldberg, Felgenbaum & Ladar, Crocker Plaza, 34th Floor, Montgomery at Post, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.  
B. Valley Center Municipal Water District, Valley Center, Calif. 92082.  
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$54.33.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Green Olive Trade Association, Inc., 82 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.  
D. (6) \$500.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Robert College of Istanbul, Turkey, 305 East 45th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Texaco Inc., 135 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
D. (6) \$80.

A. B. H. Steuerwald, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Travis B. Stewart, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., 340 Kingsland Street, Nutley, N.J. 07110.  
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$100.

A. Francis W. Stover, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.  
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.  
D. (6) \$5,724.50. E. (9) \$458.54.

A. William M. Stover, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.  
B. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.  
D. (6) \$980. E. (9) \$100.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Suite 711, Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$25.05.

A. Herald E. Stringer, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.  
D. (6) \$5,610. E. (9) \$702.40.

A. John Stringer, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$1,325.

A. Norman Strunk, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.  
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$196.05.

A. Walter B. Stults, 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. National Association of Small Business Investment Cos., 537 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$600.

A. G. Don Sullivan, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$475.

A. C. Austin Sutherland, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Irving W. Swanson, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. David A. Sweeney, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$6,252.50.

A. John R. Sweeney, Solar Building, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Bethlehem Steel Corp., 701 East Third Street, Bethlehem, Pa. 18016.  
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$417.14.

A. Russell A. Swindell, P.O. Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.  
B. North Carolina Railroad Association, P.O. Box 2635, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.  
D. (6) \$145.82. E. (9) \$221.47.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc. 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Rev. Charles C. Talley, 100 Angus Court, Charlottesville, Va., 22901.  
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$50.

A. Roy W. Terwilliger, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. L. D. Tharp, Jr., 1660 L Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$300.

A. William D. Thompson, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.  
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,850.64.

A. E. Linwood Tipton, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Tobacco Associates, Inc., 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
E. (9) \$1,519.

A. David R. Toll, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$725. E. (9) \$288.26.

A. John P. Tracey.  
B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$50.

A. J. P. Trainor, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.  
D. (6) \$2,808. E. (9) \$2,142.64.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,446. E. (9) \$44.51.

A. Bernard H. Trimble, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Paul E. Trimble, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44113.  
B. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio, 44113.  
D. (6) \$75.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$20.50.

A. Galen Douglas Trussell, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
B. National Association of Manufacturers.  
D. (6) \$792. E. (9) \$222.79.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94108.  
D. (6) \$458.50. E. (9) \$321.88.

A. James R. Turnbull.  
B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
E. (9) \$269.07.

A. Richard F. Turney, 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. American Association of Nurserymen, 230 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$287.84.

A. John D. Tyson.  
B. International Paper Co., 220 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
D. (6) \$118. E. (9) \$89.20.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 66 East 34th Street, New York City.  
E. (9) \$2,139.19.

A. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$2,044.56. E. (9) \$2,044.56.

A. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
E. (9) \$23,537.59.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
E. (9) \$245.97.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$44,462.24.

A. David E. Ushio, 2021 L Street NW., Suite 530, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1634 Post Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94115.  
D. (6) \$200.

A. Ted Van Dyk Associates, Inc., 1224 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. The Hertz Corp., 660 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021.  
E. (9) \$89.68.

A. Ted Van Dyk Associates, Inc., 1224 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. The Hertz Corp., 660 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021.  
E. (9) \$89.68.

A. Ted Van Dyk Associates, 1224 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. United Air Lines, P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.

E. (9) \$220.52.

A. Ted Van Dyk Associates, 1224 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. United Air Lines, P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.

E. (9) \$220.52.

A. Lois W. Van Valkenburgh, 1673 Preston Road, Alexandria, Va. 22302.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 20 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$74.

A. John A. Vance, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 77 Beale Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94106.

D. (6) \$2,255. E. (9) \$1,059.17.

A. Theodore A. Vanderzyde, Machinists Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$2,268.75. E. (9) \$480.

A. Venable, Baetjer & Howard, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md. 21201.

B. Maryland State Fair and Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md. 21093.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$160.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Convention, 211 East Chicago, Ill. 60611.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$112.05.

A. Veterans of World War I of the USA, Inc., 916 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

D. (6) \$141,297.45. E. (9) \$96,590.89.

A. L. T. Vice, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$145.

A. Volume Footwear Retailers of America, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

E. (9) \$871.78.

A. Donn L. Waage, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Association of Registered Bank Holding Companies, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$127.75. E. (9) \$76.50.

