

Mollenhour's editorial, "Conspiracy," to be printed in the Record at this point:

CONSPIRACY

(By William K. Mollenhour)

MAIN STREET, U.S.A.—Conspiracy is the buzzword in Washington these days. More attention should be paid the word on Main Street, U.S.A. Our dictionary defines conspiracy as "a combination of persons for an evil purpose, a plot". Is there a real conspiracy in The United States? We believe there is, but its name is not Watergate!

Its evil face reflects the plot of Karl Marx. Take advantage of youth corrupted by drugs, adults befuddled with alcohol. Spend until the taxpayer can no longer bear the burden. Add socialistic scheme upon socialistic scheme. Discredit the government and the men in it. If they help the cause by stupid politics, so much the better for the Communist purpose. Fan the fires of dissension until neighbor distrusts neighbor, officials spy upon each other.

Attack all portions of our system. Make it look bad. Get government to control everything. Then take over the government. With

this plan you have won a nation without firing a shot. Is it happening? We think it is.

A few months ago, the dollar was under attack abroad. Fortunately it stood. More about that in later days. Take an 18 minute segment of tape no one ever heard about until a few months ago, and blow it into something out of all proportion to its true value and distrust multiplies.

We have an energy shortage. Ralph Nader goes before a Congressional committee and with a knowing look declares it is a device to raise profits of oil companies, but offers not one word of proof. He does create distrust.

One branch of government orders part of the economy to cease advertising its products and adds insult to injury by forcing the same companies to spend an equivalent amount to unsell their product!

After all this comes the most preposterous suggestion of all. While with one hand, liberals accuse the oil companies and utilities of profiting on a shortage, they rise in righteous anger in Congress and criticize the same companies for running ads urging consumers to conserve. You can't have it both

ways so confusion reigns. Communism feeds on confusion. We are playing the Karl Marx game unwittingly.

There is hardly a segment of our economy, our businesses, our government, our politicians, that has escaped the insidious erosion of confidence. This will result in apathy. The average voter is apt to say, "to hell with it" so only a few will go to the polls and rule the many.

If the Communist Party of the world had written the scenario of The United States for the past several years, the game plan of Karl Marx could not have been followed more closely.

The media cannot escape its share of responsibility either. National news gatherers have been so anxious for a headline, we hear on one day that loaded oil tankers are standing off our shores with plenty, and the next day that giant Con Edison of New York is running out of fuel.

Stop it Americans, you are committing democratic suicide. Every cloud has a silver lining. Tomorrow we want to write about ours, for which we Americans can take no credit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, February 20, 1974

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McFALL). The Clerk will read the following communication.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., February 20, 1974.
I hereby designate the Honorable JOHN J.
McFALL to act as Speaker pro tempore today.
CARL ALBERT,
Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Let integrity and uprightness preserve me; for I wait on Thee.—Psalms 25: 21.

Almighty God, our Father, unfailing source of wisdom, power, and love, we come to Thee conscious of our needs, aware of our shortcomings, and yet confident that Thou art with us leading us in the ways of justice, peace, and good will. Strengthen us to be diligent in doing our duties, give us wisdom to make wise decisions, and make us ready for the heavy responsibilities of these distressing days.

Bless Thou our country and the institutions of this free land. Sustain with Thy power and enlighten with Thy grace our President, our Speaker, our Members of Congress, and all who are entrusted with our safety and our security.

Increase the faith of our people in our Government. Help them to realize how truly sound it is and though it may be slow in some actions, it is nevertheless seeking the good of our people and the best interests of our country.

In this hour of our national life, give to us all courage, faith, and good will that we fail not man nor Thee. 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 Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 2589) entitled "An act to declare by congressional action a nationwide energy emergency; to authorize the President to immediately undertake specific actions to conserve scarce fuels and increase supply; to invite the development of local, State, National, and international contingency plans; to assure the continuation of vital public services; and for other purposes."

ELECTION OF THE HONORABLE THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR., AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE SPEAKER

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 884) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 884

Resolved, That the Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr., of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, be, and he is hereby, elected Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

Resolved, That the President and the Senate be notified by the Clerk of the election of the Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr., as Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The Honorable THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. was thereupon sworn in as Speaker pro tempore.

THE HONORABLE TENO RONCALIO, VOICE OF REASON ON AEC MATTERS

(Mrs. SCHROEDER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished colleague, TENO RONCALIO, a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, has long been the voice of reason on AEC matters. He has recently prepared a brilliant detailed report on the AEC's Plowshare program which proposes natural resource recovery through underground nuclear explosions in the West. The report, "Plowshare: A Technology in Search of a Use," recounts past Plowshare failures and warns that the program wastes money and natural resources. It further warns that Plowshare may jeopardize public health and other alternative energy recovery programs.

In his column in the Denver Post, Leonard Larsen says this about Congressman RONCALIO's effort to incorporate sanity in the Plowshare program:

Almost alone in the Congress, Rep. Teno Roncalio, D-Wyo., has been taking a long look at the AEC Plowshare program and its appalling plans for underground A-bomb blasts—scores of them, hundreds of them, thousands of them—in an effort to produce natural gas in his state, Colorado and who knows where else in the West.

It goes on:

Roncalio, lawyer, banker and legislator who has never shed the instincts of a childhood battler in Rock Springs, believes it's time we ask the AEC and ourselves just what the hell's going on here.

Mr. RONCALIO's report, which he presented at the recent tri-State energy conference in Denver, will appear soon in the RECORD in installments. I urge all to read it.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PROHIBIT FORCED BUSING FOR RACIAL BALANCE

(Mrs. GREEN of Oregon asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, immediately after this 1-minute speech it is my intention to file a discharge petition on House Joint Resolution 771, introduced by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RHODES) providing a constitutional amendment to prevent the forced busing of students throughout this country. In my 20 years, this is the only time I have ever filed a discharge petition—and seldom have I signed them. But this problem is bringing greater polarization, is dividing the country and is counter productive in achieving educational objectives.

Mr. Speaker, this House on several occasions has spoken very decisively on this matter. By overwhelming votes the Members have indicated their disapproval of the use of Federal funds to require the forced busing of students on the basis of purely racial balance.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, for the first time in my 20 years in Congress, I sent a questionnaire to my constituents in Portland, Oreg., and when I make these comments it should be borne in mind that my mailing list is probably 75 to 80 percent Democratic in an industrialized urban area. The question was phrased by a person who is an expert in phrasing questions in an objective nonpartisan way so they will not be "loaded." The question said:

Would you favor a constitutional amendment which would prohibit the Federal Government, the Executive or Legislative or Judicial branches, from forcing the busing of students from neighborhood schools for the sole purpose of achieving racial balance?

We have tabulated over 10,000 of those questionnaires, and more than 70 percent from a predominantly Democratic mailing list expressed their support of a constitutional amendment to prohibit this forced busing.

It is my hope that as many as are interested in this problem will examine House Journal Resolution 771 and sign the discharge petition.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS TO HAVE UNTIL MIDNIGHT, FEBRUARY 21, TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 12855, AMENDING INTERNAL REVENUE CODE TO PROVIDE PENSION REFORM

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Ways and Means may have until midnight Thursday, February 21, 1974 to file a report on the bill, H.R. 12855, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to

provide pension reform, along with any separate and/or supplemental views.

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

There was no objection.

LET US TAKE OUR TIME

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

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, many of us in the House have been subjected to the persuasions and pressures of those who oppose daylight saving time on a year-round basis. Many who would repeal that measure advance the argument that there has been a drastic increase in the deaths of schoolchildren en route to school, because of early morning darkness.

Figures just released by the Department of Transportation tell an opposite story.

January, the first month of daylight saving time this year, showed a dramatic decrease in pedestrian and bicycle deaths. Here are the statistics:

In January 1973, there were 396 pedestrians and bicyclists who died in traffic accidents. In January of this year, the total of such deaths was down to 271.

Of those deaths last month, 57 were schoolchildren between the ages of 5 and 19. In January of 1973, however—with out daylight saving time—93 children died in pedestrian or bicycle traffic accidents.

In offering these DOT findings, I realize it is impossible to weigh the possibly beneficial effect of reduced auto speeds and the smaller number of cars on the road in 1974 as compared with last year. Suffice it to point out that it is still too early either to brand year-round DST a tragic mistake, or to hail it a proven success.

For the grieving family of a child who has been killed, there will be no comfort in statistics. I would caution colleagues, however, to study carefully the premature effort now underway to repeal last year's act calling for a 2-year test of fulltime DST.

THE WATERGATE MATTER

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

Mr. MILFORD. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill that will allow our House Judiciary Committee to have immediate access to all information and work products that have been accumulated by the Special Prosecutor—appointed to investigate the Watergate matter—and any other officers of the U.S. Government.

This bill is very similar to the excellent work done by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RAHSBACK). As a matter of fact, my bill is identical to his with one exception: I have added a section that is designed to provide protec-

tion for the confidentiality of a prosecutor's work product.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are tired of this Watergate mess. They want the issue resolved—one way or another. They want to know—one way or another—whether or not the President of the United States has been involved in illegal activities.

The Watergate affair is not a partisan issue. Republicans and Democrats alike want this mess resolved. However, responsible Members from both sides of the aisle want the issue resolved properly and in accordance with our system of justice.

I do not mean to imply that our system of justice has been dragging its feet. The work of the Justice Department, the Special Prosecutor, the grand jury system, the Senate Committee, and our own House Judiciary Committee has been going along as rapidly as possible.

The Watergate investigation is a complex matter. If properly conducted, as it has been, it takes a long time to gather legitimate evidence that will reveal the real truth.

The role of our House Judiciary Committee is different from the other investigative bodies in that our committee is interested only in possible Presidential involvement. The Special Prosecutor and the grand juries are looking at the possible involvement of many persons.

In my bill, I have tried to protect the Prosecutor's work product by requiring the committee to keep matters confidential when these matters would jeopardize the prosecution of a third party. In other words, the American people want to know the truth about Presidential involvement in the Watergate matter. At the same time, our people want the guilty punished and the innocent absolved. They do not want someone let off scott-free because confidential prosecution information was leaked to the press for the benefit of a personal headline.

Mr. Speaker, if this bill is promptly considered and passed, our House Judiciary Committee will be able to promptly and efficiently look into all aspects of possible Presidential involvement in the Watergate matter. Individual Members of this House will be able to responsibly make a judgement on the grave matter of impeachment.

ADMINISTRATOR OF FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE HAS NOT REPLIED TO INQUIRY REGARDING RATIONING

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

Mr. ECKHARDT. Mr. Speaker, on January 4, 1974, I addressed a letter to Mr. William E. Simon, Administrator of the Federal Energy Office, pointing out that section 4(a) of the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act gives authority, as well as other provisions of that act, to the President to put into effect rationing.

I asked Mr. Simon to either confirm that, as I think he must do under the law, or say that the proposition is not true, because I think the people are entitled to know.

The letter has been kicking around in that office, and my office has received word that the letter is in the mail and in the lawyers' offices and ultimately word was received that it has been lost, so I sent a letter by messenger to that office trying to get an answer. Again, the FEO reported that it had lost the messenger-delivered letter, and we sent a third letter. I have not yet received an answer.

However, on February 6, Mr. Simon, speaking before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, said in response to Senator PASTORE's question that the General Counsel of FEO thinks it has the authority to ratify. Of course, there is no question that it does and the General Counsel should say so; however, Mr. Simon added that some lawyers disagree.

I think that Mr. Simon owes it to the American people to make a clear declaration with respect to the law on the point.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE CERTAIN PRIVILEGED REPORTS

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

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

There was no objection.

DISCHARGE PETITION ON H.R. 2154

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

Mr. DENNIS. Mr. Speaker, I take this occasion to remind the Members of the House that I have at the Clerk's desk the discharge petition on H.R. 2154, now containing something over 60 names, which, if enacted into law, would, at least in the future and as to future occasions, give Members of this body the chance—which they ought to have and the duty which they ought to have—to vote on proposed salary increases.

I urge Members to place their signatures on the petition.

SPACE CRYSTALS

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

Mr. FREY. Mr. Speaker, in this morning's Science and Astronautics Committee we had a testimony by Prof. Harry C. Gatos of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He made a statement which really amazed me regarding the growing of crystals in space. He said that the results from the Skylab are far more exciting than expected and that in his opinion manufacturing in space is one of the greatest opportunities ever afforded to benefit mankind. That is quite a statement from this noted scientist. As we questioned him about this, the full worth of this Skylab experiment became clear. Through the program of growing crystals in space we have devel-

oped new means of creating and storing power. If fully developed, within the next 5 years we would have a practical economic basis of using solar power. It is a tremendous discovery and one which will be worth many times over the amount invested in Skylab.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO ADMINISTER THE OATH OF OFFICE TO JOHN P. MURTHA

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 871), Report No. 93-801, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

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

A call of the House was ordered.

The call was taken by electronic device, and the following Members failed to respond:

[Roll No. 37]

Arends	Edwards, Ala.	Patman
Aspin	Fascell	Peyser
Badillo	Frelinghuysen	Powell, Ohio
Biaggi	Gubser	Rangel
Bistnik	Huber	Rarick
Brasco	Johnson, Colo.	Reid
Breaux	Johnson, Pa.	Roncallo, N.Y.
Broomfield	Jones, Tenn.	Rooney, N.Y.
Burke, Calif.	Kluczynski	Rostenkowski
Carey, N.Y.	Leggett	Snyder
Cederberg	Long, Md.	Stokes
Chisholm	McCloskey	Talcott
Clark	McEwen	Vanik
Conyers	Mailliard	Ware
Crane	Mills	Wiggins
Dellums	Moorhead, Pa.	Wilson, Bob
Diggs	Moss	Wright
Dorn	Murphy, N.Y.	Zablocki

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 375 Members have recorded their presence by electronic device, a quorum.

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

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO ADMINISTER THE OATH OF OFFICE TO JOHN P. MURTHA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. Res. 871

Resolved, That the Speaker is hereby authorized and directed to administer the oath of office to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, John P. Murtha; and be it further

Resolved, That the question of the final right of John P. Murtha to a seat in the Ninety-third 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 pro tempore. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, the resolution before us is brief and self-explanatory. It came out of the Committee on House Administration by a vote of 17 to

0. I would just say, very briefly, that rights of no one are in any way precluded. This is something that has happened before. On the last occasion we did this we seated a Republican from Pennsylvania, while the election was being recounted and contested.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), who is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Elections, as I say, being from Pennsylvania, is familiar with the Pennsylvania law.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) for the purpose of debate.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, on the 5th day of February 1974, a special election was held in the 12th Congressional District, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to fill the seat vacated by the death of our late friend and colleague, the Honorable John P. Saylor.

On February 13, 1974, Armstrong, Cambria, Clarion, Somerset, Jefferson, and Indiana County Board of Elections certified that the returns in the special election to fill said congressional seat were as follows:

John P. Murtha, 60,523; Harry M. Fox, 60,281; and Duane H. McCormick, 467.

Harry M. Fox filed timely objections and asked for a recount of the vote in five counties involving 74 precincts.

It appears to the committee that legal proceedings emanating from the objections and the request for a recount will probably result in protracted litigation and would thereby deprive the 12th Congressional District of Pennsylvania of representation in the House of Representatives for an indefinite period.

It is clear from precedents that it is within the power of the House of Representatives to seat a Member without having before it certified returns from the executive authority of the State. The present situation is one wherein it is proper for the House of Representatives to follow this precedent and seat Mr. John P. Murtha.

Such action on the part of the House would not be in the least irregular or in any way effect, compromise, or prejudice the rights of Harry M. Fox to contest the election under the Contested Election Act of December 5, 1969, Public Law 91-138.

Article I, section 5 of the Constitution provides that:

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; . . .

Accompanying this I have before me the following letter addressed to the Honorable CARL ALBERT, Speaker of the House of Representatives, U.S. Congress, 2205 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, Pa., February 13, 1974.
Hon. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, U.S.
Congress, Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Please be advised that the official count of the votes cast for the Special Election in the 12th Congressional District of Pennsylvania on February 5, 1974, and officially tabulated by the respective County Boards of Elections comprising the District are as follows:

	John P. Murtha, Democratic	Harry M. Fox, Republican	Duane H. McCormick, Constitu- tional
Armstrong County	6,451	11,521	38
Cambria County	29,921	21,857	266
Clarion County	823	722	3
Somerset County	8,883	9,887	73
Jefferson County	4,843	5,654	61
Indiana County	9,602	10,640	36
Total	60,523	60,281	467

This official tabulation gives John P. Murtha a 242 vote margin over his nearest opponent.

The Pennsylvania Election Code provides for a period of five days from this official count by the County Boards of Elections for a candidate to file objections and ask for a recount. You will receive from this office the proper Certification upon expiration of the time of appeal or after any recount, should that occur.

Sincerely yours,

C. DeLORES TUCKER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DENT. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GOODLING. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

The gentleman may have been asked this question, but I could not hear because of the noise. Has the gentleman in question been certified by the secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania?

Mr. DENT. No. The only information we have is the official count, which has been used in the past.

Mr. GOODLING. Has the official count been read?

Mr. DENT. Yes. I just read it.

Mr. GOODLING. I understand a lot of ballots were disqualified.

Mr. DENT. On both sides. In any contest they are, on both sides. There are 49 additional boxes to be opened.

Mr. GOODLING. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRENZEL).

Mr. FRENZEL. I thank my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the minority on the committee and subcommittee are in somewhat reluctant agreement on the passage of House Resolution 871. As everyone in this House knows, the election contest is under a recount procedure now, and there are other legal contests possible in this particular election. The Republican candidate, Mr. Fox, has written a letter to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HAYS), chairman of the committee, indicating some of the recount problems and procedures in contact.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the content of this letter from Mr. Fox to the Honorable WAYNE HAYS be made a part of the Record at this point.

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

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

FOX FOR CONGRESS COMMITTEE,
Johnstown, Pa., February 19, 1974.

Hon. WAYNE L. HAYS,
Chairman, House Administration Committee,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN HAYS: It has come to my attention that your Committee is considering a resolution to seat, as a Member of the House of Representatives for the 12th Congressional District of Pennsylvania, the Democratic nominee, John P. Murtha, for that office in the Special Election held on Tuesday, February 5, 1974.

Following that election, the official vote count showed that the Democratic nominee received 242 votes more than myself, the Republican nominee. In accordance with the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, I filed petitions in State courts, for a recount of the vote in certain precincts in the District.

That official recount is now in process. On Saturday, February 16th, under court supervision, certain ballot boxes in Cambria County were opened. You will be interested to know that of the 27 boxes opened, errors were discovered in the count of 20 boxes. The final result of that recounting was a net gain of 47 votes for myself.

The courts in Armstrong and Somerset Counties have set Friday, February 22nd, as the date for the recounting of the petitioned ballot boxes in those two counties. The courts in Indiana and Jefferson Counties have set Thursday, February 28th, as the date for the recounting of the petitioned ballot boxes in those two counties.

Considering the closeness of the vote, and inasmuch as I have complied with Pennsylvania law in petitioning for a recount of certain ballot boxes, I respectfully ask that your Committee defer action on any resolution pertaining to the seating of either nominee, until the recount is completed and the results of the Special Election are official and uncontested.

I am advised by legal counsel that the Pennsylvania Secretary of State cannot certify the election as complete until the recount is finished.

I asked for the recount of certain boxes—not to delay the seating of a new Congressman—but because of irregularities discovered in the voting and counting on February 5th. Many citizens were baffled by the straight party box on the left side of the ballot and the names of the candidates on the right—for one elective office. This resulted in an excessive number of voided ballots (approximately 900 districtwide). We have already discovered that many of those ballots should have been counted.

Mr. Chairman, I believe I have won this election and the recount, when completed, will bear out my contention. In the interest of fairness to myself and the voters of the 12th Congressional District, I again, respectfully, ask that any seating resolution be deferred.

Sincerely,

HARRY M. FOX.

Mr. FRENZEL. Mr. Speaker, in addition, our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, has written a letter to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), chairman of the subcommittee, indicating the nature of the recount, the number of boxes to be opened, and the score of the recount as of the date of February 19.

I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. MICHEL) letter be entered in the Record at this point.

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

There was no objection.

The letter referred to is as follows:

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C., February 19, 1974.

Hon. JOHN DENT,
Chairman, Elections Subcommittee, House
Administration Committee, Washington,
D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The official canvass for the Special Election for Representative in Congress from the 12th District of Pennsylvania resulted in a showing that the Democrat candidate received 242 more votes than the Republican candidate.

An official recount was requested and thus far in that recount, 27 boxes have been recounted in Cambria County with errors discovered in 20 boxes, resulting in a net gain of 47 votes for the Republican candidates. There are 49 additional boxes to be opened in other counties, as follows:

Armstrong County, 12 boxes; Indiana County, 21 boxes; Jefferson County, 6 boxes; and Somerset County, 10 boxes.

In Somerset County, precinct Somerset No. 4, there was an error of 71 votes on the tally sheet on election night. The County Solicitor ruled against opening this box on election night and again during the official canvass he ruled against opening the box so that this error might be corrected. Republican Party officials in Somerset County are positive the 71 votes were cast for the Republican candidate and this is one of the boxes yet to be opened for recount.

There are 41 void ballots in question in the four counties mentioned above which Minority Election Officials in the precincts involved have stated should not have been voided and are, in fact, votes for the Republican candidate.

Opening of the boxes involved is required to substantiate the fact that these are in fact votes for the Republican candidate.

In view of the fact that 20 boxes out of 22 in Cambria County had errors in the count, and that there are 49 additional boxes to be recounted, there is a definite possibility that the results of this election will be changed.

Based on the information provided in this letter plus the fact that the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania cannot certify the election results as complete until the recount is finished, I therefore formally request that your Subcommittee withhold any action on the resolution seating John Murtha as Congressman from the 12th District of Pennsylvania until this recount is completed and the results certified officially and legally by the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Sincerely,

ROBERT H. MICHEL,
Chairman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HAYS. I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

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

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

Mr. FRENZEL. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, our reluctance stems from the fact that there is still a possibility for Candidate Fox to be adjudged winner in the recount. However, we are familiar with the precedent under which this committee seated our former colleague, Mr. Conover from Pennsylvania, who was also not certificated. Because of the nature of the resolution itself, which does state that the final right of Mr. MURTHA for his seat in Congress is submitted to

the Committee on House Administration, we believe that this resolution gives us a chance to change the seating of Mr. MURTHA in case the recount, or the litigation, would indicate the need to do so. We believe the resolution preserves Mr. Fox's right to be seated, should the recount prove him the victor.

Mr. Speaker, I also invite the attention of the House to the committee report which was read by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT), which indicates that the action that we take today on this resolution does not compromise, prejudice, or in any way affect the rights of Candidate Fox.

Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Pennsylvania answer a question?

Mr. DENT. I would be happy to, if I can.

Mr. FRENZEL. It was my understanding, and I think the understanding of the minority group in the committee and subcommittee, that the action we take today plows no new ground and is in accordance with the precedents of the House, and is similar in all respects to the Conover case, in preserving the right of Mr. Fox, should he be adjudged the winner, to a seat in the House. Is that correct?

Mr. DENT. That is correct.

Mr. FRENZEL. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. Speaker, our side of the committee will support the resolution.

We do so with the good faith assurances of the majority that should Mr. Fox win the recount he will get his rightful seat.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the resolution and I thank the gentleman for his kindness.

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

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HONORABLE JOHN P. MURTHA

Mr. JOHN P. MURTHA appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, D.C.
February 19, 1974.

HON. CARL ALBERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith sealed envelopes from the White House, received in the Clerk's office at 2:40 p.m. on Tuesday, February 19, 1974, and said to contain messages from the President—the Economic Adjustment Act of 1974 and the Third Annual Report on the Location of New Federal Offices and Other Facilities.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT ON LOCATION OF NEW FEDERAL OFFICES AND OTHER FACILITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting today the third annual report on the location of new Federal offices and other facilities in rural areas of America.

The enactment of the Rural Development Act of 1972 has further strengthened the Federal Government's commitment toward raising the economic level of rural America. This Administration strongly supports this objective of making rural America a better place to work and enjoy life by providing financial and technical assistance to rural communities.

This report reflects the efforts of all executive departments and agencies in giving first priority to locating their new offices and other facilities in rural areas as required by the Agricultural Act of 1970.

Our efforts this past fiscal year have resulted in the placing of 51.8 percent of the newly located offices and other facilities in rural areas. This accomplishment substantiates the support of this Administration in attaining this Nation's objective of balanced and beneficial growth.

RICHARD NIXON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 19, 1974.

ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1974—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 93-216)

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

To the Congress of the United States:

The industrialization of America is essentially a story of change and progress. For most communities, that change is usually beneficial, enhancing general prosperity. But for some, adjustment to change can be difficult. As new developments unfold in energy, defense needs, technology, and international trade, some areas of the country will inevitably suffer transitional pains even as the Nation as a whole is benefiting.

There are now over 400 areas in the country which have experienced chronic unemployment and low income levels, despite a general increase in national prosperity. In these depressed areas it is also not unusual to find inadequate educational and health arrangements as well as substandard housing.

For nearly a decade, the programs of the Economic Development Administration and the Regional Action Planning Commissions have been attempting to alleviate economic distress and restore economic viability to these chronically distressed areas. Last year I proposed to terminate the programs of EDA, and remove the Federal role in the decision-making process of the Title V Regional Commissions, because those programs had not been effective. Subsequently I agreed with the Congress to continue those programs for one more year while we reexamine the problems and the ability of current and proposed Federal programs to deal with the problems.

The study, conducted over the last several months by the Department of Commerce and the Office of Management and Budget, was completed and transmitted to the Congress on February 1, 1974. It concludes that:

- Current economic development programs fail to provide adequate assistance for economic change before the changes have done serious damage to the viability of recipient communities;
- The project-by-project allocation of Federal assistance results in dispersion of available resources in amounts too small to do much lasting good, and it also fails to encourage a comprehensive and planned multi-level government and private response to the problems of economic adjustment;
- There is a need for a more effective form of Federal assistance to permit States and communities to develop comprehensive and targeted adjustment efforts.

If new economic opportunities can be developed in an area before labor, capital, and hope are dispersed, the normal rhythm of economic life can be maintained. We can then avoid the enormous outlays for economic assistance that are required to help distressed areas, and we can prevent the irretrievable loss of resources that occurs in spite of this assistance.

THE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Based upon our experiences with current programs and the conclusions of the recent Government study, I believe it is time to revamp our approach to adjustment assistance.

I am, therefore, sending to Congress today my proposal for an Economic Adjustment Act. This measure is designed to help States and communities provide smoother and more orderly adjustment to economic changes and limit the number of new distressed areas. It will also permit more effective long-range areas to overcome the problems of areas now suffering from economic distress.

By granting State and local officials greater flexibility in the way they spend Federal funds within distressed areas, it is our hope that they will have greater success in reducing unemployment and

raising general income levels in those areas.

Although this act is not intended as an emergency measure just to deal with dislocations caused by the energy crisis, it could serve as an extremely important tool for States and communities in responding to energy problems. This proposal, along with my recent proposal for extending unemployment insurance benefits for individuals in areas heavily impacted by energy problems would help reduce hardships while adjustment efforts are pursued.

RETURNING DECISIONMAKING TO THE STATES AND COMMUNITIES

A primary goal of the proposed act is to return to States and communities the principal responsibility for deciding how to use the proposed Federal assistance to achieve program objectives. If this assistance is to be used to maximum advantage, the decisions must rest with State and local officials who are in the best position to understand their needs.

In order to return this responsibility to the States and communities, a minimum of 80 percent of the funds available under the act would be automatically allocated to States on the basis of a formula that would recognize the needs of the States and communities for assistance. The formula would take into account unemployment levels, population dispersal, income levels, and other factors. The remaining funds would be allocated to States on a discretionary basis to meet special needs arising from State, regional or local problems, or from Federal actions such as closing of large Federal installations. The funds allocated to a State would automatically be made available to the State upon preparation and approval of a general State plan which specifies the target areas selected for economic adjustment and the general objectives planned for each area.

Because the money would be given to the States as a block grant, the States could apply it to only one or a few problem areas, with each project getting enough money to make a difference. By contrast, much of the EDA funding has been dispersed in smaller amounts for many different projects, thereby making it difficult to develop a comprehensive effort to overcome the problems of any area. Furthermore, under the new program, States should be able to apply funds to areas before economic distress becomes acute.

This approach would also maximize State and local responsibility for planning and carrying out economic adjustment efforts, while providing assurance that the funds are being used to pursue national objectives. It would permit States, and adjustment areas within States, to develop and put into effect their economic adjustment plans in conjunction with related programs such as those under the recently enacted Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, the Rural Development Act, and the proposed Better Communities Act. States and communities could also conduct more rational planning for economic adjustment because they would have a better understanding of the

amount of Federal resources which would be available to them for that purpose. And they would no longer design programs on the basis of what States and local governments think Washington wants, rather than what they themselves need.

STRENGTHENING REGIONAL PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The Economic Adjustment Act would authorize interstate compacts to permit States to work together on common adjustment efforts. States which participate in multi-State economic adjustment organizations could use funds allocated under the act for joint adjustment efforts, including administrative costs and planning activities of the regional organization. Regional organizations could participate in the development of the plans of the member States to assure that the State plans reflect any regional adjustment needs.

The principal Federal authority and responsibility under the act would be given to 10 Federal Regional Administrators, one in each Standard Federal Region. The Federal Regional Administrators would have responsibility for reviewing State plans, obligating funds to the States, and evaluating performance by States in using the funds.

The Federal Regional Administrators have the responsibility of working closely with the Federal Regional Councils in each Federal region to help assure improved coordination among the many Federal programs which affect economic activities in an area or region. I plan to request the Secretary of Commerce to carry out the central Federal administrative and policy responsibilities under the act.

TRANSITION PERIOD PROPOSED

The Economic Adjustment Assistance Program would replace the programs now conducted by the Economic Development Administration and the Regional Action Planning Commissions. Although current authority for those programs is now due to expire at the end of this fiscal year, I am prepared to accept legislation to extend that authority for the purpose of providing for an orderly transition to the new Economic Adjustment Assistance Program.

With the expectation that the Congress will provide the required legislation for the new program and will extend the programs of EDA and the Regional Commissions, my budget for fiscal year 1975 includes funding for EDA and the Title V Commissions at a level of \$205 million. The budget also includes an additional \$100 million as initial funding for the new act. This will provide a total of \$305 million for these programs in fiscal year 1975, an increase of nearly \$50 million over the 1974 levels.

The concerns and suggestions of Members of Congress have played a major role in shaping this legislative proposal. I hope that the dialogue between the Congress and the executive branch will continue as the Congress considers this proposal.

The Economic Adjustment Act can provide the basis for an important improvement in the ability of our States

and communities to adjust to economic changes and prevent unnecessary distress and hardship. By helping to raise employment and income levels for some Americans, it can improve the quality of life for all Americans.

RICHARD NIXON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 19, 1974.

FURTHER LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. McFALL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to announce that tomorrow we will call up H.R. 12670, Aviation Career Incentive Act under an open rule with 1 hour of debate and S. 1752, the National Commission on Productivity under an open rule, 1 hour of debate.

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

Mr. McFALL. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What is the status of the energy conference report?

Mr. McFALL. I can advise the gentleman that the energy conference report will not be coming up this week. It is hoped that it will be available to come up sometime next week.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

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

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

Mr. DEVINE. Does the gentleman care to inform the House why the energy bill has been stricken from the calendar? I understand it was originally scheduled for tomorrow. It was first considered in December and we are still 2 months now without an energy bill. What is the reason we are delaying?

Mr. McFALL. I am advised because of the nature of the rule granted by the Committee on Rules this morning, which is a different kind of rule, that the bill will not come up before next week.

Mr. DEVINE. Would the gentleman yield further?

Mr. McFALL. Yes.

Mr. DEVINE. I might say to the gentleman that my constituents, like those across the country, are vitally concerned with the energy matter and this kind of inaction and this kind of lack of leadership suggests why the Congress has a lower rating than the President of the United States.

Mr. McFALL. The gentleman will not mind if I smile at his suggestion, since we have not voted on this bill before because we did not have Republican votes in the Rules Committee.

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

Mr. McFALL. I will be happy to yield to the minority leader.

Mr. RHODES. I would like to ask if the gentleman from California can assure us that the conference report will come up on Monday? There seems to be some concern whether it might come on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday.

Mr. McFALL. I am advised that it could come up on Monday or at sometime later in the week; however, I am sure

that the minority leader could discuss this matter with the Speaker. If there would be some reason the minority leader would not want to bring this up on Monday, we ought to discuss this and see if that is the time to bring it up.

Mr. RHODES. If the gentleman will yield further, I have no desire to hold up consideration of this very important conference report. My only concern was that we should let the membership know if it is coming up on Monday, so Members could change any plans they have to the contrary.

Mr. McFALL. With respect to that, I can assure the minority leader that Members will be advised and the program for next week will be announced by the majority leader on tomorrow.

We would be glad to discuss this matter with the minority leader in order to make certain that it is scheduled at the proper time.

DONALD JACKSON, OF GEORGIA, WINNER OF VOICE OF DEMOCRACY CONTEST

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

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Speaker, the Voice of Democracy contest was originated 27 years ago by the broadcast industry and the U.S. Office of Education to give senior high school students the opportunity to speak up for democracy and freedom. Since that time, under the sponsorship of the VFW, thousands of young people have participated in the annual scriptwriting contest.

This year's theme is "My Responsibility as a Citizen" and I am pleased that the winner from the State of Georgia is a young man from the Ninth District named Donald Jackson, of Toccoa. I have read this young man's speech, Mr. Speaker, and I know, if Donald Jackson is an example of the young generation in this country, then the future of our country is assured. We will leave it in good hands. I want the rest of the Members of the House to have the opportunity to look at this, too, and I include a copy of Donald's speech along with my remarks:

MY RESPONSIBILITY AS A CITIZEN

Being a citizen is a privilege and privileges carry responsibilities.

What is a citizen? There are several definitions, but the one I feel that is most relative to my topic is as follows: a citizen is a member of a sovereign state to which he owes his allegiance and shares in individual political rights. I am a citizen.

What does being a citizen mean to me? Here is where I come to recognize my responsibilities. What can be accomplished through my function as a citizen? What can I do for my community and my country as an American citizen?

In answer to the question of citizenship's meaning to me, I must confess I will ever be grateful to the Almighty God to be in a nation of strength, opportunity and beauty beyond that of any other nation, and to be the position to help many less fortunate than I.

What can be accomplished through my function as a citizen? Within itself, the very history of our nation gives reply to that question. All of our country's great leaders

were citizens with ideas and beliefs. After the United States was declared sovereign, the writers of the Constitution saw that basic unalienable freedoms were absolutely essential for Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. One of the freedoms that they recognized most readily was the freedom of speech, which is the most essential freedom Americans have today. It is through the freedom of speech that I am able to voice my opinion to aid the local, state, and national governments in determining the needs and necessities that are lacking throughout our nation.

Fact: the suppression of a constructive idea can be harmful.

Feeling: To me the privilege of the freedom of speech can be compared to a coin in that they both have two sides and unless used properly they are of no benefit to anyone. As an American citizen, if I do not use this most essential of unalienable rights for a beneficial purpose what good can possibly be accomplished? And what of my other basic freedoms, the freedom of assembly, the freedom of petition, the freedom of religion, and the freedom of press? I must utilize all of these freedoms constructively to help make this nation a better one. I must because it is my responsibility.

As a young American citizen I realize that I have the future within my grasp. One of the most profound responsibilities and privileges I will have in the future will be the right to vote. Soon I will face the responsibility of voting for public officials. Many people neglect their responsibility to vote. How can I help my country if I neglect my responsibility to vote? Our government is the only major social institution that can make any attempt to solve the problems confronting us today. Thus, I feel I am obligated to go to the poll booths to vote for those persons I feel most competent to handle the offices concerned with the public needs. Voting helps to make our government work at its peak of efficiency. Therefore, I feel I must vote in order to try to help keep my government functioning at its peak of efficiency serving the individual for the good of all.

What can I do for my community and country as an American citizen? As a citizen of this great country, I realize certain problems may arise in my community. As a citizen I feel it is my responsibility to help in finding solutions to these problems. Community organizations and youth programs need support. Because these organizations serve an important function in structuring our communities, I feel it is my responsibility to give them my support.

Properly structured communities help to make a better nation.

The following five items display in essence my feelings toward my responsibilities:

I feel that I must nurture and increase my personal motivations in my daily activities by willingly concerning myself with my community and nation and trying to understand them.

I feel that I must render my service in any way that will promote the prosperity and security of my nation.

I feel that I must try to understand and safeguard the principles by which my country was founded.

I feel I should remain open-minded, respecting the values of tradition and seeing need for experimentation. I feel I should try to understand change, face the problems it may bring, and try to devise methods by which to deal with them.

As Daniel Webster once said, "We have been taught to regard a representative of the people as a sentinel on the watchtower of Liberty." What is my responsibility as a citizen? I feel that, as a citizen who is a representative of the people, I must maintain my heritage and fulfill my obligations

to my fellow man and my government to remain forever at liberty to seek and find my goal in life.

JUDGE JOHN O. HENDERSON

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

Mr. DULSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing of one of the finest members of the Federal judiciary, Chief Judge John O. Henderson of the western district of New York.

Judge Henderson was stricken Monday while riding in an automobile and died in Buffalo General Hospital late yesterday following emergency surgery.

The judge was one of the Buffalo area's best known and respected citizens. He had served in the Federal judiciary since 1953 when he was named by the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower as U.S. attorney for the western New York district.

In 1959, President Eisenhower nominated Mr. Henderson for judge of the Federal District Court for western New York. As a freshman Congressman, it was with great pride that I appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee in support of Mr. Henderson's confirmation.

We in Buffalo already knew well of Judge Henderson's fine qualities as a man, as a lawyer and as a dedicated public citizen. It did not take long for the Federal judiciary to learn of the outstanding colleague it had acquired.

Judge Henderson ran a stern court, yet there was evident a compassion and understanding of his fellow man which was heartwarming. The judge was a towering individual, physically as well as intellectually. He stood 6-foot-4 and no one believed in and displayed more pride and respect for the public office he held.

Born in Buffalo in 1909, he graduated from the University of Buffalo Law School in 1933. He enlisted in the Army in World War II and had an outstanding combat record, rising to the rank of Lieutenant colonel.

Mr. Speaker, not only Buffalo and western New York, but our Nation is the poorer with the loss of Judge Henderson. I am confident that my colleagues will want to join me in extending our heartfelt sympathy to his wonderful family, his widow, Clara, his daughter, Mrs. Jane Egli, and his granddaughter.

LET'S STOP DRUG "GAMES" NOW

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

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, most of us here in the Congress continue to wrestle with the problem of drug addiction in the United States. Last week, I encountered a shocking situation which threatens to burst into a shattering experience for countless families and it will render our work meaningless unless we can quickly stamp it out.

The situation of which I speak is that

of selling bubble gum so similar to drugs in packaging that it is encouraging children to play like drug users.

One mother, Mrs. Connie Ward, told me she had found her 11- and 12-year-old daughters and a neighborhood child playing "drugs." One child told the others:

I'm going to pop a rainbow and you have to guess whether I'm going up or coming down on a trip.

Mystified, the mother asked what they were doing, and the answer came back: We're playing drugs.

The product they were using was bubble gum in the shape of pills.

Upon investigation, she found that the "game" was "rampant" over the neighborhood and she has since spent countless hours, attempting to get the product removed from the shelves at all the markets carrying them. When she carried the drugs to the drug rehabilitation center in Daytona Beach, she was told that the rainbow capsules were identical to nine different illegal narcotics in weight, size, and color. The health department, drug rehabilitation center, a guidance counselor, and the Red Cross all told her the situation was "harmful."

I know all my colleagues here in the Congress join with me in commanding Mrs. Ward for her perseverance in trying to protect children from this type of dangerous game that could lead to an introduction of actual drug experimentation.

We must not permit this type of product lest our children interpret such marketing as our condonation of the illegal use of drugs. I have contacted the Food and Drug Administration concerning this matter and they assure me that the company will remove the product from the shelf. If they do not do so promptly, then the FDA will issue a recall of the product from the shelves as being a hazard to health. If these efforts fail, legislation may be needed.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that all my colleagues will join me in urging all parents everywhere in America to be watchful for this type of product in the future so we can take action to get it promptly off the market. Our children must be protected.

AMERICAN TECHNOLOGY AND THE SOVIET UNION

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

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I have received disturbing reports of late regarding the negotiations for the sale of sophisticated American technology to the Soviet Union and to some of the Communist governments. The technology and capital equipment in question have definite critical military application. Of course, we recognize that advanced technology obtained by any Warsaw Pact government will, in turn, be made available to the U.S.S.R.

For instance, in 1959 the Bryant Chucking Grinding Co. sold 46 Centaill-B machines to the U.S.S.R. for manufacture of miniature ball bearings—a product extensively used in missiles.

The Soviet aircraft industry is based on Rolls Royce, Junkers, and BMW technology.

The Soviet tanks used in the Korean conflict, later in Indochina and more recently in the Middle East conflict have a Christie-type suspension system.

Christie was an American inventor. The Soviets bought it from the United States Wheel Track Layer Corp.

About 100 Soviet ships were used, or are used, on the Haiphong run to carry Soviet weapons and supplies to Hanoi. Today, some of them are being used to haul supplies to the Middle East. None of the main engines was designed and manufactured inside the U.S.S.R. In addition, all the larger and faster vessels on the Haiphong run and Middle East run were built outside the U.S.S.R.