A. Paul A. Wagner, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.

D. (6) \$788.80. E. (9) \$173.01.

A. E. F. Waldrop, Jr., Suite 212, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$249.17. E. (9) \$75.90.

A. Lionel L. Wallenrod, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Jack A. Waller, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. International Association of Fire Fighters, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$5,375.

A. Franklin Wallick, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.

D. (6) \$1,257.38. E. (9) \$270.68.

A. Charles S. Walsh.

B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$127.50. E. (9) \$15.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Association of Retired Federal Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$3,365.39. E. (9) \$4,137.23.

A. William A. Walton, 800 Merchants National Bank Building, 8th and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kans. 66612.

B. Kansas Railroad Committee, 800 Merchants National Bank Building, 8th and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kans. 66612.

A. Alan M. Warren, Suite 1014, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Humble Oil & Refining Co. (a Delaware corporation), P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

E. (9) \$377.97.

A. Washington Consulting Service, 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Occupational Therapy Association, 251 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10010.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$340.

A. Washington Consulting Service, 1435 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$850.

A. Ray Wax, 1900 South Eads Street, Box 836, Crystal City, Arlington, Va. 22202.

B. National Association of Farmer Elected Committeemen, 1900 South Eads Street, Box 836, Crystal City, Arlington, Va. 22202.

E. (9) \$46.50.

A. Herman Webb, 400 First Street, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, O'Hare Office Building, Suite 400, 10400 West Higgins Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

D. (6) \$537.60.

A. E. Jerome Webster, Jr., 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

B. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Clarence M. Weiner, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10001.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$10,230.78.

A. F. Paul Weiss, 1825 K Street NW., Suite 607, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. United Air Lines, P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.

D. (6) \$850. E. (9) \$70.30.

A. Dennis W. Weissman, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, % M. L. DeBolt, O.D. Box 605, Winona, Minn. 55987.

D. (6) \$227.76. E. (9) \$129.

A. Dr. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Fred M. Wertheimer, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$5,749.98. E. (9) \$64.80.

A. Wheeler, Van Sickle, Day & Anderson, 25 West Main Street, Madison, Wis. 53703.

B. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

A. Terrell M. Wertz, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,495. E. (9) \$131.90.

A. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, P.O. Box 848, Nogales, Ariz. 85621.

E. (9) \$500.

A. Anne Wexler, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Common Cause, 2100 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr., 1800 K Street NW., Suite 820, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Sun Oil Co., 1608 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

E. (9) \$1,675.

A. Edwin M. Wheeler, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$25.

A. John L. Wheeler, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 802, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Sears, Roebuck and Co., 925 South Homewood Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60607.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$25.

A. John S. White, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio 45840.

E. (9) \$589.67.

A. Lee C. White, Smer, White & Jacobsen, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Natural Gas Co. and subsidiaries, One Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48226.

D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$86.16.

A. Robert L. White, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Douglas Whitlock II, 910 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Montgomery Ward and Co., Inc., 910 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$150.

A. Leonard M. Wickliffe, Eleventh and L Building, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

B. California Railroad Association, Eleventh and L Building, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

D. (6) \$2,625.12. E. (9) \$2,634.77.

A. Joe O. Wiggs, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, Interbank Card Association, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$250.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

E. (9) \$858.69.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Arapaho Indian Tribe, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.

E. (9) \$122.11.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Bonneville International Corp., 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

E. (9) \$424.71.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. College Placement Council, Inc., 65 East Elizabeth Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

E. (9) \$146.85.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

E. (9) \$423.89.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Pierre Agency, Pierre, S. Dak.

E. (9) \$82.91.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Hoopa Valley Tribe, P.O. Box 817, Hoopa, Calif.

E. (9) \$173.29.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Congress of American Indians, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$54.92.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Quinalt Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash.

E. (9) \$73.90.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, New Town, N. Dak.

E. (9) \$63.64.

A. Williams, Jensen & Gipson, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Brewer & Co., Ltd., P.O. Box 3470, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Francis G. Williams, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

B. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Harding de C. Williams, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Del Monte Corp., 215 Fremont Street,

San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$50.

A. Harry D. Williams, 1660 L Street NW., Suite 204-05, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Ashland Oil Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, Ky. 41101.

D. (6) \$250.

A. J. D. Williams, Williams, Jensen & Gipson, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Utilities Corp., 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$400.

A. Robert E. Williams, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. United Air Lines, P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$220.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Airlines, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$2,024. E. (9) \$226.46.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 51 West 52d Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

D. (6) \$1,489.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Oil Investment Institute, 1 Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

D. (6) \$3,313.

A. W. E. Wilson, 623 Ockley Drive, Shreveport, La. 71106.

B. Pennzoil United, Inc., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex. 77002.

D. (6) \$4,600. E. (9) \$1,115.54.

A. Richard F. Witherall, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo. 80202.

B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo. 80202.

A. Peter L. Wolff, Suite 370, One Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association of American Law Schools, Suite 370, One Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Nathan T. Wolkowir, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$8,080.80. E. (9) \$1,363.26.

A. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, One North 13th Street Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

D. (6) \$5,588.49. E. (9) \$7,737.35.

A. Perry W. Woofert, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$768.

A. George M. Worden, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. V. T. Worthington, 1500 North Quincy Street, Box 7116, Arlington, Va. 22207.

B. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 1500 North Quincy Street Box 7116, Arlington, Va. 22207.

A. Gerald L. Wykoff, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association of Motion Picture and Television Producers, 8480 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90048; Hollywood A.F.L. Film Council, 7715 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif. 90046; Screen Actors Guild, 7750 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, Calif. 90046.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association Nacional De Cultivadores De Cana de Azucar, P.B. 4448, Cali, Colombia.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Copyright Owners Negotiating Committee, c/o Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Ballon, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Copyright Owners Negotiating Committee, c/o Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Ballon, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Embassy of the Government of the Republic of Korea, 2320 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Merger Committee, National Basketball Committee, c/o Abe Pollin, 6101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.; Merger Committee American Basketball Committee, c/o H. Wendell Cherry, 601 Portland Federal Building, 200 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40202.

D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Unionamerica, Inc., 435 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90014.

A. Jack Yelverton, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. John H. Yingling, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. First National City Bank, 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$157.94.

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) \$6,346. E. (9) \$376.44.

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. 20036.

B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$172.27.

## 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 second calendar quarter of 1971 were received too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19_____	REPORT				
	PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT				
	P				
	QUARTER				
	1st	2d	3d	4th	
	(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (1) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (2) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
  - (1) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
  - (2) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

## A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.
2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

## C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer Items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

## AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

A. Actors Equity Association, 165 West 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$2,500.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$6,285.80. E. (9) \$4,166.69.

A. Frederick K. Alderson, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 205, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$820. E. (9) \$153.50.

A. George Alderson, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. American Conservative Union 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$24,257.80. E. (9) \$5,522.08.

A. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

D. (6) \$4,534.87. E. (9) \$4,534.87.

A. American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

E. (9) \$4,762.

A. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$762.50. E. (9) \$762.50.

A. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$2,274.37.

A. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

E. (9) \$2,845.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo. 80218.

E. (9) \$1,291.10.

A. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. American Society of Consulting Planners, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

E. (9) \$2,250.

A. American Vocational Association, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$1,354.

A. William C. Anderson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,063. E. (9) \$42.10.

A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, 1815 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Conwood Corp., 701 North Main Street, Memphis, Tenn. 38101.

D. (6) \$2,310. E. (9) \$71.73.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

D. (6) \$20,833.32. E. (9) \$1,714.43.

A. Associated Credit Bureaus, Inc., 6767 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex.

A. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$1,350.

A. John C. Bagwell, 723 Investment Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Charles W. Bailey, 1900 L Street NW., Suite 205, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. James F. Bailey, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$5,525. E. (9) \$604.15.

A. Emil F. Baker, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Ross Bass Associates, 4000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

B. Record Industry Association of America, 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,250.

A. Davis M. Batson, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 611, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Ethyl Corp., 611 Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$150.

A. Lucius D. Battle.

B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.

D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$1.85.

A. Donald S. Beattie, Railway Labor Building, Suite 800, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Congress of Railway Unions, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,358.80.

A. Jeffrey Bell, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. American Conservative Union, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$1,006.

A. Andrew J. Beilmiller, 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) \$7,308.80. E. (9) \$466.35.

A. Brent Blackwelder, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$250.

A. C. B. Blankenship, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$4,655.93.

A. Robert T. Borth, 1355 Highland Park Drive, Bettendorf, Iowa 52722.

B. General Electric Co., 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Mervin J. Boyle, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$5,000.

A. George E. Bradley, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of the USDA (OPEA), 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

E. (9) \$25.

A. Cyril F. Brickfield, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$271.98.

A. Wally Briscoe.

B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$16.50.

A. William J. Brooks, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

E. (9) \$12.

A. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

D. (6) \$24,093.09. E. (9) \$24,093.09.

A. Joe B. Browder, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. David A. Bunn, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Hearst Corp., 959 Eighth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

E. (9) \$1,200.

A. David A. Bunn, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Parcel Post Association, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$700.