In 1972, the Soviet Union was finally able to purchase 146 highly sophisticated machines from Bryant Chucking Grinding Co. for the manufacture of precision miniature ball bearings precision to .000064 part of an inch; all imperative to the guidance mechanism used for the MIRV's. I would like to stress that today in the United States, we have only 70 such machines operational.

The transfer of American and British computer technology, according to reliable Government sources, advanced Soviet MIRV operational readiness by 2 to 4 years. It goes without saying that this has grave implications on the security of the United States. In 1982, the Soviets will have 5,000 operational MIRV's aimed at the United States. Without American computer and precision miniature ball-bearings, this would not have been possible.

Every Soviet strategic or military technology textbook emphasized the need and the role of computers in solving command and control problems.

According to Dr. Malcolm R. Currie, Director of Research and Development for the Department of Defense in his testimony before the Appropriations Committee of the House—

As nearly as our people can tell, the Soviets are making a determined effort in the high-energy laser field.

Another Pentagon official noted that, of the three Nobel prizes awarded for research on lasers, two have gone to the Soviets. Whether or not there has been a Soviet major breakthrough in laser beam technology—the weapon of the future—there can be no doubt that, in order to accomplish a technological edge over the United States the Kremlin will need improved computer technology which can be obtained only from the United States.

There is no doubt that the Soviet military has benefited directly from the transfer of Western technology and capital goods to the Soviet Union.

Transfer, however, of American capital goods and technology is recognized as having an immediate military utility to the Soviet Union. This is, to us, an even more direct contribution to the Soviet's ability to ultimately destroy our country. Recent reports about agreements signed by the General Dynamics Corp.—which I would like to stress is one of the Nation's largest defense contractors—and the Soviet Union's State Committee for

Science and Technology is extremely disturbing. Control Data Corp. has also recently signed and entered into a broad agreement with the State Committee of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers for Finance and Technology to transfer sophisticated computer technology and manufacturing know-how to the Soviet Union.

Recently, I received disturbing news about a deal between the Fairchild Corp. and the Communist Government of Poland for the sale of U.S. integrated circuit technology—third generation computer technology—which is extensively used in modern weapons systems as well as in advanced scientific computers.

For a long time, I have been concerned about export of highly sophisticated technology to the U.S.S.R. One of the critical technology areas is the one involved in the manufacture of aircraft. In that area, we have the absolute lead which manifests itself in an ability to manufacture aircraft with a rate of productivity at this moment unsurpassed any place in the world. However, there are ongoing negotiations which might deprive us of our productivity and technology edge. As an example of the generous attitude toward the Soviet Union on the part of some American companies, I would like to insert a study by Benjamin F. Schemmer, publisher and editor of the Armed Forces Journal which appeared in that publication in February 1974 and include it in the RECORD at this point:

RUSSIA ASKS U.S. HELP ON NEW PLANE FACTORY THREE TIMES THE SIZE OF BOEING'S COMMERCIAL JET FACILITY

"U.S. COMPANIES DIFFER ON WHAT TECHNOLOGY TO EXPORT"

(By Benjamin F. Schemmer)

The Soviet Union wants U.S. help to build a commercial jet aircraft complex in Russia that would employ over 80,000 people—three times the commercial airplane labor force at Boeing or McDonnell Douglas. Export of American know-how to build the multiphase Russian complex is one of several conditions laid down by Soviet negotiators as a prerequisite for buying up to 30 wide-bodied U.S. jet transports, a sale U.S. firms are generally anxious to make. Russia has been discussing the potential \$500 million deal with McDonnell Douglas, Boeing, and Lockheed since October, 1973.

Russian negotiators have pegged annual output of the proposed new Soviet plant at over 100 planes. This would equal almost half of all commercial transports built by the United States in 1972 and more than a third of all large U.S. jet transports delivered last year.

U.S. manufacturers are taking widely different stands on how far to go in exporting U.S. know-how. To make the deal McDonnell Douglas, for instance, delivered 47 DC-10s in 1973, but deliveries have slowed down as a result of airline belt-tightening and the energy crisis; Boeing delivered 30 747's and Lockheed delivered 39 L-1011's. Thus, a sale of 30 planes to Russia or any other customer is important new sales prospect for each of the companies.

Soviet negotiators have also approached Lockheed, Boeing and McDonnell Douglas about undertaking joint design efforts on "derivative" models of the DC-10, L-1011, or 747, and in some cases, on completely new aircraft using advanced technologies. Concurrently, Russia is pressing for a bilateral airworthiness agreement with the U.S. government that would permit Soviet planes to

operate and be sold in the United States as if they had already been certificated to the Federal Aviation Administration's stringent airworthiness standards. Some government officials believe such an agreement would be highly publicized by the Russians to enhance sales prospects of Soviet aircraft in nations where Russia has been unable to penetrate commercial aviation markets heretofore dominated by American manufacturers. Developing countries in the past have often rejected offers of Russian aircraft even when offered at extremely liberal terms, because they lacked U.S. certification.

One concern of U.S. firms and some government officials is the impact such an airworthiness agreement, coupled with a modern Soviet commercial aircraft manufacturing complex built to U.S. standards, might have on future foreign sales of U.S. planes, a market where U.S. technology has been dominant.

Aerospace products account for 8% of all U.S. exports and are the biggest single contributor to the Nation's positive trade balance. In 1973, Commerce Department figures show, over 27% of U.S. aerospace production was exported, accounting for \$5.3 billion in foreign sales, the highest in history. Over 160 civil jet transports valued at more than \$2 billion were exported in 1973; these represent 60% of all large transports delivered and over 55% of their dollar value. Worldwide, 72% of all carrier jets are now U.S. manufactured.

The Soviets have also asked for licensing rights and U.S. production know-how to build in Russia a substantial part of however many wide-bodied jets it might buy. U.S.S.R. negotiators have been vague about the prospect of any outright sale, indicating that a substantial part of the payment would be by credit or offset sales.

Until now, there has been no hint in the public press of the extensive pre-conditions with which Soviet negotiators have qualified their prospective wide-bodied jet sales buy. The deal, however, is picking up momentum. A Soviet team visited all three firms last October; Boeing and Lockheed teams visited Russia recently to further the negotiations and a McDonnell Douglas team will visit Russia this month. Lockheed announced on 30 January that it had just signed a commercial protocol agreement with the Soviet Union which, according to chairman Daniel J. Haughton, anticipates cooperation in the areas of civilian aircraft and helicopter construction and related systems, as well as other commercial products. The Lockheed protocol was signed for Russia by the deputy chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. on Science and Technology.

All three U.S. firms are reluctant to discuss specifics of their proposals, although senior company officials and spokesmen have given the *Armed Forces Journal* enough details to outline the conditions spelled out above. Soviet negotiators have suggested some conditions to one company not spelled out to the others; thus, each U.S. firm has a slightly different interpretation of what *quid pro quo's* the deal really involves.

The prospect of a major sale to Russia is real enough, however, and Russia's intent to buy U.S. aerospace know-how (as well as planes) has been made clear enough, that U.S. government officials called the three companies together on 13 December and asked them to spell out in writing what technologies each believed could and could not be safely exported to the Soviet Union.

The answers vary widely. The companies' replies were sent on January 10 and 11 to Steven Labarus, Commerce's Deputy Assistant Secretary for East-West Trade and to Jack F. Bennett, Treasury's Deputy Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs. Company

officials decline to provide any specifics of their proposals, calling the letters "proprietary" or "confidential" (although none were so marked) and private information. Without revealing any one firm's proposal (and thus, perhaps, its proposed negotiating stance with the Soviet Union), APJ can report that the three firms collectively have recommended exporting currently certificated U.S. transports as well as the technology needed to operate, support and maintain the aircraft.

Where Boeing, Lockheed, and McDonnell Douglas differ is on the kind of technology and manufacturing know-how which should not be exported to Russia:

One firm says that licensing of current wide-bodied jets for co-production in Russia should be limited to 50% of the weight of the aircraft, with a further limitation that the license apply only to planes ordered by the U.S.S.R. or U.S.S.R. bloc countries. It has proposed, informally, a minimum sale of 30 wide-bodied jets before any such licensing agreement is undertaken for joint production.

Another firm is flatly opposed to providing Russia any "technical assistance in the design and construction of a new aviation complex." At the opposite extreme, however, a third U.S. manufacturer says that the U.S. could safely undertake a "prime systems management role in the design and construction of a complete manufacturing facility for commercial-type subsonic aircraft in the Soviet Union."

None of the firms endorse exporting the technology implicit in the "joint design of a new aircraft with the use of advanced technology." One company says that although it has discussed "derivative models of its wide-bodied jet with the Soviets, we have not contemplated licensing a brand new transport." The firm said it would agree "to exclude such a technology transfer."

Noting that a "modern transport aircraft is one of the most complex products in our economy," another company chairman says that, "If the U.S.S.R. were to acquire . . . in the form of broad technical assistance for licensed production of our latest commercial jet transports and the technology transfer inherent in providing (Russia) with a turnkey aviation complex . . . our primary remaining element of dominance in the field of aviation would vanish." In the competitive atmosphere stimulated by U.S. government policies, he cautioned, "it is likely that a rationale for giving away (this) valuable and deep-rooted technology can be developed, justified, and approved."

All of the companies, understandably, have cautioned against exporting technology or manufacturing know-how unique to the military sector (although two of them differ somewhat on how specifically to define that know-how).

The prospective Soviet buy of L-1011's, DC-10's or 747's is especially appealing to U.S. firms because Russia represents a huge but unpenetrated market for commercial jet transports and because the free-world market, as one company official told *Armed Forces Journal*, "is pretty well sold out" at the moment. Aeroflot, the Soviet state-owned airline, is the world's largest and operates over 1,720 planes. (The largest U.S. carrier, by comparison, is United Airlines with 364 planes; 36 of these are wide-bodied jets, 18 747's and 18 DC-10's.) By one estimate, Aeroflot may have in service as many airplanes as all U.S. scheduled carriers put together, 2,246 as of the last count compiled by the Air Transport Association. One informed Commerce Department official says the U.S.-Soviet sale could entail as many as 100 planes, although he takes "30 as a serious number."

Government officials are somewhat divided on how far to go in exporting American technology in order to sell the Soviets a wide-bodied jet order that U.S. firms need. Senior

officials in Commerce, the State Department, and the Pentagon all tell *Armed Forces Journal* they have "grave doubts" that a bilateral airworthiness agreement would be accepted by the United States. Japan currently has the broadest form of such an agreement, which in lay terms means that the U.S. accepts Japan's word that any plane it certifies also meets equivalent FAA standards. The "narrowest" airworthiness bilateral is with Poland and it covers only gliders. One senior government official told the *Armed Forces Journal*, "Rather than sign the agreement Russia wants, we should pay American companies to keep the business here."

Almost all of the government officials the *Armed Forces Journal* talked to in recent weeks agree that there is "no way" the U.S. would agree to build in Russia a "turnkey" modern aviation complex. One U.S. firm acknowledges that the Soviet Union is talking of a 7-plant complex that would not only design and build modern wide-bodied jets, but their engines and avionics as well, in addition to providing for their maintenance and overhaul. No such integrated facility exists in this country, in part because of antitrust laws. One official summed up the chance of such a deal being approved as "less than zero, if you can find such a number."

Government officials share three major concerns as the Soviet-U.S. negotiations progress. One is "how to keep U.S. firms from being 'whip-sawed,'" lest Russian negotiators play one against the other. (The problem wouldn't exist were the Soviets negotiating with France or England, since those countries negotiate major export sales on a government-to-government basis; the U.S. generally exercises a "hands-off" policy on such negotiations and exercises only a veto power over proposed exports.)

A second concern is defining in specific terms what aerospace technologies could safely be exported to the Soviet Union, without risking "leakage" of technology with military applications.

A final concern is the extent to which Soviet licensing of U.S. know-how could eventually cut into U.S. commercial airplane sales in free-world markets. This field has played a dominant role in America's balance of payments and aerospace employment (161,000 fulltime jobs in 1973 were directly attributed to U.S. aerospace exports, according to the Department of Commerce.) It is also an area in which U.S. production management, marketing expertise and after-sales service clearly lead the Soviet Union, know-how which Russia obviously would like to import. Government agencies responding to an interagency questionnaire on the proposed Soviet airworthiness bilaterals, for instance, voice concern that Russia is really more interested in buying this know-how than in any out-right purchase of American aerospace products on a continuing basis. Moreover, it is feared, the Soviet Union might offer its aircraft products in normal U.S. markets at prices and financing terms with which the U.S. could not compete. This has happened in the past, especially in the case of the Soviet Yak-40, a 27-passenger jet powered DC-3 replacement which Russia hopes to sell in the Americas and is offering at \$1.3 million. The Yak-40's closest competitors are Europe's VFW-614, which sells for close to \$3 million and the 65-passenger Fokker F-28, which sells for \$3.5 million. Because of its non-market economy, Russia can price its planes without regard to true costs. Soviet ads in western aviation trade journals frankly proclaim: "The Yak-40 has opened the horizon of the export age to the entire range of commercial aerospace products manufactured in the Soviet Union." Some observers believe the plane is being sold at a deliberate loss as a relatively cheap way for Russia to penetrate the huge western commercial aviation market. Knut Hagrup, President of Scandinavian Airlines System, wrote

in an Armed Forces Journal article in November, 1972: "The plane is formidable. It can compete with any other airplane. And the price is half!" Rockwell International has been negotiating with the Soviet Union to modify the Yak-40 in the U.S. to meet FAA standards and the U.S. market for the plane is estimated at between 50 and 150 planes.

A senior officer of one of the three U.S. manufacturers, whose firm is particularly anxious to close the Soviet sale, discounts the risk of Soviet competition. He told *Armed Forces Journal* that it is "ridiculous to think the Russians could compete effectively in 1978 or 1980 (when their first U.S. designed wide-bodied jet could be built) with a plane based on 1967 technology." By that time, he notes, U.S. industry will be offering second generation models of today's L-1011's, DC-10's, and 747's.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

THE IMPRISONMENT OF SIMAS KUDIRKA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIELSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HANRAHAN), is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, in commemoration of Lithuanian Independence Day, which falls on February 16, I would like to speak of an issue of great concern to thousands of Americans everywhere, and, in particular, of growing concern among Americans of Lithuanian descent. I am speaking of the unjust imprisonment of one of Lithuania's countrymen, Simas Kudirka.

In spite of her current unenviable position, the Lithuanian World Congress, meeting in August 1958, adopted a unanimous resolution declaring that "Lithuanians continue fiercely resisting the alien rule" of the Soviet Union and asserting that Lithuanians "have not and never will accept Soviet slavery." A determination and spirit such as this deserves recognition by all who hold their freedom dear. And I personally salute the great state of Lithuania.

During the past year, I have worked through every available channel for the release from Soviet prison of Kudirka—whose only crime was to seek the God-given gift of freedom—a precious gift that many of us can barely appreciate, since we have never had to earn for it as Kudirka does. During my endeavors, I have met with the State Department. I have retraced every step in the events that took place on that fateful day of November 23, 1970. I am told there are rules and regulations now, preventing an incident such as what happened to Kudirka from ever occurring again. If a man like Kudirka came seeking political asylum in our country, he could not now be returned to Communist authorities. But that does not help Kudirka.

I am told that things should have been handled differently on that November day. But that does not help Kudirka.

I am told by Russian authorities in their Embassy here to mind my own bus-

iness and forget Kudirka. I maintain that Kudirka is my business, and he is your business, too.

Since Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Anatoly Dobrynin, would not meet with me to talk about the Kudirka problem, I have recently forwarded a petition to Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev, signed by the entire Illinois congressional delegation, urging the release of Simas Kudirka. We have asked that if they will not, at this time, release him, at least assure us that he is well, and his family safe and secure. I have received no response to my efforts.

My request for a visa to visit Kudirka was denied.

I have written Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, again on behalf of the entire Illinois delegation, asking that he convey to the Russian authorities the deep and growing concern of the American people over the seaman.

On January 31, 1974, over 50 of my colleagues in the House joined me in introducing a concurrent resolution directing the President to inform the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations of our concern for Kudirka, and ask the United Nations to request his release from prison, or at least an assurance of his health and well-being. We have been joined by many of our esteemed colleagues on the Senate side; and I am deeply grateful for all the support my colleagues have offered.

Through many hundreds of years, Lithuania has fought aggression in its land. It has withstood Russian domination, followed by German occupation during the First World War. After two decades of independence, Lithuania again fell under Russian domination when it was occupied by the Red army in the Second World War. Still, as late as 1958, the brave people of Lithuania declared they would never accept Soviet slavery. I think this type of courage and spirit is personified in Simas Kudirka. In his "trial" after his attempted defection, Kudirka defended himself. In his remarks in the courtroom, he explained that the death of Stalin was all that saved the Lithuanian people from physical extermination—thousands had already filled the concentration camps and hundreds had died there. "Now," he continued, "we are destined to die a much slower death—assimilation. However, we do not want to die." Before sentencing, Kudirka declared—

I have nothing to add to what I have already said, only one wish, more specifically, a request both to the Supreme Court and the government of the Soviet Union: I ask that you grant my homeland, Lithuania, independence.

When asked how he pictured an independent Lithuania, Kudirka explained:

An independent Lithuania, in my opinion, has a sovereign government and is not occupied by any army. The government has a national administration, its own legal system, and a free democratic system of elections. The laws of other countries are not binding on this government, as the laws of Russia are here today. An independent Lithuania would not be dominated by the Russian language as it is today. I would like, he concluded his description, there to be no more trials such as mine in Lithuania.

Ironically, the tragedy of Simas Kudirka occurred just a few miles from the site where the first refugees on the *Mayflower*, the Pilgrim Fathers, landed. Also ironically, the incident took place on the eve before Thanksgiving.

We have our freedom here—and a few times a year we celebrate that freedom and rejoice in our good tidings. But let us not forget that there are many who do not have our freedom—and who have very little over which to rejoice. Let us not forget Simas Kudirka.

Mr. MARAZITI. Will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. MARAZITI. I compliment the gentleman in the well. I am in complete accord with his views and wish to associate myself with his remarks.

Mr. HANRAHAN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, on December 10, 1973, I was proud to join with the entire Illinois delegation in the House of Representatives in sending a letter to General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev to request the immediate release of the Lithuanian seaman Simas Kudirka.

On November 23, 1970, this brave man, a crew member of a Soviet trawler, sought political asylum on a U.S. Coast Guard ship at sea. However, crew members of the Soviet ship were later allowed to board the American vessel where they seized Kudirka and forcibly removed him to the Soviet ship. It was later learned that Kudirka was sentenced to a prison term for his attempt to live in freedom and exercise his human rights.

In that letter to Brezhnev, we asked that he and the Soviet Government demonstrate "basic human compassion for Simas Kudirka and his family."

We also said:

If the immediate release of Simas Kudirka is not possible, we wish to earnestly request that your government treat this prisoner with all the dignity and rights due a Soviet citizen. Many of our Lithuanian-American constituents are deeply concerned that Simas Kudirka is being ill-treated by your government. We ask you, Mr. General Secretary, to help us reassure them that this is not now, nor ever has been, the case. If the immediate release of Simas Kudirka is not possible, is it possible to find out from your government if his family is safe and secure?

Of course, Mr. Speaker, we have not received an answer from Leonid Brezhnev regarding the fate of this heroic seaman and his family. Not now or ever, have Brezhnev or the Soviet Government answered the pleas of free peoples all over the world for recognition of fundamental human liberties. Even more important, the leaders of the U.S.S.R. have never answered to their own people for their brutal misrule and their subversion of human dignity, and have never recognized the just aspirations for self-determination among the many nationalities which find themselves under illegal and forcible Soviet control.

It is for these reasons that I joined some 60 of my fellow Members of Congress in the introduction of a concurrent resolution which reads as follows:

H. CON. RES. 420

Whereas Simas Kudirka, a Lithuanian seaman, attempted to seek asylum in the United States while his ship was moored beside a United States Coast Guard vessel in United States territorial waters; and

Whereas Simas Kudirka was forcible seized from the United States Coast Guard vessel and returned by Soviet authorities to a Soviet vessel, and subsequently imprisoned in the Soviet Union; and

Whereas American citizens are increasingly concerned about this flagrant violation of human rights; and

Whereas his continued imprisonment and the inability to learn of his welfare raise among American citizens an impediment to the improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the President of the United States direct the Secretary of State to bring to the immediate attention of the Soviet Government the deep and growing concern among citizens of the United States over the plight of Simas Kudirka and to urge his release from imprisonment and his return to his family.

SEC. 2. It is the sense of the Congress that the President of the United States forward a copy of this concurrent resolution to the United States Representative to the United Nations for transmission to the Commission on Human Rights or the Division of Human Rights of the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge all of my colleagues in the House to join in this expression of concern, because the actions of those who remain free are an inspiration to the oppressed peoples of the world, aiding and encouraging them in their continuing struggle to realize their aspirations for freedom, dignity, and justice.