A. J. J. Burke, Jr., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont. 59701.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont. 59701.

E. (9) \$126.39.

A. Lowell A. Burkett, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Vocational Association, 1510 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$875.

A. Jack E. Buttram, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. GM Washington Consultants, Inc., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$750.

A. John H. Callahan, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, AFL-CIO, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$240.

A. Candlelighters, 1006 D Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$30.50. E. (9) \$144.78.

A. Marvin Caplan.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,397.15. E. (9) \$95.35.

A. Casey, Lane & Mittendorf, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

B. South African Sugar Association, P.O. Box 507, Durban, South Africa.

D. (6) \$40,000. S. (9) \$6,370.77.

A. E. Michael Cassidy, 1130 17th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Water Resources Congress, 1130 17th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Donald E. Channell, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$12.

A. Frank Chelf, Suite 303, Congressional Plaza Building, 20 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Conwood Corp., 701 North Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
D. (6) \$1,800.

A. Hal M. Christensen, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Dental Association, 1101 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 712, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$12,866. E. (9) \$6,858.06.

A. Carl A. S. Coan, Jr., 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,437.50. E. (9) \$243.18.

A. College of American Pathologists, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60601.  
E. (9) \$5,316.41.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.  
E. (9) \$8,567.43.

A. Richard J. Congleton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Academy of Actuaries, 208 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60604.  
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$165.25.

A. Richard J. Congleton, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1825 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$200.

A. Congress of Railway Unions, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

A. Consulting Engineers Council/U.S., 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.  
E. (9) \$5,840.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

B. American Dental Association, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.  
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Conwood Corp., 701 North Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.  
E. (9) \$4,181.73.

A. Mitchell J. Cooper, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.  
D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Cooperative League of U.S.A., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cooperative League of U.S.A., 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$2,060.

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. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Adhesive and Sealant Council, 1410 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Corn Millers Federation, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Industrial Diamond Association of America, Inc., 2017 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Jewelers Vigilance Committee, Inc., 156 East 52d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis. 53044.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Linen Supply Association of America, 975 Arthur Godfrey Road, Miami Beach, Fla. 33140.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Casualty and Surety Agents, 83 Malden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Optical Manufacturers Association, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.  
D. (6) \$3,362.74. E. (9) \$976.09.

A. Harold L. Crosier, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

A. Culbertson, Pendleton & Pendleton, One Farragut Square South, Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Canned Meat Importers' Association, c/o North American Foods Division, Deltec International Ltd., 2801 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Coral Gables, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,245. E. (9) \$187.45.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Importers Association, Textile and Apparel Group, New York, N.Y.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance of Great Britain, London, England.

D. (6) \$9,000. E. (9) \$313.94.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Indian Sugar Industry Export Corp., Ltd., New Delhi, India.  
E. (9) \$453.40.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Japan Chemical Fibres Association, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Japan Woolen & Linen Textiles Exporters Association, Osaka, Japan.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Orgalime (Organisme de Liaison des Industries Metalliques Europeennes), Brussels, E. (9) \$82.22.

A. F. Gibson Darrison, Jr., 2000 L Street NW., Suite 819, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Penn Central Transportation Co., Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19104.  
D. (6) \$172.50. E. (9) \$1,471.13.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,313. E. (9) \$15.08.

A. Philip J. Daugherty.  
B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,693.65. E. (9) \$26.50.

A. DeHart & Broide, Inc., 1505 22d Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Kansas City Southern Industries, Inc., 114 West 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64105.  
D. (6) \$420. E. (9) \$59.40.

A. George P. Delaney, 724 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. International Longshoremen's Association, 17 Battery Place, Suite 1530, New York, N.Y. 10004.  
D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Vincent A. Demo, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

B. New York Committee of International Committee of Passenger Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

D. (6) \$6,875. E. (9) \$1,100.

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) \$5,504. E. (9) \$301.65.

A. Max A. Denney, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$450.

A. Leslie E. Dennis, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

D. (6) \$850. E. (9) \$118.25.

A. C. H. DeVaney, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.  
D. (6) \$2,063.

A. R. Daniel Devlin, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Discover America Travel Organizations, Inc., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$41,500.93. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. Joseph DiStefano, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C., 20007.

B. International Union of District 50, Allied and Technical Workers of the United States and Canada, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

D. (6) \$4,884.78.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.  
D. (6) \$3,809. E. (9) \$1,937.04.

A. Louise C. Dunlap, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$2,000.

A. William E. Dunn, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. D. A. Ellsworth, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

D. (6) \$5,514. E. (9) \$515.26.

A. Alfred S. Ercolano, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. College of American Pathologists, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$145.

A. David G. Erskine, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$125.

A. Ethyl Corp., 1155 15th Street NW., No. 611, Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$150.

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) \$5,504. E. (9) \$164.15.

A. Federation of American Scientists, 203 C Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.

D. (6) \$1,853.50. E. (9) \$585.87.

A. Francis C. Finl, 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

A. Mello G. Fish, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

E. (9) \$217.77.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,725. E. (9) \$42.92.

A. Forest Farmers Association, 4 Executive Park East NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30329.

D. (6) \$1,266.06. E. (9) \$1,226.06.

A. Morley E. Fox, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Central Arizona Project Association, 1124 Arizona Title Building, Phoenix, Ariz. 85003.

D. (6) \$59.84. E. (9) \$30.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Mizrahi Women's Organization of America, 242 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Friends of the Earth, 620 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$6,250.

A. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$10,375. E. (9) \$3,686.03.

A. James A. Gavin.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$450.

A. Donald A. Giampaoli, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, 1957 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,350.

A. Wayne Gibbens, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association, 1111 Thompson Building, Tulsa, Okla. 74103.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$17.70.

A. The Glenmede Trust Co., 1608 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. GM Washington Consultants, Inc., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,820. E. (9) \$4,056.33.

A. Jack Golodner, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Actors Equity Association, 165 West 46th Street, New York City 10036.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$310.

A. Jack Golodner, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional and Cultural Employees, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Frederick D. Goss, 2100 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. National Telephone Cooperative Association, 2100 M Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$121.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

E. (9) \$58.32.

A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington, Chicago, Ill. 60602

A. William E. Hardman, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Tool, Die and Precision Machining Association, 1411 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Donald L. Harlow, 310 Riley Street, Falls Church, Va. 22046.

B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 1501 Pennsylvania Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$61.98.

A. James D. Hittle, Sr., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Pan American World Airways, Pan Am Building, New York, N.Y. 10017.

E. (9) \$175.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Harold K. Howe, 400 Walker Building, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, Inc., 400 Walker Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Peter W. Hughes, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$95.13.

A. William J. Hull, 1660 L Street NW., No. 205, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Ashland Oil, Inc., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 1660 L Street NW., No. 205, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, P.O. Box 2255, Washington, D.C. 20013.

D. (6) \$5.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, P.O. Box 2255, Washington, D.C. 20013.

B. John Casey, Landover, Md., Religion, et al.

E. (9) \$261.

A. Gerald W. Hyland, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$936.92. E. (9) \$276.44.

A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$312.50. E. (9) \$10.50.

A. International Union of District 50, A.T.W. of United States and Canada, 4880 MacArthur Boulevard NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

E. (9) \$4,884.78.

A. George J. Kelley, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Blue Cross Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$725.

A. Cornelius B. Kennedy, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$62.50. E. (9) \$2.

A. James J. Kennedy, Jr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline, and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

D. (6) \$5,294.40. E. (9) \$1,381.30.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, the Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa. 18603.

B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, Room 1022, Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$350.22.

A. Joseph T. King, 3600 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

E. (9) \$2,459.26.

A. Peter M. Kirby, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$267.53.

A. William L. Kohler, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Kominers, Fort, Schlefer & Boyer, fifth floor, Tower Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, suite 930, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
E. (9) \$725.51.

A. Charles B. Kornmann, Post Office Box 489, Aberdeen, S. Dak. 57401.  
B. South Dakota Railroads Association.  
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$587.73.

A. Reed E. Larson, suite 205, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$33.50.

A. George H. Lawrence, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.  
B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.  
D. (6) \$440. E. (9) \$125.

A. League for Economic Assistance and Development, Inc., 390 Plandome Road, Manhasset, N.Y. 11030.  
D. (6) \$559.61. E. (9) \$533.61.

A. Charles W. Lee, room 211, Congressional Hotel, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.  
B. Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$75.

A. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 130 Third Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.  
D. (6) \$17,261.97. E. (9) \$14,321.24.

A. George A. Lucas, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

A. Andre Maisonnier, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
E. (9) \$1,125.

A. William J. Malatesta, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Industrial Bankers Association, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$187.50.

A. Elizabeth Mallory, Box 718, Union Station, Endicott, New York, N.Y. 13760.  
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

A. Ben J. Man, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
B. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.  
D. (6) \$1,638.10. E. (9) \$367.97.

A. Albert E. May, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$82.50. E. (9) \$4.34.

A. Anthony Mazzocchi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
B. Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union, 1636 Champa Street, Denver, Colo. 80201.  
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$227.50.