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, last Saturday, February 16, was Lithuanian Independence Day—a time for all people of democratic principles to recognize the plight of their fellows in Lithuania. The Republic of Lithuania has been in existence for 56 years, having declared independence from the Russian Empire on this day in 1918.

During the past 34 years the Lithuanian people have suffered the domination of Nazi Germany and annexation by the Soviet Union. In 1939 the Lithuanian Government permitted the Soviet Union to station troops in the country in an attempt to dissuade the Nazis from invading Lithuania as they had her neighbors. In 1940 Russia forcefully incorporated Lithuania into the Soviet state. This situation has continued to exist with the exception of the period from 1941 to 1944 when the Nazis tyrannized the Lithuanian people.

The Soviet Government has launched an extensive campaign to Russianize the Lithuanian people by deporting Lithuanians to Russia, promoting the migration of Russians to Lithuania, and denying fundamental civil rights to the Lithuanian people. These people have resisted oppression, despite the dangers and hardships that such behavior entails, with the persistent determination of regaining national sovereignty.

The actions of Simas Kudirka exemplify the Lithuanian spirit of resistance

to tyranny. In 1970 Kudirka, a crew-member on a Russian trawler, attempted to defect to the United States. In recognition of his courageous actions and those of his subjugated fellow citizens, I have joined in cosponsoring the Hanrahan resolution protesting the denial of self-determination to the Lithuanian people, and I look forward to the day when all Lithuanians will once again be truly free and independent.

Mr. COTTER. Mr. Speaker, February 16 marked the 56th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania. This is indeed a sad occasion for all freedom-loving individuals, for it documents the struggle that this Baltic nation has waged for over 30 years to free itself from both political and religious suppression.

Although these brave people tasted freedom for 22 short years, in 1940 they were involuntarily taken over by the Soviet Union. To this day, the tiny nation of Lithuania exists behind the Iron Curtain.

Free men will probably never know the battle that the Lithuanians have fought time and time again in an effort to establish a free and independent homeland. However, their struggles have instilled a spirit of courage and vigor in them that cannot be hidden behind an Iron Curtain.

Back in 1970, the Lithuanian sailor Simas Kudirka, with this desire for freedom, sought sanctuary on an American Coast Guard vessel. In 1972, the Lithuanians staged a brief but unsuccessful insurrection against the Soviet occupation of their countryland. These are not isolated examples, but rather a testimony to the essence of courage and bravery which exists in this Baltic nation.

I know that this fearless nation will be free again some day. And, I join with all Americans of Lithuanian descent in praying that this liberation will come to pass in the not-too-distant future.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, with February 16 marking the 56th anniversary of the independence of Lithuania, I am proud to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to that brave nation and to one of her countrymen, Simas Kudirka.

For nearly a quarter of a century, the tiny Baltic State of Lithuania prospered, only to see its young democracy shattered during World War II. In 1940, with Soviet troops already on Lithuanian soil, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. formally incorporated Lithuania into the Soviet Union. The following year, the forces of Germany invaded Lithuania and subjected it to Nazi rule until 1944 when the Soviets expelled the German armies. Lithuania has never again been free of foreign domination.

Since World War II, the history of Lithuania has been one of continuous struggle against Soviet oppression. An armed patriotic resistance movement waged war against the Soviets until 1953. Nearly 50,000 lost their lives. In the years since then, countless Lithuanians have been deported against their will and sent to other areas of the Soviet world. They have been replaced by Russians in an effort to quell resistance. But these tac-

tics have not repressed the peoples' vision of a free Lithuania and their desire for self-rule. Courageous protests to the Soviet Government continue and individual efforts to escape cruel and insensitive rule are many.

Some 4 years ago, Americans witnessed the efforts of a young Lithuanian sailor, Simas Kudirka, to seek asylum aboard a U.S. Coast Guard vessel moored near his ship in our territorial waters. In a tragic mistake, Soviet officials were permitted to board the American ship, the *Vigilant*, and take Simas Kudirka back to face trial. Simas Kudirka is now in a Soviet prison and information about his welfare has been banned.

Several of my colleagues and I have joined with Congressman HANRAHAN in sponsoring a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the President inform the United Nations and that the Secretary of State inform the Soviet Union of our concern with the imprisonment of Simas Kudirka. I urge my colleagues who have not yet done so to join with us in this congressional expression of concern. The indestructible spirit of Simas Kudirka must not be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, we should also remind ourselves that the United States must make every effort to help the courageous nation of Lithuania find the freedom we have enjoyed for nearly 200 years. In 1966, Congress first passed House Concurrent Resolution 416 which urges the President to bring the denial of freedom to Lithuania and the other Baltic States of Estonia and Latvia to the attention of the United Nations. I urge President Nixon to do all in his power to realize this goal. As leaders of the free world, we must be vigilant in the pursuit of individual rights and freedom.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to join my able colleague from Illinois in sponsorship of House Concurrent Resolution 420. If adopted by this and the other body, this measure would express the sense of the Congress with respect to the imprisonment in the Soviet Union of a Lithuanian seaman who unsuccessfully sought asylum aboard a U.S. Coast Guard ship.

When I consider the persecution of Russian Jews, the exile of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, and the imprisonment of Simas Kudirka, I wonder how sincere the leaders of the Soviet Union are in their expressed concern about world opinion.

If this be so, let them bring forth fruits meet for repentance by permitting Simas Kudirka to begin life anew outside the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, it is true that Simas Kudirka is but one man, but he represents the longings of more than 200,000 residents of the Soviet Union for the freedom that is enjoyed by more than 200,000,000 citizens of the United States of America. Let us speak with a united congressional voice by adopting House Concurrent Resolution 420 unanimously.

Mr. O'BRIEN. Mr. Speaker, as citizens of a nation founded on freedom it is easy for us to forget that there are men like Seaman Simas Kudirka who are

willing to risk everything just to taste the freedom we too often take for granted.

As you may recall, this courageous Lithuanian seaman jumped to a U.S. Coast Guard cutter from his Soviet fishing trawler moored nearby. Kudirka sought political asylum in the United States but due to a series of misunderstandings, he was subsequently seized by Soviet authorities, returned to his trawler and later imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

It has been more than 3 years since Seaman Kudirka made his desperate leap for freedom, yet no official word has come out of Russia on his well-being or that of his family.

Therefore, I wholeheartedly support this resolution to seek relief for Seaman Kudirka and show that while America may have mistakenly turned her back on him in 1970, she has neither forgotten him nor his countrymen whose only crime is their desire for freedom.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order.

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

There was no objection.

FORCED BUSING TO ACHIEVE RACIAL BALANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Oregon (Mrs. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, a few moments ago, under a 1-minute unanimous consent request, I announced that I have today filed a discharge petition on House Joint Resolution 771, a constitutional amendment designed to prevent the forced busing of students to achieve racial balance, which was introduced by my colleague from Arizona, Congressman JOHN RHODES, the very distinguished minority leader of this House.

Most of the Members in this body know my position on forced busing to achieve racial balance. We are not talking about busing out of choice to achieve an educational purpose. We are not talking about a family with children who buy a farm and know when they purchase the farm that there is no school nearby and that they will necessarily have to bus their children. That was their decision, not a Government decision. It was a decision based entirely on their choice.

We are talking about a family who establishes residence in a particular area and where a major factor that entered into buying their home or establishing their residence there was the school in that area which they had every right to expect their children to attend. Let me repeat, what we are talking about is not voluntary busing but forced busing. I have for some time opposed forced busing. It is not within the realm of possi-

bility for us to go back 100 years to correct the errors of our ancestors. The only thing we can do is look at the present state of education in this country and decide what is happening to it.

I oppose forced busing because I believe we have seen it is absolutely unworkable. I have seen no evidence that it has accomplished its objective. It has no educational value and dubious social value.

Some time back Stewart Alsop interviewed 20 different people on this subject. Let me quote from one of those interviews:

Julius Hobson, Washington's leading black militant:

Of course—integration is a complete failure . . . what we've got is no longer an issue of race but of class, the middle class against the poor, with the Federal government standing idly by . . . the schools in Washington have deteriorated to a point almost beyond repair—if I could afford it, I'd send my own children to a private school . . . I have an opinion I hesitate to voice, because it's too close to George Wallace, but I think it's time we tried to make the schools good where they are . . . the integration kick is a dead issue.

In that same article, John Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and now head of Common Cause, is quoted as saying:

We should proceed to upgrade the schools where they are now and not sit around waiting for integration that may never happen.

In November 1973, I sent a questionnaire to constituents in my congressional district. It must be borne in mind that this is a predominantly urban, industrialized area located in a State which, I am proud to say, had adopted progressive anti-discrimination laws long before the Federal 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Furthermore, this is an area which has never experienced any bitter experience over forced busing. The mailing list for my questionnaire is probably 75 to 80 percent Democratic. One of the questions asked was on forced busing—the question was phrased carefully by an individual with expertise in drawing up such questionnaires so as to word the question in as objective and nonpartisan a way as possible. The question asked: "Would you favor a constitutional amendment which would prohibit the Federal Government—the executive, legislative or judicial branches—from forcing the busing of students from neighborhood schools for the sole purpose of achieving racial balance?" We have tabulated over 10,000 responses and more than 70 percent from that predominantly Democratic, enlightened, urban community have expressed their support of a constitutional amendment to prohibit forced busing.

Mr. Speaker, there is obviously good reason for such support. No one would deny that our schools are plunged in a crisis of unprecedented severity. Funds are no longer available for adequate professional staffing, for proper learning facilities, for satisfactory compliance with court orders, or sufficiently long school sessions. Our public schools are rapidly decaying. School leaders have had to hack away at the fibre of school budgets, dismembering limb by limb the tree of learning.

More and more rank and file black Americans are speaking out for quality education rather than the mere mathematical matching of numbers of children of a certain skin pigmentation, in a given group. At the largest black caucus which has ever been held in this country in Gary, Ind., a couple of years back, it is my understanding a resolution was adopted in opposition to forced busing.

Many white and black parents are annoyed by the disruption of their neighborhood schools and incensed by the dreams of those who think that children are merely numbers.

While we squander funds in these mathematical games, the very strong need for general aid for all of our schools is overlooked. We can be witness to the travesty of seeing a child hauled at the crack of dawn in a shiny new bus from his neighborhood to a school from which the heart and viscera have been plundered by the budgetary ax.

In Charlotte, N.C., the subject of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg decision, it is now costing the local and State governments about \$1.6 million a year to operate the fleet of buses compared with \$784,000 3 years ago. This despite the fact that the school population has dropped by 7,000. Some children ride up to 40 miles a day and spend 2 hours and 45 minutes daily on the buses.

In Jacksonville, Fla., we find more than 52,000 on the system's 109,700 students are transported on 428 buses. For this, Jacksonville is paying in excess of \$3 million a year—more than three times the expenditure 3 years ago.

The cost of busing for integration in Pontiac, Mich., last year was \$507,000.

An example I have cited before is the Los Angeles school district which I visited some 3 or 4 years back. The superintendent of schools and the school board members with whom I met were very much concerned and very conscious of the fact that the citizens of that area had voted down all of the tax levies and bond issues for the support of the schools. As a result, they had to cut out \$50 million worth of services for children, programs that would make the difference between domiciliary care and real quality education.

Then the State supreme court ordered that school district to desegregate and the superintendent told me that for the first year it would require approximately \$42 million just to buy the buses and to hire the busdrivers and that for each year thereafter, they would have to spend between \$20 and \$25 million for the buses and drivers. That means that that \$42 million, and \$20 million or \$25 million each year thereafter will not go into the classrooms to improve the quality of education.

Forced busing to achieve racial balance does not create good schools. Indeed, busing, with its attendant costs, with its destruction of the neighborhood school concept, its destruction of the cohesiveness encouraged through neighborhood meetings, only exacerbates existing problems.

I have read as much material as I can, and I do not find one scintilla of evidence that forced busing has achieved its

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stated goals or its stated objectives. I welcome efforts to deemphasize busing and bring some rational order to our priorities. Otherwise a lost generation of American children will later understand that their elders smugly practiced "easy virtue" because it was fashionable—at what expense to the children remains to be seen.

I do not happen to believe that America is in the mood for tricks, political or otherwise. I believe that what white and black parents desperately want is quality education for their children and I further believe that the promotional claims that busing will achieve this are dangerously deceptive. Too many promises have already proven hollow; too many hopes have long since faltered. In a country beset by a grave crisis in confidence, we can ill afford the further disillusionment that comes from forcing policies for whose expected results there is no evidence.

We must use our national resources to strengthen, not to weaken our local communities and our schools. It seems to me that the responsibility of this House is to come up with a program that will really provide the highest quality education that we can for all youngsters, regardless of the pigmentation of their skin, regardless of their economic class, regardless of the geographic area of the country, and to quit resorting to these superficial answers that have only served to aggravate our educational problems.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that many of my colleagues will join me in signing the discharge petition on the bill introduced by the minority leader.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SATTERFIELD. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I know no issue of deeper concern to our citizens than court ordered busing of school pupils to alter the racial mixture in public schools. I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate my distinguished and courageous colleague from Oregon, EDITH GREEN, for filing her petition to discharge House Joint Resolution 771, a proposed constitutional amendment introduced by the distinguished minority leader, JOHN RHODES.

I rise in support of the discharge petition and of House Joint Resolution 771.

I wish to make it clear that my remarks are not intended to deal with the question of integration of public schools vis-a-vis segregated public schools for that is not at issue. I speak instead out of concern that public school pupils are involuntarily assigned and transported beyond their neighborhood schools for the sole purpose of achieving a specific mix in a particular school.

I speak of this because of my deep concern over the impact of such action on the present and future quality of public education and the diminution of excellence in education which is its result.

Our federal system of government is a

good one, capable of perfection in its operation. It is my view that the failure to realize its full potential has been due to the frailties of man and not imperfections in the system itself. However, we will never achieve that potential if we abandon the basic premise inherent in the freedoms secured to us all in our Constitution, that to the fullest extent possible, man should control his own destiny and that of his minor children.

In a sense, it is regrettable that the offending judicial edicts have become obscured by the use of the term "busing" and that as a result the real points at issue have been obfuscated. The busing of which I speak, and about which I complain, is the busing of pupils by force, pursuant to judicial order, for the purpose of effecting an artificial racial balance of students in public schools.

I have heard it said, primarily in an effort to mitigate the gravity of the forced busing issue, that busing is historic in America and that through the years thousands of students have ridden school buses to and from school. But there is a serious difference between that kind of busing and the forced busing of which I speak. That difference can be described in one word—compulsion.

The historic busing to which these individuals refer emerged with the development of the motor vehicle and was employed to replace the long walk or horseback ride to the nearest school. It developed as a matter of convenience to assist pupils in their efforts to attend the nearest school. It was voluntary.

Court ordered busing plans, on the other hand, transfer students by bus, not as a matter of convenience, but merely to achieve some arbitrarily established level of racial mix among pupils. The court thus replaces the parent in determining what school his child shall attend and how. It thus seizes all control over a child's education and denies to the parent the right and opportunity to influence an important aspect of his child's education.

I realize that there have been instances in the past where a black child was bused past his nearest school to attend a black school or a white child bused past his neighborhood school to attend a white school. That was wrong.

It is just as wrong today to bus a black or a white child past his neighborhood school in order that he will become a part of an artificial racial balance in a school miles away.

I am not unmindful of the fact that some sociologists and psychiatrists have suggested that proper public education demands a certain degree of racial mix and that parents lack the ability, experience, and knowledge to determine what is best for their own children and that these suggestions have been used to defend forced busing. I would observe, however, that neither suggestion has escaped serious challenge and that arguments supporting the principle of free choice must of necessity transcend both in importance.

I am acutely aware of the fact that some individuals who express the view

that forced busing is necessary, do so with the mistaken idea that areas now under busing orders have made no effort to integrate their schools or that they have deliberately resorted to subterfuge to prevent integration.

Speaking of the area I know best, I can clearly state that this is not the case in my district. Even if it were, it seems to me there are other solutions, not nearly so harsh, which can at the same time contribute to quality education. We may have been slow to react to the Brown decision but we did take steps to conform to what it said.

In 1966 the school system in the independent city of Richmond, inaugurated a freedom of choice system for enrolling pupils in our public schools.

This plan was devoid of any possibility of gerrymandering a school area since it employed no geographic zones at all. It permitted parents to send their children to any school of their choice within the corporate boundaries of the city of Richmond. It conformed to the 1969 court definition of a unitary system as being one within which no person is effectively excluded from any school because of race. That it was achieving integration in the public schools of Richmond is evident. Consider, if you will, the fact that in 1961, prior to implementation of this freedom of choice plan, only 1.8 percent of 34,956 pupils attended integrated schools. In the 1967-68 school year, the second under this freedom of choice plan, that figure had risen to 44.6 percent and in the 1969-70 school year to 50.2 percent. In 1969-70 every white student in the city of Richmond attended an integrated school.

The subsequent decision of the Federal Court at Richmond ordering forced busing of pupils to achieve an arbitrary racial mixture of students in the Richmond public schools and its further order requiring the reassignment of teachers to achieve a racial mixture in each school's faculty as well, produced a profound and undesirable effect upon the Richmond school system and the quality of education provided by that system.

All of us have heard, at one time or another, the statement that in order for a black child to receive a quality education he must attend a school in which white children are enrolled. That is a racist statement which makes no more sense than another racist statement which we have also heard, that a white child cannot receive a quality education in a school also attended by black students. Both statements are erroneous, but they do serve to focus upon a critical question relative to the effects of forced busing.

No doubt there are instances where one might conclude that a bused pupil will achieve a better education in the school to which he is bused than he received previously. But what about that child who will receive an inferior education as a result of being bused? A classic example, which can be documented but which is by no means exclusive, has occurred in Richmond.

The Richmond School Board was a pioneer in the concept of providing accelerated courses in math, chemistry, and physics through which exceptionally talented students would be afforded an opportunity to expand their knowledge at a more rapid rate than was possible in the standard curriculum. Pilot courses were commenced in one high school and gradually extended to others when and where a need became evident. As a result of the forced busing order, some who were already pursuing the course of study provided in these advanced classes were plucked out of their neighborhood school and bused to schools which do not provide any accelerated courses of study. These unfortunate students were forced to waste the balance of their high school careers repeating classwork they had already completed in their accelerated studies.

Can one really justify forced busing when this is a direct result? Of course, we must exert every effort to provide equal quality education to all pupils, regardless of their race or economic situation in life. But I fail to see how anyone can condone a plan which may improve the quality of education of one student at the expense of another or which threatens a decrease in overall quality education.

Do the rights of a student who may improve his educational lot through forced busing outweigh the rights of a student who thereby suffers a diminution in the quality of his education? If this then be a result of forced busing, and it is, on what conceivable constitutional theory can it be supported? I submit there is none.

The time has come for Congress to act to prohibit forced busing by amendment to the Constitution, which I believe to be the only practical course now open to us.

There was a time when I believed that Congress could enact legislation which the Supreme Court would sustain to prohibit forced busing to achieve an artificial racial balance or to eliminate a racial imbalance in public schools. I confess, however, that my optimism in this regard was destroyed by the Supreme Court's opinion in *Swann, et al. against Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education, et al.*

That opinion left no doubt that the Supreme Court has concluded there shall be a reordering of the ratio between the races among pupils in the public schools in areas where de jure segregation is said to exist. Moreover, it makes quite clear that busing is an acceptable tool, and, therefore, a constitutional tool, which may be utilized to effect the necessary involuntary transfers.

When I consider that determination, when I consider the facility with which the Supreme Court swept aside pertinent language in the 1964 Civil Rights Act, as well as congressional expressions in subsequent enactments, and when I consider the distances pupils must be moved from one school to another to implement that decision, I find it impossible to conceive that the Supreme Court, of its own volition, will embrace and approve any legislative act having the ef-

fect of prohibiting such forced busing or eliminating forced busing already in progress as a result of its decision.

I know that some Members of Congress sincerely believe we can prohibit forced busing simply by enacting legislation. I respect their right to this view, of course, but I disagree with their conclusion. We are dealing with a decision predicated upon the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution. I fail to see how we can alter such a decision by mere legislation. The groundwork is already laid upon which the Supreme Court can render a decision which would declare such legislation unconstitutional and I believe that is precisely what it would do.

It is important at this point for each of us to contemplate a perplexing aspect of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg decision. I refer to the Court's failure to make that decision applicable to public schools located in areas where de facto segregation is said to exist. What may be of greater significance, however, is the Court's refusal in that decision to hold that these areas are exempt from its application at some future date.

I find it difficult to justify the apparent conclusion of the Supreme Court, on the one hand, that the civil rights of a black child in North Carolina are so violated by a condition of segregation as to demand redress, whereas, on the other hand the civil rights of a black child in another area who experiences the same condition of segregation are not violated simply because the former condition is determined to be de jure segregation and the latter de facto segregation. I deem it self-evident that the rights of both children are the same and that if the rights of one are violated, then the rights of both are violated regardless of the circumstances which contributed to establishing the offending condition. There can be no serious doubt, absent effective action by Congress, that the time must come when the Supreme Court will conclude that the Charlotte-Mecklenburg decision applies to de facto and de jure segregation with equal force. Indeed, considering a minority decision in the Denver case, there is evidence of this possibility already.

It is high time for all of us to recognize, for what it is, the distinction which has been created between de facto and de jure segregation; that it is a deliberate effort to divide into two camps the potential objectors to forced busing and to keep the two camps divided by holding out to one the hope that it will not suffer the same indignity of forced busing visited upon the other. I suggest that the long range result, if we fail to act, is that both camps will suffer the same fate, separately.

Those who feel secure today because they reside in areas identified as having de facto segregation will be well advised to heed the arguments of those of us who are currently under the gun. Where some of us stand today, they will surely stand tomorrow.

Some who advocate the legislative approach to the problem as opposed to the constitutional amendment approach

seem to be saying that a certain amount of involuntary transportation for racial purposes is acceptable. I hold otherwise, for if busing is wrong in one place then it is wrong every place. I cannot, therefore, understand or accept such an approach as a method for dealing with this issue.

Forced busing under court order solely to achieve an artificial racial mix of pupils in public schools is a fact. In the city of Richmond, Va., for example, it has existed for more than 3½ school years. To date every determination to impose forced busing upon separate school systems have been made by the judicial branch of the Federal Government. None have been made by the legislative branch through which the people of this Nation speak.

We should not make the mistake of failing to recognize that citizens across this land, especially those in jurisdictions already subject to court ordered busing are growing restive, not simply because of their objection to forced busing but because this practice, so vital to them and their children, has become a reality without any opportunity to express themselves on the issue either by direct vote or through their duly elected representatives.

This fact alone offers a compelling argument against reliance now upon so questionable a remedy as a legislative act, for the validity of such an act will remain undetermined for a long period of time, perhaps several years. Meanwhile, existing court ordered busing would continue unabated and consolidation orders, even if stayed throughout appeal, will have been decided long before such legislation can be tested in the Supreme Court.

I wish, therefore, to express my strong support for House Joint Resolution 771 and the discharge petition filed by my able colleague, Mrs. GREEN, to bring that resolution to the House floor for action. For passage of House Joint Resolution 771 will establish the constitutional foundation for valid legislative action to properly and effectively deal with this issue.

Its language is appealing because it is brief and explicit and because it properly extends to ultimate conclusion the existing principle that the Constitution is color-blind.

Proponents of forced busing have charged that such an amendment would roll back progress in school integration which began with the Brown decision in 1954. This is an invalid argument.

First of all, the charge appears to be predicated upon a conviction, which no amount of fact seems to dispel, that every opponent of forced busing is an unrelenting segregationist whose sole objection to it is his unswerving aversion to mixing black and white children in public schools. That simply is not a fact. Opposition to forced busing is not related to race, for the principle that public schools shall be racially integrated is now well established and accepted. This has been evident in letters I have received from constituents in my district just as it is evident now in other jurisdictions includ-

ing some where de jure segregation has never existed.

Second, it is apparent that opponents of this constitutional amendment are inconsistent. On one hand, they embrace the proposition that our Constitution holds that a public school pupil shall not be prevented from attending a particular public school on account of his race, creed or color, yet reject on the other, this proposed amendment which compliments that proposition by stating that henceforth the Constitution will also forbid the assignment of that pupil to a particular school because of his race, creed or color.

Such a position supports the patently unequal proposition, that for some purposes the Constitution is color-blind but for others, it is not.

An important facet of the constitutional amendment approach I recommend, which should allay some of the fears expressed by its detractors is that even though this constitutional amendment is passed and ratified, subsequent legislation will be required to implement it. The question as to what school plans will result and whether the neighborhood school concept, freedom of choice, or some other plan will be permissible will, no doubt, be determined by subsequent congressional legislation.

I am aware of the argument that this amendment might produce a result contrary to the one I seek. I would observe, however, that its adoption and ratification will provide Congress with an opportunity to make the decisions involved rather than to continue to leave them to the Federal courts. I, for one, feel far better about relying upon the will of Congress than I do about having to rely upon the discretion of Federal judges who are not accountable to the people for their actions. I have an abiding faith in the citizens of this Nation, when important issues are involved, to be fair and objective and to reach a correct decision. Those of us who have joined together in our antibusing effort are perfectly willing to place our case before the body politic who will speak through their elected representatives. I think it is fair, then, to ask those who oppose us why they are unwilling to do the same.

In conclusion, let me reiterate; our effort here is not one to perpetuate segregation as some will charge, it is simply an effort to prohibit the utilization of compulsory busing of pupils to achieve an arbitrary racial mixture in public schools.

It is an effort to redirect national focus upon the proposition that public schools exist for the purpose of providing quality education, not for experimentation in sociological projects.

It is an effort to provide the framework upon which permissible legislation can be formulated.

It is an effort to afford to the people an opportunity to act.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I thank my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOGAN. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to commend the gentlewoman for taking this action in filing the discharge petition. I am pleased to support the discharge petition filed by the gentlewoman in the well on House Joint Resolution 771 I support her efforts.

On the first day of the 93d Congress I introduced House Joint Resolution 85 which is an identical resolution. This proposal calls for a constitutional amendment which provides that "no public school student shall, because of his race, creed or color, be assigned to or required to attend a particular school."

In the first 14 months of this Congress there has been no willingness to bring this issue out of committee upon the floor of the House. This is certainly contrary to the wishes of the majority of the House. As evidence of this fact was the vote, 221 to 192, of the House on December 13, 1973, on an amendment to prohibit excessive busing in connection with energy legislation. A discharge petition with bipartisan support is called for. This we now have. I encourage my colleagues to join with me in signing.

Let me review what has happened since court-ordered racial balanced busing has come to Maryland. I represent the school system which has been faced with the largest court-ordered racial balanced busing in the country to date. This is the Prince Georges County schools, the 10th largest in the Nation, which were ordered on January 29, 1973, to establish maximum and minimum black-white figures of school attendance in each of the 235 schools which it operated. This court-ordered busing was appealed up to the Supreme Court, but the Court decisions have all been unfavorable. The only answer to a reversal lies in action by the Congress.

Schoolbusing is a big business. The State of Maryland which has a school budget of approximately \$1 billion uses over 4 percent of that amount for transportation. The Prince Georges County schools which undoubtedly have one of the largest, if not the largest, busing fleet in the world—813 buses—spend \$7 million annually for busing—Metro has 105. It was estimated that the racial balanced busing which was ordered in January 1973 resulted in increased gasoline consumption of 30 to 40 percent. Presently the schools open earlier and close later than the other systems in Maryland which means that the buses are used the greater part of the school day. Since Prince Georges County is eight times the size of the District of Columbia and 45 miles from one end to the other, the buses travel greater distances and make a greater number of stops for racial balanced busing.

I have always strongly opposed busing because it is illogical and because the neighborhood school provided better education. The parents, black and white, overwhelmingly, support them. My most recent poll showed 88 percent opposed to busing. In the year that has transpired since our busing order went into effect virtually all of the defects of such busing

have come to pass without any of the real achievements which we sought. School population has decreased substantially because of the flight of youngsters to private schools and out of the county. And this is in spite of the fact that Prince Georges County is one of the fastest growing counties in the country. Vastly increased security has been necessary. Special classes for disruptive students have been organized. There was the tragic death of a black youngster in a busing accident.

Now, with the energy crisis, the question is being asked: Why are we busing so much and wasting so much fuel. Our busing fleet in Prince Georges County is eight times the size of public mass transit which provides service throughout the county and in and out of the District. If the fleet were expanded to the required size for "normal" school hours, it would be nearly 1,200 vehicles which begins to approach the size of our present Metro fleet for the entire Washington metropolitan area. In these critical times it certainly appears that there should be a reevaluation of our school busing requirements.

Although I have applauded the orderly manner in which the Prince Georges County citizens obeyed the busing order and sought to overturn it through the legal process, I have from the outset recognized that legislative action in this area is needed.

It is now 13 months since Judge Kaufman's order was implemented on virtually 30 days' notice. One could ask what has been accomplished in that period.

There have been some obvious and concrete results of the busing order of Judge Kaufman.

First. School hours now start as early as 7:30 a.m. and conclude as late as 4:30 p.m. This means that with busing mothers can have their children at the bus stops shortly after 6:30 a.m., or as late as 5:30 p.m. Mothers with children at several levels need much patience in meeting the new and varied bus times. Daylight saving time has caused several changes in even this drastic scheduling.

Second. At least 12,000 additional students were bused for the first time. The order added approximately 60 buses so that the Prince Georges County schoolbus fleet now totals over 800, one of the largest, if not the largest, in the world.

Third. Gasoline consumption for the additional buses certainly does not help the energy crisis. Gasoline consumption has increased probably 30 to 40 percent. Schoolbuses because of start-stop operations get only 5 to 5½ miles per gallon of gas.

Fourth. School attendance for the fall session is down 2,300 under the estimate. The estimate is well under the 161,000 peak school attendance of a couple years ago. In one of the fastest growing counties in the Nation, private and church schools are gaining and public schools are losing students.

Fifth. Disciplinary problems are manifold as evidenced by the request of the Prince Georges County schools for "alternative educational programs for disruptive students." The increased cost is

indicated as \$296,000 annually. The security staff of the schools has required an addition of 13 positions.

Sixth. One 4-year-old youngster being bused for racial balance from Palmer Park to New Carrollton has been killed in a bus accident. It was a tragic commentary on Judge Kaufman's order that the individual was a member of a minority group, so young, and the accident so unnecessary.

Seventh. Results of spring educational tests have been made public. The lead sentence in publicity concerning the tests was:

Prince George's County public school students continued to decline in learning ability, but showed moderate improvement over previous years in achievement ... only two grades scored above the national average.

This is hardly quality education.

Eighth. The outlook is for substantial readjustments of school busing for racial balance. As predicted, minority growth has resulted in the need to reschedule under Judge Kaufman's formula twice a year.

Ninth. The legal fight was costly. Under a provision of the Civil Rights Act the attorneys for the plaintiffs received \$68,000 in fees. They had asked for \$117,000. The principal attorney was a professor at the University of Maryland Law School which is under the Maryland State superintendent of schools as is the Prince Georges County school system. The attorneys acted in behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The provision of attorney fees, at least to a paid employee of the school system, would appear to be an unfair burden on the taxpayer.

If the experience of the Prince Georges County schools is to be perpetuated and expanded over this Nation I know that its citizens will realize that the benefits are negligible and the costs substantial. Today when people are fighting at the gas pumps for gasoline to take them to work, they are not happy to see hundreds of schoolbuses with plenty of gasoline carrying their children miles across the country.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland very much for his comments.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the subject of this special order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HANRAHAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. HANRAHAN. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I take this opportunity to associate myself with her remarks and to state that I

concur in all of the remarks she has made on the floor. I should like to commend her for this attempt that she is making. I hope that it is very successful, because, being a former educator for 14 years, I know what she is talking about.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I thank my colleague.

Mr. MILFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MILFORD. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the gentlewoman from Oregon for introducing the petition which I proudly sign and I will join with the gentlewoman in her effort.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support the lovely lady from Oregon's petition to discharge the constitutional amendment to prohibit forced busing of our Nation's schoolchildren.

Those of you who resist such a cease-and-desist order brand those of us who propose it as "racists" and "rednecks."

That is absurd.

Surely there is not one Member who would advocate an inferior education for any child—black, brown, red, or white.

I say surely, but then I wonder.

Is this not what we have accomplished by compulsory busing as a tool for integration?

At a time when school districts are knocked to their knees by rising costs, we kick them again with a demand for busing.

That is the dollar element—schools in my district have spent millions. And we have the odd quirk that our school systems in Texas operate the largest mass transit systems in my area—far larger than the city bus systems.

And school districts have spent over another million more for gasoline—needless to say this is poor timing when fuel is a commodity we are recognizably short on.

But as important as economics is—since that is what pays for teacher salaries, books, supplies and buildings—there is another factor even more important.

And that, my friends in the Congress, is the children.

Have you looked at what we have asked them to do?

On a recent trip home to my district, I stopped at a school and talked with some students.

And you know what they said?

"I've got to go now to catch my bus."

That is the answer these children give when I ask them, "how goes baseball practice?"

Some high school students, who were good band students at their old school, now cannot play in the band because they cannot stay after school to practice. These kids "have got to catch a bus."

This reason applies to sports, music, clubs and yes, even to parents.

Forced busing discriminates against the child whose parents both work and

are not able to drive across town to pick up their student.

Educators have known forever the value in parents being involved in their son or daughter's school life—their education, which is what we are really talking about.

Yet, the parent or parents who come home from work, who used to go to the few blocks to their child's school to PTA meetings or to discuss their child's performance with a teacher, now have to travel as much as 15 or 20 miles to do that.

Instead of encouraging parents to be involved, we are discouraging them. We are particularly discouraging the family where both mom and dad work, and we are totally prohibiting the poor child's parents from participating.

We are saying to them, in fact, you do not count. It is better that we load your kid on a bus and ship him across town, than to have a community school—the old fashioned neighborhood school.

How ironic it is that in the era of today, when people complain about the isolation and loneliness of the cities and how we need neighborhood and community involvement, and people are flocking to small groups, the Federal Government comes along and says, "you don't need that, you need forced busing instead."

And I submit to my colleagues, that when you take a child out of his neighborhood to send him to school so that he no longer can walk to and from school with "Johnny" or "Sue." He can no longer go to school with his next door neighbor. Also, I submit that when you tell this child it is better for him to "catch the bus on time" than to participate in sports, clubs, music and that when you make it harder and farther for his parents to try to stay in touch with daily school life, you are destroying the community school, and producing an inferior education for all—black, brown, and white.

Destroying a community school diminishes the contact between neighbors, it destroys the community.

And if we continue to erode community spirit by attacking it through forced busing—scattering a community—we will have destroyed the spirit and cohesiveness which has made America great since its pre-Revolutionary War days.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I thank the gentleman for his comments.

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COLLINS), a former member of the Education and Labor Committee.

Mr. COLLINS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Oregon for yielding.

In regard to the discharge petition and the legislation, I think it will probably be the most important single item that we will work on in this session.

I remember well my service with the

gentlewoman on the Education and Labor Committee. I always admired her commonsense point of view and her keen insight. This discharge petition offered by the gentlewoman, I believe, will lay the foundation for the progress of education for the younger generation of America.

In the 10 years during which we have had schoolbusing for racial balance, not one single school system in America has gained or achieved any progress as a result of busing. Not a single district.

I was interested in seeing the results of a survey made by Harvard University which showed the way to achieve progress for students was to have parents who encouraged the education of their children. When mom and dad take a personal interest at home, the youngsters do better. When we have the opportunity to bring this entire matter of educational standards out for full discussion I think we should spend more time talking about parents' responsibility. Parents who are interested in developing their youngsters will have the greatest positive effect. The second thing that was brought out by the survey was the importance of having books at home and having the parents read the books at home. Riding a bus does not cause children to read and to write better. More parents' interest will improve education in this country more than anything we have ever done.

The gentlewoman from Oregon has announced that this will be her last session in the Congress, and I believe that the fulfillment of this discharge petition will represent the greatest contribution toward progress in education. In the Halls of Congress where so much is said, we will always remember **EDITH GREEN**, of Oregon, who can say more in fewer words and makes more logic than any Member in Congress.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much for his comments.

Mr. BURGENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BURGENER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I express my appreciation to her for her reasonable, reasoned, and unemotional approach to a very difficult and important problem. I most enthusiastically associate myself with her remarks.

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. I thank my colleague very much.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the move to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from consideration of legislation which would halt the court-ordered busing and forced crosstown busing of our children for other than reasons which contribute to a better education.

As a cosponsor and author of much legislation from the day I joined this body I have reluctantly concluded that there is little chance to secure hearings on these proposals with the present membership of the committee. My latest bill, House Joint Resolution 58, was introduced on January 3 of 1973, and re-

ferred to the Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments. There has been no action.

On April 26 of 1973, I wrote Chairman **PETER RODINO** as follows:

May I point out that the situation in our schools could hardly be worse. It is impossible to prevent violence, much less teach our children. Many school officials attribute much of this violence to students forced to attend schools not of their own choice. Mr. Joe Grealy, head of the International Association of School Security Directors, has said, "It used to be most children went to school in their own areas. Now they are moving outside those areas into new surroundings—back and forth. This has to contribute to some of the unsettling of the students."

Mr. Chairman, on the first day of the session I introduced H.J. Res. 58. H.J. Res. 58 is one of many bills in the House which would stop the forced assignment of our children. I believe we should now hold hearings on these bills and bring the question to the floor for a vote. By an overwhelming majority, parents have so demanded. My constituents cannot understand why the Congress is unwilling to fully consider this question. I would very much appreciate your consideration of hearings on forced assignment of our children, at an early date.

Despite all such requests no such hearings have been held, nor are they scheduled. I believe we have no other choice left but to ask that this committee be discharged from consideration of the legislation and allow the House to consider it as a whole.

It is important to note that House Joint Resolution 771, which is identical to my resolution, House Joint Resolution 58, has been in the jurisdiction of the Judiciary Committee several months and should have been considered long ago.

I strongly support the discharge requested in petition No. 4.

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, it is timely that I reiterate my stand on the busing of our schoolchildren to achieve racial balance in our schools and express the sentiment of my constituents in Texas.

I am a passionate believer in the integrity of the home—the importance of the home in shaping the character of the child and the adult that is to be. I am also a passionate believer in the importance of roots. Humans need roots just as much as trees need them. Roots involve not only one's family but one's neighborhood and one's local school. Most Americans grow up in the certain and sure knowledge that their closest friends are those with whom they grew up, those with whom they went to school—those with whom they shared a common experience. These are the people they can call upon in an emergency. The people they turn to instinctively in times of sorrow, in times of joy.

The problem we face, I believe, with the educational-racial balance issue, is one of quality education. One betters himself because of pride—what he thinks of himself, what his peers think of him, and what he thinks of others. Pride is something which comes from within. The busing of pupils from one socio-racial-economic sector to another, the creation by the Government of an environment in which a child is to grow, does not provide for "natural" growth. Such busing

does not provide any foundation or basis for a neighborhood of schoolchildren to succeed those who preceded them—on any individualized level.

I believe that if half the money that is being spent today for compulsory busing were spent for improving the quality and the standards of education in inferior schools, the problem could be solved efficiently and happily, without pain and without resistance and resentment.

The youngsters are hurting. In my district, Mr. Speaker, many youngsters who used to go to school in their neighborhoods, are now being transported for an hour or two daily, with incident, solely to get an acceptable racial mix in the schools.

Honestly, I do not know what this accomplishes. We are dealing with children's minds. I believe we are generating no progress in education. We are generating no relaxation of the racial issue in those areas where it is a problem. We have antagonized it. We are confusing our priorities and making our children who have such impressionable minds, the victims of our mistakes. The philosophical theories are utopian. This government of the people, through some influence, has mandated that Americans follow a course of racial integration that solves no problems. Human beings grow into integration rather than follow legislative and vague judicial mandates over their beliefs.

God only knows why all men do not receive equal opportunity and chance. God only knows why all men are not the same color. I believe our Nation, under God, should preserve in every detail the freedoms which have permitted individuals as individuals to succeed and better themselves. God has entrusted man to the Earth and to following his faith and beliefs in governing one another.

I have signed the discharge petition which would provide for the discharge of an amendment to the U.S. Constitution prohibiting the assignment or transportation of pupils to public schools on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin.

How we, the Congress, and the people of this country, ever let ourselves get into a position of constitutional amendment on such an issue is beyond me.

Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my distinguished colleague from Oregon (**Mrs. GREEN**) for taking this special order today to discuss the busing problem. Despite the widespread public opposition to court-ordered busing to achieve racial balance, it continues unabated. Despite the severity of the energy crisis we continue to consume 750,000 gallons of gasoline in Prince Georges County, Md., to meet racial quotas. The American people are legitimately asking when this unnecessary and illogical practice will stop.

Many of us have considered numerous legislative and administrative alternatives to end this situation and have concluded that the only effective means of terminating court-ordered busing is through the enactment of a constitutional amendment. This is a serious undertaking. During the Constitution's

183-year life, it has only been amended 25 times. It is a document that has survived, relatively intact, the tremendous social and political changes that have occurred in our Nation.

It is my conviction that a constitutional amendment should deal only with problems of the severest gravity, and that it should always be a last resort—to be used only when all other solutions have been exhausted. The issue of court-ordered busing fulfills this criteria. The American people have consistently expressed their opposition to busing in numerous public opinion polls. The House of Representatives has registered its opposition as recently as last December through the enactment of an antibusing amendment to the emergency energy bill. A constitutional amendment is the only means to translate this opposition into tangible results.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to support the petition sponsored by my colleague from Oregon (Mrs. GREEN).