A. F. Howard McGuigan, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$5,504. E. (9) \$199.30.

A. Peter E. McGuire, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.  
D. (6) \$3,054. E. (9) \$1,013.58.

A. Clifford G. McIntire, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.  
D. (6) \$1,313. E. (9) \$21.50.

A. Marvin L. McLain, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.  
D. (6) \$3,125. E. (9) \$57.45.

A. C. W. McMillan, Suite 1015, National Press Building, 14th and F Street, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1540 Emerson Street, Denver, Colo. 80218.  
D. (6) \$1,200.

A. George G. Mead, 621 Pershing Drive, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.  
B. The American Society of Radiologic Technologists, 645 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.  
D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$782.05.

A. George G. Mead, 621 Pershing Drive, Silver Spring, Md. 20910.  
B. The National Association of Theatre Owners, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036.  
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$493.44.

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) \$5,504. E. (9) \$139.31.

A. Ellis E. Meredith, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va., 22209.  
B. American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va., 22209.  
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$88.65.

A. Edward L. Merrigan, Smathers & Merrigan, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
E. (9) \$79.12.

A. Edward L. Merrigan, Smathers & Merrigan, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Sugar Distributors of Venezuela, Edif. de la Luz Electrica de Venezuela, Avenue Urdaneta, Seventh Floor, Caracas, Venezuela.  
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$4,078.63.

A. Joseph L. Miller, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Northern Textile Association; Maytag Co.; National Parking Association; and George Hormel & Co.  
D. (6) \$4,800. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Lester F. Miller, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$367. E. (9) \$16.50.

A. Paul J. Minarchenko, Jr., 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$4,125. E. (9) \$400.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.  
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.  
D. (6) \$4,000.

A. John Morgan, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
E. (9) \$530.35.

A. John J. Motley.  
B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$150.

A. Motorists United for Ecology, Inc., 3477 New Ridge Drive, Palos Verdes Peninsula, Calif. 90274.  
D. (6) \$5,258. E. (9) \$7,344.

A. David J. Muchow, Smathers & Merrigan, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. National Association of Secondary Material Industries, Inc., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.  
E. (9) \$79.12.

A. David J. Muchow, Smathers & Merrigan, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.  
B. Sugar Distributors of Venezuela, Edif. de la Luz Electrica de Venezuela, Avenue Urdaneta, Seventh Floor, Caracas, Venezuela.

A. George L. Murphy, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
B. GM Washington Consultants, Inc., 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$875.

A. John J. Murphy, 517 Shoreham Building, 806 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.  
B. National Customs Service Association.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., 4 Executive Park East NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30329.  
B. Forest Farmers Association, 4 Executive Park East NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30329.  
D. (6) \$110. E. (9) \$30.90.

A. National Associated Businessmen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$1,041.79. E. (9) \$1,264.86.

A. National Association of Mutual Insurance Cos., 2511 East 46th Street, Suite H, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.  
D. (6) \$12,819.04. E. (9) \$12,904.13.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.  
D. (6) \$63,217.28. E. (9) \$31,469.87.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.  
D. (6) \$1,711.69. E. (9) \$1,711.69.

A. National Citizens Committee for Revenue Sharing, 707 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.  
D. (6) \$35,000. E. (9) \$56,924.26.

A. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90004.

D. (6) \$1,470.05. E. (9) \$1,470.05.

A. National Committee for the Recording Arts, 10,000 Santa Monica Boulevard, No. 311, Los Angeles Calif. 90067.

D. (6) \$302.90. E. (9) \$3,132.75.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

D. (6) \$30,405.94. E. (9) \$154.28.

A. National Counsel Associates, 421 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D.C.

B. Columbia Broadcasting Systems, 51 West 52d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$6,930. E. (9) \$1,190.58.

A. National Council for an Indo-China Deadline, 530 Seventh Street SE., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$473. E. (9) \$8,536.95.

A. National Council Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19132.

A. National Federation of Independent Business Inc., 920-922 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 150 West 20th Avenue, San Mateo, Calif. 94403.

D. (6) \$25,634.99. E. (9) \$25,634.99.

A. National Right to Work Committee, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$4,178.75. E. (9) \$4,178.75.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

E. (9) \$2,346.78.

A. National Rural Housing Coalition, Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$4,040. E. (9) \$1,225.59.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,160. E. (9) \$4,267.

A. National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc., 112 East 19th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003.

D. (6) \$4,254.51. E. (9) \$8,330.10.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,545.91. E. (9) \$1,571.12.

A. Ivan A. Nestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wisc.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$247.65.

A. New York Committee of International Committee of Passenger Lines, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

E. (9) \$32,925.

A. Robert W. Nolan, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$100.

A. Robert D. Nordstrom, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Cannery Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$100.

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) \$370. E. (9) \$21.

A. Roy E. Olson, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Roy W. Olson, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of USDA (OPEDA), 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$25.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (OPEDA), 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$114.65. E. (9) \$1,352.91.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa. 19035.

B. Campbell Soup Co., Campbell Place, Camden, N.J. 08101.

A. Lew M. Paramore, P.O. Box 1310, Kansas City, Kans. 66117.

B. Water Resources Congress, 1130 17th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Judith E. Park, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Association of Retired Federal Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$2,555.28. E. (9) \$75.80.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

B. Alaska Federation of Natives, Anchorage, Alaska.

E. (9) \$1,146.49.

A. Peabody, Rivlin, Gore, Cladouhos & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Mass Retailing Institute, 570 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018.

A. George C. Pendleton, Culbertson, Pendleton & Pendleton, One Farragut Square, South, Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Taiwan Sugar Corp., One World Trade Centre, Suite 2273, New York City.

D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$277.73.

A. D. V. Pensabene, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Standard Oil Co., of California, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$25.

A. Kenneth Peterson, 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) \$5,164.40. E. (9) \$44.92.

A. Franklin A. Pickens, P.O. Box 1552, Odessa, Tex. 79760.

B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., Fort Worth & Denver Railway Co., et al., Texas Railroads.

D. (6) \$1,140. E. (9) \$396.35.

A. John K. Pickens, 201 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22313.

B. American Nursing Home Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 607, Washington, D.C.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$3,333.33. E. (9) \$183.49.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Frederick T. Poole, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$438. E. (9) \$16.97.

A. Dr. Ca. S. J. Poray-Tucholski, 15257 East Cedarspring Drive, Whittier, Calif. 90603.

A. Richard M. Powell, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. H. P. Pressler, 1122 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex.

B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$740. E. (9) \$331.53.

A. Earl G. Quinn, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$450.

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) \$293. E. (9) \$18.

A. Louis J. Rencourt, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

D. (6) \$2,409.26. E. (9) \$1,440.23.

A. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

D. (6) \$40,410.08. E. (9) \$23,223.90.

A. W. W. Renfro, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky. 40507.

B. Kentucky Railroad Association, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky. 40507.

E. (9) \$699.21.

A. James J. Reynolds, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 930, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 930, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$259.

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. John Riley, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$665.62. E. (9) \$65.05.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

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, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$191. E. (9) \$1.89.

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) \$2,250. E. (9) \$67.55.

A. John F. Rolph III, 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$85.

A. Scott Runkle, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Allan D. Schlosser, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$75.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$221.87. E. (9) \$39.11.

A. W. O. Senter, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,439.20. E. (9) \$228.98.

A. Leo Seybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association.

D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$266.70.

A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crollus & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

B. Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, 2125 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crollus & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007.

B. Mauritius Chamber of Agriculture and Mauritius Sugar Syndicate, Port Louis, Mauritius.

E. (9) \$772.93.

A. Norman R. Sherlock, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association.

D. (6) \$865. E. (9) \$445.50.

A. Dale Sherwin, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$5.43.

A. Edward L. Shields, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$470.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 1147 International Trade Mart Tower, New Orleans, La. 70130.

B. Water Resources Congress, 1130 17th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. A. Z. Shows, 806 15th Street NW., Suite 624, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$50.

A. Jonathan W. Sloat, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va. 22207.

B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 712, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$3,201.69. E. (9) \$2,333.51.

A. Gary A. Soucie, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

B. Friends of the Earth, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. South Dakota Railroads Association, P.O. Box 489, Aberdeen, S. Dak. 57401.

E. (9) \$1,587.73.

A. Larry N. Spiller, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Consulting Engineers Council/U.S. 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$50.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Green Olive Trade Association, Inc., 82 Beaver Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. John Stringer, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,250.

A. Richard L. Studley, 1400 20th Street NW., P.O. Box 19128, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., P.O. Box 19128, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Barry Sullivan, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Association of River & Harbor Contractors, 536 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$105.49.

A. Surrey, Karasik & Greene, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Associated Private Sugar Producers of Guadeloupe and Martinique, Zone Industrielle, Pointe-Jarry, Bale-Mahault, B.P. 175, Pointe-A-Pitre, Guadeloupe.

E. (9) \$1,809.86.

A. Surrey, Karasik & Greene, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Private Sugar Producers of Madagascar, 282 Boulevard St. Germain, Paris 7<sup>e</sup>, France.