Mr. HUNDT. Mr. Speaker, the American political process does not serve "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" very well when it shelters certain matters of tremendous public interest and controversy from public discussion in the appropriate forum. A case in point is legislation that has been introduced into the Congress—of which I am cosponsor—to prohibit court-ordered forced busing of schoolchildren to achieve artificial racial balance in the public school system. It is bottled up in committee. House hearings have not been held. Neither the Judiciary Committee as a whole nor its appropriate subcommittee has signified any intention whatsoever to move this legislation to the floor of the Congress where it can be debated and voted up or down.

The American people are very concerned about this reluctance of the Congress to address itself to the busing issue. They cannot understand it, and in areas of the country where children are actually being bused, such as the district I represent, people are highly resentful and outraged by the lack of responsiveness of our political system to their strong feelings.

The polls tell us that 85 percent or more of the American people are opposed to "busing." They do not like it. They do not want it. They believe every American youngster is entitled to quality education, but they want that precious experience to occur in his neighborhood school. If that school is inadequate, it should be improved. The facilities should be upgraded. The quality of teaching and textbooks should be enhanced, adequate transportation to the schools should be provided at public expense, and the school board should be required to run the school system in compliance with the American beliefs in equality and opportunity. In these ways, the neighborhood school system should be preserved and improved.

But what the American people emphatically do not want—in overwhelming majority—is "busing." It will mean that parents who choose a certain neighborhood in which to live, at least in part,

because they like the school near their house, will have no guarantee that their children will attend that school in that neighborhood. It will destroy the neighborhood school system. It will undercut local control of local schools and pave the ways for federalization of the Nation's schools, first by the judiciary and next by HEW. In the city of Indianapolis, a school board that was elected on an antibusing platform has been all but emasculated by a Federal judge who has overridden its desires, countered its plans, and promulgated his own required busing procedures. It will create vacuums in many urban areas and possibly eradicate the public school system in many of America's center-city areas. Again, to cite the example of the city of Indianapolis, the local school board has recently unveiled a comprehensive metropolitan desegregation plan in response to guidelines issued by the Federal judge in his December 6 "Memorandum of Decision." According to this proposal, 25 elementary schools and 3 high schools in the center-city, along with some 300 teacher jobs, would be phased out in the near future, and almost 11,000 black pupils would be reassigned to suburban school districts next fall, while another 9,000 would be reassigned within the city school system. All this would be for the sake of a more racially integrated educational experience which is evidently considered the prerequisite for quality schooling for our youngsters.

The end results, however, will balloon pupil-teacher ratios beyond acceptable proportions in the outlying schools, and perhaps add a tremendous financial burden to the taxpayers who will have to pay for accommodating the influx. It will take children a long, long way from their homes, and make after-school participation in extracurricular activities of youngsters who are bused, and of parents who might be interested in PTA meetings and the like, difficult, if not impossible. It will not discernibly improve the academic performance of children who are bused, if experience to date means anything. It will cause many psychological and social problems, and unquestionably increase the amount of polarization and restlessness in our society, and it will needlessly aggravate an energy shortage that is already critical.

Both blacks and whites feel this way. Not all, to be sure, but a majority—and I have talked to many, many people about it. It is not a question of white racists trying to keep the blacks out. It is a fundamental question of wanting to preserve the neighborhood school system and the freedom such a system presupposes, and of wanting to provide all of America's children with good educational opportunities. Busing for purposes of segregation was wrong; busing for purposes of integration is no more right. In an open society like ours, children should be permitted to go to schools near their homes, and parents should be encouraged to establish constructive relationships with those schools. Busing makes that impossible. Busing should be halted in order that quality education may be advanced.

The American people are looking to

the Congress for redress of their grievance against court-ordered busing. It is a national problem requiring a national solution. Twelve States—including my own of Indiana—are so displeased with Congress' lassitude about facing the busing issue, that they have called for a constitutional convention to force attention to this subject. Surely we can act before that becomes necessary. Surely we can muster the moral courage to face this issue. Surely we can give the American people a chance to express themselves clearly and unequivocally to the social planners, bureaucrats, and judges—none of whom serve at the pleasure of the people—who want busing. Surely we can take action one way or another on an issue that is vexing the hearts and minds of 85 to 95 percent of our citizenry.

That is why I am signing the discharge petition sponsored by my prestigious colleague, the Honorable EDITH GREEN, of Oregon, and the Honorable JOHN RHODES, of Arizona, to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of House Joint Resolution 771 that proposes a constitutional amendment which would say:

No public school student shall, because of his race, creed, or color, be assigned to or required to attend a particular school.

I do this somewhat reluctantly, because discharge petitions are a last resort and not to be entered into lightly or ill-advisedly. But if those who control the Judiciary Committee power structure will not act on their own, we must force them to act even if it means circumventing regular procedures.

I say it is time to act. It is our obligation to debate the issue of busing, and decide whether or not forced busing of schoolchildren to achieve racial balance in our public school systems is in the best interest of the American people and the education of their children. Therefore, I appeal to my colleagues to help get this legislation to the floor. And I appeal to the American people to support this effort and to demand a response from a hitherto unresponsive Congress.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. KAZEN. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, February 13, I was absent and missed two recorded votes, because of a long-standing engagement in my district. For the Record, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 32, a motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of H.R. 11864, to establish a program to demonstrate solar heating and cooling technology. I would also have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 33, final passage of H.R. 11864, solar heating and cooling technology.

SURFACE COAL MINING RECLAMATION ACT OF 1974

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HOSMER), is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, during the

past few years there has been a growing concern in Congress over the need to regulate and control the surface mining of coal in the United States. The genesis of this concern to regulate and control strip mining is the legitimate need and desire to protect and enhance our environment. This is a need which strip miners in the past largely have ignored. They will continue their depredations unless they are stopped. To this end the Subcommittees on Environment and Mines and Mining of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs worked long and diligently to produce H.R. 11500, a bill to provide for the regulation of surface coal mining in the United States. And, similar legislation has passed the other body.

Throughout the committee deliberations on H.R. 11500 I have been concerned, and I believe my concern is shared by many other Members of Congress, that this bill and the bill, S. 425, which passed the other body, go too far in unnecessarily restricting and curtailing the Nation's supply of coal. My concern in this regard has markedly increased with the impinging energy crisis and the factual recognition, by most energy experts, that there must be increased reliance on our coal reserves as the essential short-term solution to our energy crisis.

H.R. 11500 and S. 425 have the common fault of drastically overweighting environmental considerations in relation to other public interests which fairly should be in mind in making the costs versus benefits evaluation of programs to regulate the strip mining of coal. H.R. 12898, on the other hand, while strictly regulating mining practices, nevertheless retains the necessary incentives for the coal mining industry to supply an increasing share of the Nation's energy requirements.

ENERGY LOAD GROWTH

By 1990, the United States will probably double its present energy consumption. Domestic oil and natural gas which today accounts for two-thirds of the Nation's energy supply will be able to meet only 40 percent of the 1990 demand. Nuclear, hydropower, solar, geothermal, and other nonfossil fuels will be able to supply only another 20 percent of the demand. The remaining 40 percent must be supplied by coal, which today provides only about 20 percent of the U.S. energy demand. Unless we make this growth in coal use possible we will be in the impossible situation of a continuously increasing reliance on foreign sources of oil and gas. In view of the present Arab embargo which is severely impacting our energy requirements across the country, the logic is on turning to our vast coal reserves to meet our near-term energy shortfall. Economic reasons, based on the balance of payments and foreign exchange deficits also are compelling in this regard.

There are approximately 3 trillion tons of coal scattered from Pennsylvania and West Virginia to Washington State and from Alaska to Alabama. If only a quarter of these known reserves can be tapped to meet our energy demands they would satisfy the Nation's domestic energy for

200 to 300 years. It is estimated that the anticipated demand for coal in 1974 will increase to 660 millions tons while domestic production forecasts the production of only 590 to 650 million tons of coal.

SHIFT FROM ENERGY SURPLUS TO SHORTAGE

H.R. 11500 and S. 425 were born in a climate of abundant energy supply. Alternatives to coal as an energy source were cheap and plentiful. The situation has now changed drastically. The facts are that there no longer is an abundance of energy resources to meet our requirements and there is a severe energy shortage in our country today. The need for access to our coal resources available by surface mining is now critical.

The present energy crisis dictates that we not legislate, at this time, on a bill which seeks to severely curtail the production of coal by imposing rigid and unreasonable regulation and environmental standards on surface coal mining. H.R. 11500 is designed to do just that—to reduce surface mine coal production by stringent regulations, to make surface coal mining so difficult and so costly that coal mining in the United States is driven underground.

The widespread adverse reaction to H.R. 11500 since it was reported by the subcommittees together with the descent of the energy crisis have convinced me of the need to seek a legislative vehicle which provides a more balanced and reasonable approach to the regulation of surface or strip coal mining. Whether you like them or not, and whatever are their motives, the National Coal Association, the American Mining Congress, and the National Association of Electric Companies have pointed out that H.R. 11500 will stifle coal production at the very moment that as a nation our national interest requires that it be increased. Millions of people have never seen a strip mine, but over a hundred million people in the last week have seen a gasoline line at their neighborhood filling station. The need for coal, petroleum, and all forms of energy is great and growing. In the face of that, something has to give. Considerations other than the strictly environmental ones must be fairly brought into play.

ADMINISTRATION OPPOSES H.R. 11500

The administration objections to H.R. 11500 are documented in a letter to the committee from the Department of the Interior dated February 6, 1974. It states that the enactment of H.R. 11500 will result in serious losses of substantial amounts in our coal supplies, approximating a 20- to 30-percent shortfall. The administration in its letter of February 6 goes on to list 14 specific objections to H.R. 11500 as reported from the subcommittees and urgently requests that the legislation be "reappraised in light of current fuel shortages."

H.R. 12898 INTRODUCED

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced H.R. 12898 which is just that kind of bill. It is a bill which is firmly committed to the strict regulation of surface coal mining in order to prevent the desecration of our natural inheritance by reckless mining practices and the shame-

ful neglect of sound reclamation programs. It is a bill which is environmentally sound in protecting society from the adverse effects of surface mining. It calls for the expenditures and the efforts necessary to dig coal and obtain its value without, at the same time, sacrificing other values. It will cost money to preserve these environmental values. But preserving them is worth that money and the cost will be paid by the users of energy. However, there will be users of energy, because there will be energy to use. That is what H.R. 12898 will accomplish. That is what H.R. 11500 would not accomplish.

The bill calls for the strict Federal regulation of surface coal mining operations, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to the States to encourage them to likewise regulate surface coal mining.

RATCHETING

H.R. 12898 must be a good bill because it seems to make everybody a little unhappy: The administration does not like parts of it, the environmentalists do not like the idea of EPA being denied an arbitrary veto in the coal mining area, and industry is screaming that it is being put in a straitjacket and threatened with jail. That is OK with me. Let them all scream. Let them all come in with their amendments and let the full Interior Committee resolve the issues. I do not contend that it is a perfect bill, but it is written clearly and in a manner which is amenable. In contrast, H.R. 11500 has turned into such a bucket of snakes that amending it is an almost impossible task.

In putting this bill together, I sought the views of all parties concerned and requested their input. This is what I call a ratcheting process. I sought to let them work out their frustrations and discover for themselves how hard it is to write a bill and how much compromise is required in the legislative process. In seeking consensus on the various proposals and counterproposals I hoped to produce a resignation to the need to fairly balance environmental values and energy values and other values recognized by society.

I believe the White House will come up with some kind of a statement indicating that it favors H.R. 12898 over H.R. 11500 as a vehicle for markup, but it will still want to recommend certain amendments. I believe coal industry people and utility representatives will huff and puff, but eventually acknowledge H.R. 12898 as a superior vehicle for markup purposes and probably have some amendments they want. I do not expect the environmentalists who had it all their way in designing the one-sided H.R. 11500 will embrace H.R. 12898, but maybe if they really believe there should be legislation on this subject this year, they could grudgingly admit that it could be done with H.R. 12898 and a bill with reasonable respect for the environment enacted, rather than no bill at all if H.R. 11500 continues as the vehicle.

CONCLUSION

To reiterate, the objective of my bill as a substitute to H.R. 11500 is to continue the production of coal by surface

coal mining techniques, with due respect for the environment, and a conscious consideration of the energy requirements of this Nation. The ratcheting approach to writing this legislation has produced a reasonable bill that can, I hope, become the alternative approach to that of H.R. 11500. As a substitute for H.R. 11500, the bill H.R. 12898 can be marked up, amended, and be subjected to the full legislative process. If the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will provide this opportunity for deliberative consideration of the substitute, then thereafter the House of Representatives will then have a fair opportunity to pass judgment on a bill which permits the continued production of coal by surface coal mining methods with due respect for commensurate environmental values.

But, there should be no illusion that my bill will accomplish this at no increase in the cost of coal to the consumer. Nobody gets something for nothing. It was cheap to rape the landscape. We will have to, and we should, pay to stop that sort of foolish waste. The increased cost of coal to the consumer which will result from the legislation I propose is the necessary tradeoff for the provisions protecting the environment from any recurrence of the past excesses of irresponsible surface mine operators.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 12898

A bill to provide for the regulation of surface coal mining operations, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to States to encourage the State regulation of surface coal mining and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Surface Coal Mining Reclamation Act of 1974".

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TITLE I—FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

FINDINGS

Sec. 101. The Congress finds that—
(a) the extraction of coal by underground and surface mining from the earth is a significant and essential activity which contributes to the economic, social, and material well-being of the Nation;

(b) there are surface and underground coal mining operations on public and private lands in the Nation which adversely affect the environment by destroying or diminishing the availability of land for commercial, industrial, recreational, agricultural, historic and forestry purposes, by causing erosion and landslides; by contributing to floods and the pollution of water, land, and air; by destroying public and private property; by creating hazards to life and property; and by precluding postmining land uses common to the area of mining;

(c) surface and underground coal mining operations presently contribute significantly to the Nation's energy requirements, and substantial quantities of the Nation's coal reserves lie close to the surface, and can only be recovered by surface mining methods, and therefore, it is essential to the national interest to insure the existence of an expanding and economically healthy coal mining industry;

(d) surface and underground coal mining operations affect interstate commerce, contribute to the economic well-being, security, and general welfare of the Nation and should be conducted in an environmentally sound manner;

(e) the initial and principal continuing responsibility for developing and enforcing environmental regulations for surface and underground coal mining operations should rest with the States; and

(f) the cooperative effort established by this Act is necessary to prevent or mitigate adverse environmental effects of present and future surface coal mining operations.

PURPOSES

Sec. 102. It is the purpose of this Act to—
(a) encourage a nationwide effort to regulate surface coal mining operations to prevent or substantially reduce their adverse environmental effects, to stimulate and encourage the development of new, environmentally sound surface coal mining and reclamation techniques, and to assist the States in carrying out programs for those purposes;

(b) assure that the rights of surface landowners and other persons with a legal interest in the land or appurtenances thereto are protected from the adverse impacts of surface coal mining operations pursuant to the provisions of this Act;

(c) assure that surface coal mining operations are not conducted where reclamation as required by this Act is not feasible;

(d) assure that the coal supply essential to the Nation's energy requirements, and to its economic and social well-being, is provided in accordance with the policy of Minerals Policy Act of 1970; and

(e) assure that appropriate procedures are provided for public participation in the development, revision, and enforcement of regulations, standards, mining and reclamation

plans, or programs established by the Secretary or any State pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

TITLE II—CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF SURFACE COAL MINING OPERATIONS

INTERIM REGULATORY PROCEDURE

Sec. 201. (a) On and after ninety days from the date of enactment of this Act, no person shall open or develop any new or previously mined or abandoned site for surface coal mining operations on lands on which such operations are regulated by a State regulatory authority unless such person has obtained a permit from such regulatory authority. All such permits shall contain terms requiring compliance with the interim surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards specified in subsection (c) of this section. The regulatory authority shall act upon all applications for such permit within thirty days from the receipt thereof.

(b) Within sixty days from the date of enactment of this Act the State regulatory authority shall review and amend all existing permits in order to incorporate in them the interim surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards of subsection (c) of this section. On or before one hundred and twenty days from the date of issuance of such amended permit, all surface coal mining operations existing at the date of enactment of this Act on lands on which such operations are regulated by a State regulatory authority shall comply with the interim surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards in subsection (c) of this section with respect to lands from which the overburden has not been removed.

(c) Pending approval and implementation of a State program in accordance with section 203 of this Act, or preparation and implementation of a Federal program in accordance with section 204 of this Act, the following interim surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards shall be applicable to surface coal mining operations on lands on which such operations are regulated by a State regulatory authority, as specified in subsections (a) and (b) of this section:

(1) with respect to surface coal mining operations on steep slopes, no spoil, debris, or abandoned or discarded mine equipment may be placed on the natural or other down-slope below the bench or cut created to expose the coal seam except that spoil from the cut necessary to obtain access to the coal seam may be placed on a limited or specified area of the down-slope: *Provided*, That the spoil is shaped and graded in such a way so as to prevent slides, and minimize erosion, and water pollution, and is revegetated in accordance with paragraph (3) below: *Provided further*, however, That the regulatory authority may permit limited or temporary placement of spoil on a specified area of the down-slope on steep slopes in conjunction with surface coal mining operations which will create a plateau with all highwalls eliminated, if such placement is consistent with the approved postmining land use of the mine site;

(2) with respect to all surface coal mining operations backfill, compact (where advisable to insure stability or to prevent leaching of toxic materials), and grade in order to restore the approximate original contour of the land with all high walls, spoil piles, and depressions eliminated, unless depressions are consistent with the approved postmining land use of the mine site;

(3) the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection shall not apply to surface coal mining operations where the permitted demonstrates that the overburden, giving due consideration to volumetric expansion, is insufficient to restore the approximate original contour, in which case the per-

mittee, at a minimum, shall backfill, grade, and compact (where advisable) in order to cover all acid-forming and other toxic materials, to achieve an angle of repose based upon soil and climate characteristics for the area of land to be affected, and to facilitate a land use consistent with that approved for the postmining land use of the mine site;

(4) the regulatory authority may grant exceptions to paragraphs (1) and (2) if the regulatory authority finds that one or more variations from the requirements set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) will result in the land having an equal or better economic or public use and that such use is likely to be achieved within a reasonable time and is consistent with surrounding land uses and with local, State, and Federal law;

(5) with respect to all surface coal mining operations, permanently establish, on regraded and all other lands affected, a stable and self-regenerative vegetative cover, where cover existed prior to mining and which, where advisable, shall consist of native vegetation;

(6) with respect to all surface coal mining operations, remove the topsoil in a separate layer, replace it simultaneously on a backfill area or segregate it in a separate pile from the subsoil, and if the topsoil is not replaced in a time short enough to avoid deterioration of topsoil, maintain a successful cover by quick growing vegetation or by other means so that the topsoil is protected from wind and water erosion, contamination from any acid or toxic material, and is in a usable condition for sustaining vegetation when replaced during reclamation, except if the topsoil is not capable of sustaining vegetation, or if another material from the mining cycle can be shown to be more suitable for vegetation requirements, then the operator shall so remove, segregate, and protect that material which is best able to support vegetation, unless the permittee demonstrates that another method of soil conservation would be at least equally effective for re-vegetation purposes;

(7) with respect to surface disposal of coal mine wastes, coal processing wastes, or other wastes in areas other than the mine workings or excavations, stabilize all waste piles in designated areas, through compaction, layering with incombustible and impervious materials, and grading followed by vegetation of the finished surface to prevent, to the extent practicable, air and surface or ground water pollution, and to assure compatibility with natural surroundings in order that the site can and will be stabilized and revegetated according to the provisions of this Act;

(8) with respect to the use of impoundments for the disposal of coal processing wastes or other liquid or solid wastes, incorporate sound engineering practices for the design and construction of water retention facilities which will not endanger the health or safety of the public in the event of failure, that construction will be so designed to achieve necessary stability with an adequate margin of safety to protect against failure, that leachate will not pollute surface or ground water, and that no fines, slimes and other unsuitable coal processing wastes are used as the principal material in the construction of water impoundments, water retention facilities, dams, or settling ponds;

(9) prevent to the extent practicable adverse effects to the quantity and quality of water in surface and ground water systems both during and after surface coal mining and reclamation; and

(10) minimize offsite damages that may result from surface coal mining operations and institute immediate efforts to correct such conditions.

(d) (1) Upon petition by the permittee or

the applicant for a permit, and after public notice and opportunity for comment by interested parties, the regulatory authority may modify the application of the interim surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards set forth in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of subsection (c) of this section, if the permittee demonstrates to the satisfaction of the regulatory authority that—

(A) he has not been able to obtain the equipment necessary to comply with such standards;

(B) the surface coal mining operations will be conducted so as to meet all other standards specified in subsection (c) of this section and will result in a stable surface configuration in accordance with a surface coal mining and reclamation plan approved by the regulatory authority; and

(C) such modification will not cause hazards to the health and safety of the public or significant imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources which cannot reasonably be considered reclaimable.