D. (6) \$12,500. E. (9) \$777.34.

A. Ivan Swift, 1925 K Street NW., Washington D.C. 20006.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$2,557.95.

A. Robert F. Sykes, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Association of Retired Persons, National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Peter E. Terzick, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$532.60.

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) \$1,479.70. E. (9) \$452.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas Associates, Inc., 1730 M Street NW., Suite 609, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. R. Markey & Sons, Inc., 99 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.

D. (6) \$3,125.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas Associates, Inc., 1730 M Street NW., Suite 609, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. REA Express, Inc., 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Christine Topping, 624 D Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. National Council for an Indochina Deadline, 530 Seventh Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$1,010.21.

A. J. P. Trainor, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

D. (6) \$2,158.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 West Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,406. E. (9) \$45.78.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94108.

D. (6) \$1,579.50. E. (9) \$347.04.

A. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

E. (9) \$13,167.50.

A. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$2,046.45. E. (9) \$2,046.45.

A. United States-Japan Trade Council, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$318.75. E. (9) \$318.75.

A. Veterans of World War I of the USA, Inc., 916 Prince Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

D. (6) \$5,758.75. E. (9) \$69,092.18.

A. L. T. Vice, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Standard Oil Co. of California, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$125.

A. Bruce E. Vogelsinger, 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Consulting Engineers Council/U.S., 1155 15th Street NW., Suite 713, Washington, D.C. 20005.

E. (9) \$50.

A. De Meit E. Walker, 1730 Rhode Island NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$646.12.

A. Jack A. Waller, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. International Association of Fire Fighters, 905 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$5,375.

A. Charles S. Walsh.

B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$127.50. E. (9) \$15.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Association of Retired Federal Employees, 1909 Q Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$2,884.62. E. (9) \$2,335.75.

A. Richard D. Warden, 1823 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Washington Research Project Action Council, 1823 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$9,295.65.

A. James A. Warren, 5500 Prospect Place, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.

B. REA Express Inc., 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y., 10017.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$150.

A. Fred Wegner, 1125 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Association of Retired Persons-National Retired Teachers Association, 1225 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Weissbrodt & Weissbrodt, 1614 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indians of Alaska, Box 529, Juneau, Alaska 99801.

E. (9) \$85.42.

A. Edwin M. Wheeler, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Fertilizer Institute, 1015 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$25.

A. Lee C. White, Semer, White & Jacobsen, 1156 15th Street, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Natural Gas Co. and subsidiaries, One Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48226.

E. (9) \$171.78.

A. Robert E. Wick, 1800 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$131.55.

A. Harding de C. Williams, 1825 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Del Monte Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif., 94119.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$50.

A. Harry D. Williams, Suite 204-05, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Ashland Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, Ky. 41101.

D. (6) \$250.

A. J. D. Williams, Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Utilities Corp., 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.

A. William & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. C. Brewer & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 3470, Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

D. (6) \$1260. E. (9) \$15.25.

A. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1 North 13th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.

D. (6) \$7,666.26. E. (9) \$7,844.51.

A. Burton C. Wood, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$399.50.

A. William E. Woods, 440 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. The National Association of Retail Drug-ists, One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$150.

A. Jack Yelverton, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Fleet Reserve Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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) \$5,829.60. E. (9) \$436.66.

A. Robert C. Zimmer, Suite 220, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Charge Account Bankers Association, Suite 220, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$425.

A. John L. Zorack, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Air Transport Association.

D. (6) \$1,415. E. (9) \$369.60.

## SENATE—Wednesday, May 24, 1972

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. DAVID H. GAMBRELL, a Senator from the State of Georgia.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God, in whom we live and move and have our being, help us in this moment of meditation to make this place a sanctuary for our souls and a holy of holies for the Nation. In these turbulent and perilous days, may our moral and spiritual power exceed all our physical might and military power. May our personal lives witness to Thy presence in us. While we give our energies to the practical duties of the day, keep us ever aware of the invisible and eternal values. Strengthen and guide by Thy higher wisdom the President and all others who strive for peace and justice in this world. May we ever hold high the cross of sacrifice and fly the flag of freedom until Thy kingdom comes and Thy will is done in all the earth. 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 second assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D.C., May 24, 1972.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate on official duties, I appoint Hon. DAVID H. GAMBRELL, a Senator from the State of Georgia, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. GAMBRELL thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States, submitting a nomination, was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. GAMBRELL) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting the nomination of Edwin S. Cohen, of Virginia, to be Under Secretary of the Treasury, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Berry, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (H.R. 15093) making appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development; for space, science, veterans, and certain other independent executive agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the