(2) Any such modification will be reviewed periodically by the regulatory authority and shall cease to be effective upon implementation of a State program pursuant to section 203 of this Act or a Federal program pursuant to section 204 of this Act.

(e) The Secretary shall issue regulations to be effective one hundred and eighty days from the date of enactment of this Act in accordance with the procedures of section 202, establishing an interim Federal surface coal mining evaluation and enforcement program. Such program shall remain in effect in each State in which there are surface coal mining operations regulated by a State regulatory authority until the State program has been approved and implemented pursuant to section 203 of this Act or until a Federal program has been prepared and implemented pursuant to section 204 of this Act. The interim Federal surface coal mining evaluation and enforcement program shall—

(1) include inspections of surface coal mining operations on a random basis (but at least one inspection for every site every three months), without advance notice to the mine operator, for the purpose of evaluating State administration of, and ascertaining compliance with, the interim surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards of subsection (c) above. The Secretary shall cause any necessary enforcement action to be implemented in accordance with section 217 with respect to violations identified at the inspections;

(2) provide that the State regulatory agency file with the Secretary copies of inspection reports made;

(3) provide that upon receipt of State inspection reports indicating that any surface coal mining operation has been found in violation of the standards of subsection (c) of this section, during not less than two consecutive State inspections or upon receipt by the Secretary of information which would give rise to reasonable belief that such standards are being violated by any surface coal mining operation, the Secretary shall order the immediate inspection of such operation by Federal inspectors and necessary enforcement actions, if any, to be implemented in accordance with the provisions of section 217. The inspector shall contact the informant prior to the inspection and shall allow the informant to accompany him on the inspection; and

(4) provide that moneys authorized pursuant to this Act shall be available to the Secretary prior to the approval of a State program pursuant to section 203 of this Act to reimburse the States for conducting those inspections in which the standards in subsection (c) above, are enforced and for the administration of this section.

PERMANENT REGULATORY PROCEDURE

SEC. 202. Not later than the end of the one-hundred-and-eighty-day period immediately following the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate and publish in the Federal Register regulations covering a permanent regulatory procedure for surface coal mining and reclamation operations setting permanent surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards based on the provisions of sections 213 and 214, and establishing procedures and requirements for preparation, submission, and approval of State programs, and the development and implementation of Federal programs under this title. Such regulations shall not be promulgated and published by the Secretary until he has—

(a) published proposed regulations in the Federal Register and afforded interested persons and State and local governments a period of not less than forty-five days after such publication to submit written comments thereon;

(b) consulted with and considered the recommendations of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency with respect to those regulations promulgated under this section which relate to air or water quality standards promulgated under the authority of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1151-1175) and the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857); and

(c) held at least one public hearing on the proposed regulations.

The date, time, and place of any hearing held on the proposed regulations shall be set out in the publication of the proposed regulations. The Secretary shall consider all comments and relevant data presented at such hearing before final promulgation and publication of the regulations.

STATE PROGRAMS

SEC. 203. (a) Each State in which surface coal mining operations are or may be conducted, and which proposes to assume State regulatory authority under this Act, shall submit to the Secretary, by the end of the twenty-four month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, a State program which demonstrates that such State has the capability of carrying out the provisions of this Act and meeting its purposes through—

(1) a State law which provides for the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations in accordance with the requirements of this Act and the regulations issued by the Secretary pursuant to this Act;

(2) a State law which provides sanctions for violations of State laws, regulations, or conditions of permits concerning surface coal mining and reclamation operations, which sanctions shall meet the minimum requirements of this Act, including civil and criminal penalties, forfeiture of bonds, suspension, revocation, and withholding of permits, and the issuance of notices and orders by the State regulatory authority or its inspectors;

(3) a State regulatory authority with sufficient administrative and technical personnel, and sufficient funding to enable the State to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations in accordance with the requirements of this Act;

(4) a State law which provides for the effective implementation, maintenance, and enforcement of a permit system, meeting the requirements of this title for the regulation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations on lands within the State;

(5) establishment of a process for the designation of lands unsuitable for surface coal mining operations in accordance with section 205; and

(6) establishment, for the purpose of avoiding duplication, of a process for coordinating the review and issuance of permits for surface coal mining and reclamation operations with any other Federal or State permit process applicable to the proposed operations.

(b) The Secretary shall not approve any State program submitted under this section until he has—

(1) solicited and publicly disclosed the views of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the heads of other Federal agencies concerned with or having special expertise pertinent to the proposed State program;

(2) consulted with and considered the recommendations of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency with respect to those aspects of a State program which relate to air or water quality standards promulgated under the authority of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1151-1175) and the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857);

(3) held at least one public hearing on the State program within the State; and

(4) found that the State has the legal authority and qualified personnel necessary for the enforcement of the surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards. The Secretary shall approve or disapprove a State program, in whole or in part, within six full calendar months after the date such State program is submitted to him.

(c) If the Secretary disapproves any proposed State program, in whole or in part, he shall notify the State in writing of his decision and set forth in detail the reasons therefor. The State shall have sixty days in which to resubmit a revised State program, or portion thereof.

(d) For the purposes of this section and section 204, the inability of a State to take any action to prepare, submit, or enforce a State program, or any portion thereof, because the action is enjoined by the issuance of an injunction by any court of competent jurisdiction shall not result in a loss of eligibility for financial assistance under title III of this Act or in the imposition of a Federal program. Regulation of the surface coal mining operations covered or to be covered by the State program subject to the injunction shall be conducted by the State until such time as the injunction terminates or for one year, whichever is shorter, at which time the requirements of this section and section 204 shall again be fully applicable.

(e) If State compliance with this section requires an act of the State legislature, the Secretary may extend the period for submission of a State program up to an additional twelve months.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS

SEC. 204. (a) The Secretary shall prepare, promulgate, and implement a Federal program for the regulation of surface coal mining operations in any State which fails to—

(1) submit a State program covering surface coal mining and reclamation operations by the end of the twenty-four month period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) resubmit an acceptable State program, or portion thereof, within sixty days of disapproval of a proposed State program, in whole or in part: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall not implement a Federal program prior to the expiration of the initial period allowed for submission of a State program as provided for in clause (1) of this subsection; or

(3) adequately implement, enforce, or maintain a State program approved pursuant to section 203.

(b) Prior to implementation of a Federal program pursuant to section 204(a), the Secretary shall consult with and publicly

disclose the views of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the heads of other Federal agencies concerned with or having expertise pertinent thereto and shall hold at least one public hearing within the State for which the Federal program is to be implemented.

(c) Whenever a Federal program is promulgated for a State pursuant to this Act, any statutes or regulations of such State which are in effect to regulate surface coal mining operations subject to this Act shall, insofar as they are inconsistent or interfere with the purposes and the requirements of this Act and the Federal program, be preempted and superseded by the Federal program.

DESIGNATING AREAS UNSUITABLE FOR SURFACE COAL MINING OPERATIONS

SEC. 205 (a) To be eligible to assume primary regulatory authority pursuant to section 203, each State shall establish a planning process enabling objective decisions to be made based upon public hearings and competent and scientifically sound data and information as to which, if any, areas or types of areas of a State (except Federal lands) cannot be reclaimed with existing techniques to satisfy applicable standards and requirements of law. The State agency will not issue permits for surface coal mining of such areas unless it determines, with respect to any such permit, that the technology is available to satisfy applicable performance standards.

(b) The Secretary, and, in the case of national forest lands, the Secretary of Agriculture, shall conduct a review of the Federal lands and determine, pursuant to the standards set forth in subsection (a) of this section, areas or types of areas on Federal lands which cannot be reclaimed with existing techniques to satisfy applicable standards and requirements of law. Permits for surface coal mining will not be issued to mine such areas unless it is determined, with respect to any such permit, that the technology is available to satisfy applicable performance standards.

(c) In no event is an area to be designated unsuitable for surface coal mining operations on which surface coal mining operations are being conducted on the date of enactment of this Act, or under a permit issued pursuant to this Act, or where substantial legal and financial commitments in such operations are in existence prior to the date of enactment of this Act. Designation of an area as unsuitable for mining shall not prevent mineral exploration of the area so designated.

EFFECT ON STATE LAW

SEC. 206. Any provision of State law or regulation in effect upon the date of enactment of this Act, or which may become effective thereafter, and provides more stringent regulations of surface coal mining and reclamation operations than the provisions of this Act, or any regulation issued pursuant thereto, shall not be construed to be inconsistent with this Act.

PERMITS

SEC. 207. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, on and after six months from the date on which a State program is approved by the Secretary, pursuant to section 203 of this Act, or the Secretary has promulgated a Federal program for a State not having a State program, pursuant to section 204, no person shall engage in surface coal mining operations unless such person has obtained a permit in full compliance with this Act from the appropriate regulatory authority.

(b) All permits issued pursuant to the requirements of this Act shall be issued for a term not to exceed five years and shall be nontransferable: *Provided*, That a successor

in interest to a permit holder who applies for a new permit within thirty days of succeeding to such interest and who is able to obtain the bond coverage of the original permit holder may continue surface coal mining and reclamation operations until such successor's application is granted or denied.

(c) Any person engaged in surface coal mining operations pursuant to a permit issued under section 201 and awaiting administrative action on his application for a permit from the appropriate regulatory authority in accordance with this section may continue to operate for a four-month period beyond the time specified in subsection (a) of this section if the appropriate regulatory authority has not acted on his application.

SEC. 208. (a) Each application for a permit pursuant to a State or Federal program under this Act shall be submitted in a manner satisfactory to the regulatory authority and shall contain:

(1) the names and addresses of the permit applicants (if the applicant is a subsidiary corporation, the name and address of the parent corporation shall be included); every legal owner of the property (surface and mineral) to be mined; the holders of any leasehold or other equitable interest in the property; any purchaser of the property under a real estate contract; the operator if he is a person different from the applicant; and, if any of these are business entities other than a single proprietor, the names and addresses of principals, officers, and resident agent;

(2) the names and addresses of every officer, partner, director, or person performing a function similar to a director, of the applicant, together with the name and address of any person or group owning, of record or beneficially 10 per centum or more of any class of stock of the applicant and a list of all names under which the applicant, partner, or principal shareholder previously operated a surface coal mining operation within the United States or its territories and possessions;

(3) a description of the type and method of surface coal mining operation that exists or is proposed;

(4) evidence of the applicant's legal right to enter and commence surface coal mining operations on the area affected;

(5) the names and addresses of the owners of record of all surface and subsurface areas abutting on the permit area;

(6) a statement of any current or previous surface coal mining permits in the United States held by the applicant and the permit identification;

(7) a statement of whether the applicant, any subsidiary, affiliate, or persons controlled by or under common control with the applicant, has held a Federal or State surface coal mining permit which subsequent to 1960 has been suspended or revoked or has had a surface coal mining performance bond or similar security deposited in lieu of bond forfeited and a brief explanation of the facts involved in each case;

(8) such maps and topographical information, including the location of all underground mines in the area, as the regulatory authority may require, which shall be in sufficient detail to clearly indicate the nature and extent of the overburden to be disturbed, the coal to be mined, and the drainage of the area to be affected;

(9) a copy of the applicant's advertisement of the ownership, location, and boundaries of the proposed site of the surface coal mining and reclamation operation (such advertisement shall be placed in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the proposed site at least once a week for four successive weeks and may be submitted to the regulatory authority after the application is filed);

(10) a schedule listing any and all violations of this Act and any law, rule, or reg-

ulation of the United States or of any department or agency in the United States pertaining to air, or water environmental protection incurred by the applicant in connection with any surface coal mining operation during the one-year period prior to the date of application. The schedule shall also indicate the final resolution of any such notice of violation.

(b) Each application for a permit shall be required to submit to the regulatory authority, as part of the permit application, a surface coal mining and reclamation plan which shall contain:

(1) the engineering techniques proposed to be used in the surface coal mining and reclamation operation and a description of the major equipment; a plan for the control of surface water drainage and of water accumulation; a plan where appropriate for backfilling, soil stabilization, and compacting, grading, and appropriate revegetation (where vegetation existed prior to mining); an estimate of the cost per acre of the reclamation, including statements as to how the permittee plans to comply with each of the applicable surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards established under this Act;

(2) the consideration which has been given to developing the surface coal mining and reclamation plan in a manner consistent with local physical, environmental, and climatological conditions and current surface coal mining and reclamation technologies;

(3) the consideration which has been given to insuring the maximum practicable recovery of the coal;

(4) a detailed estimated timetable for the accomplishment of each major step in the surface coal mining and reclamation plan;

(5) the consideration which has been given to making the surface coal mining and reclamation operation consistent with applicable State and local land use programs;

(6) a description, if any, of the hydrologic consequences of the surface coal mining and reclamation operation, both on and off the mine site, with respect to the hydrologic regime, quantity and quality of water in surface and ground water systems, including the dissolved and suspended solids under seasonal flow conditions, and the collection of sufficient data for the mine site and surrounding area so that an assessment can be made of the probable cumulative impacts of all anticipated surface coal mining in the area upon the hydrology of the area and particularly upon water availability;

(7) a statement of the results of test borings or core samplings from the land to be affected, including where appropriate, the surface elevation and logs of the drill holes so that the strike and dip of the coal seams may be determined; the nature and depth of the various strata of overburden; the location of subsurface water, if encountered, and its quality; the thickness of the coal seam found; an analysis of the chemical properties of such coal to determine the sulfur content and the content of other potential acid or toxic forming substances of the overburden and the stratum lying immediately underneath the coal to be mined; and

(8) proprietary information, which if made available to the public would result in competitive injury to the applicant, may be designated confidential and, if accepted by the regulatory authority shall be subject to the provisions of section 1905 of title 18, United States Code. Appropriate protective orders against unauthorized disclosure or use by third parties may be issued with respect to such information, and violations of such orders shall be subject to penalties set forth in section 219 of this Act.

(c) Each applicant for a surface coal mining and reclamation permit shall file a copy

of his application for public inspection with an appropriate official, approved by the regulatory authority, in the locality where the mining is proposed to occur, except for that information pertaining to the coal seam itself.

(d) A valid permit issued pursuant to this Act shall carry with it a right of successive renewals provided that the permittee has complied with such permit. Prior to approving the renewal of any permit, the regulatory authority shall review the permit and the surface coal mining and reclamation operation and may require such new conditions and requirements as are necessary or prescribed by changing circumstances. A permittee wishing to obtain renewal of a permit shall make application for such renewal within one year prior to the expiration of the permit. The application for renewal shall contain:

(1) a listing of any claim settlements or judgments against the applicant arising out of, or in connection with, surface coal mining operations under said permit;

(2) written assurance by the person issuing the performance bond in effect for said operation that the bond continues and will continue in full force and effect for any extension requested in such application for renewal as well as any additional bond the regulatory authority may require pursuant to section 210 of this Act;

(3) revised, additional, or updated information required under this section.

Prior to the approval of any extension of the permit, the regulatory authority shall notify all parties who participated in the public review and hearings on the original or previous permit, as well as providing notice to the appropriate public authorities, and taking such other steps as required in section 209 of this Act.

PERMIT APPROVAL OR DENIAL PROCEDURES

SEC. 209. (a) The regulatory authority shall notify the applicant for a surface coal mining and reclamation permit within a period of time established by law or regulation, not to exceed ninety days, that the application has been approved or disapproved. If approved, the permit shall be issued after the performance bond or deposit and public liability insurance policy required by section 210 of this Act has been filed. If the application is disapproved, specific reasons therefor must be set forth in the notification. Within thirty days after the applicant is notified that the permit or any portion thereof has been denied, the applicant may request a hearing on the reasons for said disapproval unless a hearing has already been held under section 209(f). Such hearing shall be held in the locality of the proposed surface coal mining operation as soon as practicable after receipt of the request for a hearing and after appropriate notice and publication of the date, time, and location of such hearing. Within sixty days after the hearing the regulatory authority shall issue and furnish the applicant and any other parties to the hearing the written decision of the regulatory authority granting or denying the permit in whole or in part and stating the reasons therefor.

(b) Within ten days after the granting of a permit, the regulatory authority shall notify the State and the local official who has the duty of collecting real estate taxes in the local political subdivision in which the area of land to be affected is located that a permit has been issued and shall describe the location of the land.

(c) Prior to the issuance of a permit, the regulatory authority may require the applicant to alter his proposed surface coal mining and reclamation plan with respect to the methods, sequence, timing of specific operations in the plan, or the deletion of specific operations or areas from all or part of the

plan in order to assure that the surface coal mining and reclamation objectives of this Act are met.

(d) No permit will be issued unless the regulatory authority finds that:

(1) all applicable requirements of this Act and the State or Federal program have been satisfied;

(2) the applicant can demonstrate that reclamation as required by this Act and the appropriate State or Federal program under this Act can be accomplished under the surface coal mining and reclamation plan contained in the permit application;

(3) the land to be affected does not lie within three hundred feet from any occupied dwelling, unless the owner thereof waives this requirement, nor within three hundred feet of any public building, school, church, community, or institutional building, or cemetery; or the land to be affected does not lie within one hundred feet of the outside right-of-way line of any public road, except that the regulatory authority may permit such roads to be relocated, if the interests of the public and the landowners affected thereby will be protected;

(4) no lake, river, stream, creek, or watercourse may be moved, interrupted, or destroyed during the surface coal mining or reclamation process except that lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, or watercourses may be relocated where consistent with the approved mining and reclamation plan; and no surface coal mining or reclamation activities will be conducted within one hundred feet of any lake, river, stream, or creek, except where permitted by the approved mining and reclamation plan;

(5) surface coal mining operations will not take place on any area of land within one thousand feet of parks or places listed in the National Register of Historic Sites, unless screening or other measures approved by the regulatory authority are used or if the mining of the area will not adversely affect or reduce the usage of the park or place; and

(6) the application on its face is complete, accurate, and contains no false information.

(e) The regulatory authority shall not issue any new surface coal mining permit or renew or revise any existing surface coal mining permit if it finds that the applicant has failed and continues to fail to comply with any of the provisions of this Act applicable to any State, Federal, or Federal lands program, or if the applicant fails to submit proof that violations described in subsection (a) (10) of section 208 have been corrected or are in the process of being corrected to the satisfaction of the regulatory authority, department, or agency which has jurisdiction over such violation.

(f) Any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected by the proposed surface coal mining and reclamation operation or any Federal, State, or local governmental agency having responsibilities affected by the proposed operation shall have the right to file written objections to any permit application and request a public hearing thereon within thirty days after the last publication of the advertisement pursuant to section 208(a)(9). If written objections are filed and a hearing requested, the regulatory authority shall hold a public hearing in the locality of the proposed surface coal mining and reclamation operation as soon as practicable from the date of receipt of such objections and after appropriate notice and publication of the date, time, and location of such hearing. Within sixty days after the hearing the regulatory authority shall issue and furnish the parties to the hearing the written decision of the regulatory authority granting or denying the permit in whole or in part and stating the reasons therefor.

POSTING OF BOND OR DEPOSIT: INSURANCE

SEC. 210. (a) After a surface coal mining and reclamation permit application has been

approved but before such a permit is issued, the applicant shall file with the regulatory authority, on a form prescribed and furnished by the regulatory authority, a bond for performance payable, as appropriate, to the United States or the State, under an approved State program, and conditioned that the applicant shall faithfully perform all the applicable requirements under this Act. The bond shall cover that area of land within the permit area upon which the applicant will initiate and conduct surface coal mining and reclamation operations within the initial year of the permit term. As succeeding increments of surface coal mining and reclamation operations are to be initiated and conducted within the permit area, the permittee shall file annually with the regulatory authority an additional bond or bonds to cover such increments in accordance with this section. The amount of the bond required for each bonded area shall depend upon the reclamation requirements of the approved permit and shall be determined by the regulatory authority. The amount of the bond shall be sufficient to assure the completion of the reclamation plan if the work had to be performed by a third party in the event of forfeiture; in no case shall the bond be less than \$10,000.

(b) The bond shall be executed by the applicant and a corporate surety approved by the regulatory authority, except that the applicant may elect to deposit cash, negotiable bonds of the United States Government or such State, or negotiable certificates of deposit of any bank organized under the laws of any State or the United States. The cash deposit or market value of such securities shall be equal to or greater than the amount of the bond required for the bonded area.

(c) The amount of the bond or deposit required shall be increased or decreased by the regulatory authority from time to time as affected land acreages are changed or where the cost of future reclamation increases or decreases.

(d) After a surface coal mining and reclamation permit application has been approved but before such permit is issued, the applicant for a permit shall be required to submit to the regulatory authority a certificate issued by an insurance company authorized to do business in the United States certifying that the applicant has a public liability insurance policy in force for the surface coal mining and reclamation operation for which such permit is sought, or evidence that the applicant has satisfied State or Federal self-insurance requirements. Such policy shall provide for both on- and off-site personal injury and property damage protection in an amount adequate to compensate any persons injured or damaged as a result of surface coal mining and reclamation operations and entitled to compensation under the applicable provisions of Federal or State law, but in any event shall not be less than \$100,000, or for such higher amounts as the regulatory authority deems necessary in light of potential risk and magnitude of possible off-site damages. Such policy shall be for the term of the permit and any renewal, including the length of any and all reclamation operations required by this Act.

RELEASE OF PERFORMANCE BONDS OR DEPOSITS

SEC. 211. (a) The permittee may file a request with the regulatory authority for the release of all or part of the performance bond or deposit. Within thirty days after any application for bond or deposit release has been filed with the regulatory authority, the permittee shall submit a copy of an advertisement placed at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the surface coal mining operation. Such advertisement shall be considered part of any bond release application and shall contain a notification of

the location of the land affected, the number of acres, the permit number and the date approved, the amount of the bond filed and the portion sought to be released, and the type of reclamation work performed. In addition, as part of any bond release application, the permittee shall submit copies of letters which have been sent to adjoining property owners, and local governmental bodies, planning agencies, sewage and water treatment authorities, water companies, and all other public utility companies whose facilities cross or may be sufficiently close to the concerned area to be affected thereby in the locality in which the surface coal mining and reclamation activities took place, notifying them of intent to seek release of the bond.

(b) The regulatory authority may release in whole or in part said bond or deposit if the deposit or portion thereof has been accomplished as required by this Act: *Provided, however, That—*

(1) no bond shall be fully released until all reclamation requirements of this Act are fully met, and

(2) an inspection and evaluation of the affected surface coal mining and reclamation operation is made by the regulatory authority or its authorized representative prior to the release of all or any portion of the bond.

(c) If the regulatory authority disapproves the application for release of the bond or portion thereof, the authority shall notify the permittee, in writing, stating the reasons for disapproval and recommending actions necessary to secure said release. The permittee shall be afforded an opportunity for a public hearing in accordance with the procedures specified in section 209(a), unless a hearing has already been held under subsection (d) of this section.

(d) Any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected by the proposed release of the bond or any Federal, State, or local government agency having responsibilities affected by the proposed release shall have the right to file written objections to the proposed release of the bond and request a public hearing thereon to the regulatory authority within thirty days after the last notice has been given in accordance with subsection (a) of this section. If written objections are filed and a hearing requested, the regulatory authority shall inform all the interested parties, of the time and place of the hearing, which shall be held in the locality of the affected surface coal mining operation as soon as practicable after receipt of the request for such hearing. The date, time, and location of such public hearing shall be advertised by the regulatory authority in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality once a week for three consecutive weeks.

REVISION AND REVIEW OF PERMITS

SEC. 212. (a) During the term of the permit the permittee may submit an application, together with a revised surface coal mining and reclamation plan, to the regulatory authority for a revision of the permit.

(b) An application for a revision of a permit shall not be approved unless the regulatory authority finds that reclamation as required by this Act, and the State or Federal program can be accomplished under the revised surface coal mining and reclamation plan. The revision shall be approved or disapproved within a period of time established by the State or Federal program, but such period shall not exceed ninety days. The regulatory authority shall establish guidelines for a determination of the scale or extent of a revision request for which all permit application information requirements and procedures, including notice and hearings shall apply: *Provided, That any revision which proposes a substantial change in the intended future use of the land or significant alterations in the mining and reclamation plan shall, at a minimum, be subject to the notice*

and hearing requirements of section 209 of this Act.

(c) Any extensions of the area covered by the permit except incidental boundary revisions shall be made by application for another permit.

(d) The regulatory authority may require reasonable revision or modification of the permit provisions during the term of such permit: *Provided, That such revision or modification shall be subject to notice and hearing requirements established by the State or Federal program.*

(e) Permits issued pursuant to an approved State program shall be valid but reviewable under a Federal program. Following promulgation of a Federal program, the Secretary shall review such permits to determine if the requirements of this Act are being carried out. If the Secretary determines that any permit has been granted contrary to the requirements of this Act, he shall so advise the permittee and provide him a reasonable opportunity for submission of a new application and reasonable time to conform ongoing surface coal mining and reclamation operations to the requirements of the Federal program.

(f) If a State submits a proposed State program to the Secretary after a Federal program has been promulgated and implemented, and if the Secretary approves the State program, the Federal program shall cease to be effective thirty days after such approval. Permits issued pursuant to the Federal program shall be valid but reviewable under the approved State program. The State regulatory authority may review such permits to determine if the requirements of the approved State program are being carried out. If the State regulatory authority determines that any permit has been granted contrary to the requirements of the approved State program, it shall so advise the permittee and provide a reasonable opportunity for submission of a new application and reasonable time to conform ongoing surface coal mining and reclamation operations to the requirements of the approved State program.

SURFACE COAL MINING AND RECLAMATION PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

SEC. 213. (a) Any permit issued under any approved State or Federal program pursuant to this Act to conduct surface coal mining operations shall require that such surface coal mining operations will meet all applicable surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards of this Act.

(b) The following general surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards shall be applicable to all surface coal mining and reclamation operations and shall require the permittee to—

(1) conduct surface coal mining operations so as to maximize the utilization and conservation of the coal being mined so that reaffecting the land in the future through surface coal mining operations can be minimized;

(2) restore the land affected to a condition capable of supporting the uses which it was capable of supporting prior to any mining, or an equal or better economic or public use suitable to the locality;

(3) minimize to the extent practicable, any temporary environmental damage so that it will affect only the permit area;

(4) limit the excavation area from which coal has been removed at any one time during mining by combining the process of reclamation with the process of mining to keep reclamation operations current, and completing such reclamation in any separate distinguishable portion of the mined area as soon as feasible, but not later than the time specified in a reclamation schedule which shall be attached to the permit;

(5) remove the topsoil from the land in a separate layer, replace it simultaneously on

a backfill area or segregate it, and if the topsoil is not replaced on a backfill area within a time short enough to avoid deterioration of the topsoil, maintain a successful cover by quick growing plant or other means thereafter so that the topsoil is protected from wind and water erosion, and contamination from any acid or toxic material, and is in a usable condition for sustaining vegetation, except if the topsoil is not capable of sustaining vegetation or if another material from the mining cycle can be shown to be more suitable for vegetation requirements, then the permittee shall so remove, segregate, and protect that material which is best able to support vegetation, unless the permittee demonstrates in the reclamation plan that another method of soil conservation would be at least equally effective for revegetation purposes;

(6) stabilize and protect all surface areas affected by the surface coal mining and reclamation operation to control as effectively as possible erosion and attendant air and water pollution;

(7) provide that all debris, acid, highly mineralized toxic materials, or materials constituting a fire hazard are treated or disposed of in a manner designed to prevent contamination of ground or surface waters and sustained combustion;

(8) backfill compact (where advisable to provide stability or to prevent leaching of toxic materials), and grade in order to restore the approximate original contour of the land with all highwalls, spoil piles and depressions eliminated (unless small depressions are needed in order to retain moisture to assist revegetation or as otherwise authorized pursuant to paragraph (9) of this subsection): *Provided, however,* That in surface coal mining operations where the permittee demonstrates that the overburden, giving due consideration to volumetric expansion, is insufficient to restore the approximate original contour, the permittee, at a minimum, shall backfill, grade, and compact (where advisable) in order to cover all acid-forming and other toxic materials, to achieve an angle of repose based upon soil and climate characteristics of the area of land to be affected and to facilitate a land use consistent with that approved for the post mining land use of the mine site;

(9) construct, if authorized in the approved surface coal mining and reclamation plan and permit, permanent impoundments of water on mining sites as part of reclamation activities only when it is adequately demonstrated that—

(A) the size of the impoundment is adequate for its intended purposes;

(B) the impoundment dam construction will be so designed to achieve necessary stability with an adequate margin of safety;

(C) the quality of impounded water will be suitable on a permanent basis for its intended use and that degradation of water quality in the receiving stream as a result of discharges from the impoundment will be minimized;

(D) the level of water will be reasonably stable;

(E) final grading will provide adequate safety and access for proposed water users; and

(F) diminution of the quality or quantity of water utilized by adjacent or surrounding landowners for agricultural, industrial, recreational, or domestic uses will be minimized;

(10) refrain from the construction of roads or other access ways up a stream bed or drainage channel or in such proximity to such bed or channel so as to result in serious adverse effects on the normal flow of water;

(11) replace the topsoil or the other more suitable material from the mining cycle which has been segregated and protected;

(12) establish on the regraded areas and all other lands affected a stable and self-regenerating vegetative cover (including agricultural crops if approved by the regulatory authority), where cover existed prior to mining, which, where advisable, shall be comprised of native vegetation;

(13) assume the responsibility for successful revegetation for a period of five years after the completion of reclamation (as determined by the regulatory authority) in order to provide a stable and self-regenerating vegetative cover suitable to the area, except in those areas or regions of the country where the annual average precipitation is twenty-six inches or less, then the permittee's assumption of responsibility and liability will extend for a period of ten full years after the completion of reclamation: *Provided,* That unless prior thereto, the operator can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the regulatory authority that such a vegetative cover has been established for at least three full growing seasons;

(14) minimize the disturbances to the hydrologic balance at the mine site and in associated offsite areas and to the quality and quantity of water in surface and ground water systems both during and after surface coal mining and reclamation operations by—

(A) avoiding acid or other toxic mine drainage to the extent practicable by preventing, retaining, or treating drainage to reduce mineral content which adversely affects downstream water uses when it released to water courses;

(B) casing, sealing, or otherwise managing boreholes, shafts, and wells in a manner designed to prevent acid or other toxic drainage to ground and surface waters;

(C) conducting surface coal mining operations so as to minimize to the extent practicable the adverse effects of water runoff from the permit area;

(D) if required, removing and disposing of siltation structures and retained silt from drainways in an environmentally safe manner;

(E) restoring to the maximum extent practicable recharge capacity of the aquifer at the minesite to premining condition; and

(F) relocating surface and ground water in a manner consistent with the permittee's approved surface coal mining and reclamation plan.

(15) minimize offsite damages that may result from surface coal mining operations and institute immediate efforts to correct such conditions;

(16) with respect to the use of impoundments for disposal of mine wastes or other liquid or solid wastes, incorporate sound engineering practices for the design and construction of water retention facilities which will not endanger the health and safety of the public in the event of failure, construct such facilities to achieve necessary stability with an adequate margin of safety to protect against failure, prevent leachate from polluting surface or ground water and prohibit fines, slimes, and other unsuitable coal processing wastes from being used as the principal material in the construction of water impoundments, water retention facilities, dams, or settling ponds;

(17) with respect to surface disposal of mine wastes, coal processing wastes, and other wastes in areas other than the mine workings on excavations, stabilize all waste piles in designated areas through construction in compacted layers with incombustible and impervious materials, and provide that the final contour of the waste pile will be compatible with natural surroundings and that the site can and will be stabilized and revegetated according to the provisions of this Act;

(18) with respect to the use of explosives—

(A) provide advance written notice to local governments and advance notice to residents

who would be affected by the use of such explosives by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality of the proposed site at least once a week for four successive weeks of the planned blasting schedules and the posting of such schedules at the entrances to the permit area, and maintain for a period of at least three years a log of the magnitudes and times of blasts;

(B) limit the type of explosives and detonating equipment, the size, the timing and frequency of blasts based upon the physical conditions of the site so as to prevent (i) injury to persons, (ii) damage to public and private property outside the permit area, and (iii) adverse impacts on any underground mine, and

(C) refrain from blasting in specific areas where the safety of the public or private property or natural formations of more than local interest are endangered;

(19) refrain from surface coal mining within five hundred feet of active underground mine workings in order to prevent breakthroughs;

(20) construct access roads, haulroads, or haulageways with appropriate limits applied to grade, width, surface materials, spacing, and size of culverts in order to control drainage and prevent erosion outside the permit area, and upon the completion of mining either reclaim such roads by regrading and revegetation or provide for their maintenance so as to control erosion and siltation of streams and adjacent lands; and

(21) fill auger holes to a depth of not less than three times the diameter with an impervious and noncombustible material.

(c) The following mining and reclamation performance standards shall be applicable to steep-slope surface coal mining and shall be in addition to those general performance standards required by this section: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this subsection (c) shall not apply to those situations in which an operator is mining on flat or gently rolling terrain, on which an occasional steep-slope is encountered through which the mining operation is to proceed, leaving a plain or predominantly flat area:

(1) No spoil, debris, soil, waste materials, or abandoned or disabled mine equipment may be placed on the natural or other down-slope below the bench or cut created to expose the coal seam except that, where necessary, spoil from the cut necessary to obtain access to the coal seam may be placed on a limited or specified area of the down-slope, provided that the spoil is shaped and graded in such a way so as to prevent slides and minimize erosion and water pollution and that the other requirements of subsection (b) can still be met.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, the term "steepslope" is any slope above twenty degrees or such other slope as the regulatory authority may determine to be necessary based upon soil, climate, and other characteristics of a region or State.

(d) (1) In cases where an industrial, commercial, agricultural, residential, recreational or public facility development is proposed for postmining use of the affected land, the regulatory authority may grant appropriate exceptions to the requirements for regrading, backfilling, and spoil placement as set forth in subsection 213(b)(8) and in subsection 213(c)(1) of this Act, if the regulatory authority determines:

(A) after consultation with the appropriate land use planning agencies, if any, the proposed development is deemed to constitute an equal or better economic or public use of the affected land, as compared with the premining use;

(B) the equal or better economic or public use can be most effectively obtained only if one or more exceptions to the requirements for regrading, backfilling, and spoil placement as set forth in subsection 213(b)

(8) and subsection 213(c)(1) of this Act are granted.

(2) With respect to subsection 213(b)(12) and subsection 213(b)(13) of this Act, where postmining land use development is in compliance with all the requirements of this subsection and where the regulatory authority has found that an exception to the revegetation standards is necessary to achieve the postmining land use development, the regulatory authority may grant an appropriation exception.

(3) All exceptions granted under the provisions of this subsection will be reviewed periodically by the regulatory authority to assure compliance with the terms of the approved schedule and reclamation plan.

(e) The Secretary may develop, promulgate, and devise as may be appropriate improved surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards for the protection of the environment and public health and safety. Such development and revision of improved surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards shall be based upon the latest available scientific data, the technical feasibility of the standards, and experience gained under this and other environmental protection statutes. The performance standards of subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall be applicable until superseded in whole or in part by improved surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards promulgated by the Secretary. No improved surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards promulgated under this subsection shall reduce the protection afforded the environment and the health and safety of the public below that provided by the performance standards contained in subsections (b) and (c) of this section. Improved surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards shall not be promulgated by the Secretary until he has followed the procedures specified in subsections (b), and (c) of section 202 of this Act.

MINING AND RECLAMATION PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR SURFACE OPERATIONS INCIDENT TO UNDERGROUND COAL MINING

Sec. 214. (a) In order to regulate the adverse effects of surface operations incident to underground coal mining, the Secretary shall, in accordance with the procedures established under section 202 of this Act, promulgate rules and regulations embodying the requirements specified in subsection (c) of this section which shall be applicable to surface operations incident to underground coal mining.

(b) The performance standards specified in subsection (c) of this section shall be applicable to all such operations until superseded in whole or in part by improved performance standards promulgated by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (e) of section 213 of this Act.

(c) Any approved State or Federal program pursuant to this Act and relating to surface operations incident to underground coal mining shall require the underground coal mine operator to—

(1) seal all portals, entryways, drifts, shafts, or other openings between the surface and underground mineworkings when no longer needed for the conduct of the underground coal mining operation;

(2) with respect to surface disposal of mine wastes, coal processing wastes, and other wastes in areas other than mineworkings or excavations, stabilize all waste piles created by the current operations in designated areas through construction in compacted layers with incombustible and impervious materials, and provide that the final contour of the waste pile will be compatible with natural surroundings and that the site is stabilized and revegetated according to the provisions of this section;

(3) with respect to the use of impoundments for disposal of mine wastes or other liquid and solid wastes incorporate sound engineering practices for the design and construction of water retention facilities which will not endanger the health and safety of the public in the event of failure, construct such facilities to achieve necessary stability with an adequate margin of safety to protect against failure, prevent leachate from polluting surface or ground water, and prohibit fines, silanes and other unsuitable coal processing wastes from being used as the principal material in the construction of water impoundments, water retention facilities, dams, or settling ponds;

(4) establish on regraded areas and all other lands affected, a stable and self-regenerating vegetative cover, where cover existed prior to mining, which, where advisable, shall be comprised of native vegetation;

(5) minimize off-site damages resulting from surface operations incident to underground coal mining; and

(6) prevent to the extent practicable the discharge of waterborne pollutants both during and after mining.

(d) All operators of underground coal mines, both during and after mining, shall have abatement and remedial programs to prevent the discharge of waterborne pollutants to the extent practical and to eliminate fire hazards and other conditions which constitute a hazard to public health and safety.

JUDICIAL REVIEW

Sec. 215. (a) (1) Any action of the Secretary to approve or disapprove a State program pursuant to section 203 of this Act or to prepare and promulgate a Federal program pursuant to section 204 of this Act shall be subject to judicial review only by the appropriate United States Court of Appeals upon the filing in such court within thirty days from the date of such action of a petition by any person who participated in the administrative proceedings related thereto and who is aggrieved by the action praying that the action be modified or set aside in whole or in part. A copy of the petition shall forthwith be sent by registered or certified mail to the other parties, the Secretary, and the Attorney General and thereupon the Secretary shall certify and the Attorney General shall file in such court the record upon which the action complained of was issued, as provided in section 2112 of title 28, United States Code.

(2) Any promulgation of regulations by the Secretary pursuant to sections 213, 214, and 221 of this Act shall be subject to judicial review only by the appropriate United States Court of Appeals in accordance with the procedures set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) All other orders or decisions issued by the Secretary pursuant to this Act shall be subject to judicial review only in the United States District Court for the locality in which the surface coal mining operation is located. Such review shall be in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. In the case of a proceeding to review an order or decision issued by the Secretary under section 219(b) of this Act, the court shall have jurisdiction to enter an order requiring payment of any civil penalty assessment enforced by its judgment.

(b) The court shall hear such petition or complaint on the evidence presented and on the record made before the Secretary. The court may affirm, vacate, or modify any order or decision or may remand the proceedings to the Secretary for such further action as it may direct.

(c) In the case of a proceeding to review any order or decision issued by the Secretary under this Act, the court may, under such conditions as it may prescribe, grant such temporary relief as it deems appropriate

pending final determination of the proceeding if—

(1) all parties to the proceeding have been notified and given an opportunity to be heard on a request for temporary relief;

(2) there is a substantial likelihood that the person requesting such relief will prevail on the merits of the final determination of the proceeding; and

(3) such relief will not present imminent danger to the public health and safety or cause significant imminent environmental harm to the land, air, or water resources which cannot reasonably be considered reclaimable within the scope of the bonded reclamation plan.

(d) The commencement of a proceeding under this section shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of the order or decision of the Secretary.

INSPECTIONS AND MONITORING

Sec. 216. (a) The Secretary shall cause to be made such inspections of any surface coal mining and reclamation operations as are necessary to evaluate the administration of approved State programs, or to develop or enforce any Federal program, and for such purposes authorized representatives of the Secretary shall have a right of entry to, upon, or through any surface coal mining and reclamation operations.

(b) For the purpose of developing or assisting in the development, administration, and enforcement of any approved State or Federal program under this Act or in the administration and enforcement of any permit under his Act, or determining whether any person is in violation of any requirement of any such State or Federal program or any other requirement of this Act, the regulatory authority shall—

(1) require any permittee to (A) establish and maintain appropriate records, (B) make monthly reports to the regulatory authority, (C) install, use, and maintain any necessary monitoring equipment or methods, (D) evaluate results in accordance with such methods, at such locations, intervals, and in such manner as the regulatory authority shall prescribe, and (E) provide such other information relative to surface coal mining and reclamation operations as the regulatory authority deems reasonable and necessary;

(2) for those surface coal mining and reclamation operations which remove or disturb strata that serve as aquifers which significantly insure the hydrologic balance or water use either on or off the mining site, specify those—

(A) monitoring sites to record the quantity and quality of surface drainage above and below the minesite as well as in the potential zone of influence;

(B) monitoring sites to record level, amount, and samples of ground water and aquifers potentially affected by the mining and also directly below the lowermost (deepest) coal seam to be mined;

(C) records of well logs and borehole data to be maintained; and

(D) monitoring sites to record precipitation. The monitoring, data collection, and analysis required by this section shall be conducted according to standards and procedures set forth by the regulatory authority in order to assure their reliability and validity; and

(3) the authorized representatives of the regulatory authority, without advance notice and upon presentation of appropriate credentials (A) shall have the right of entry to, upon, or through any surface coal mining and reclamation operations or any premises in which any records required to be maintained under paragraph (1) of this subsection are located; and (B) may at reasonable times, and without delay, have access to and copy any records, inspect any monitoring

equipment or method of operation required under this Act.

(c) The inspections by the regulatory authority shall (1) occur on an irregular basis averaging not less than one inspection per month for the surface coal mining and reclamation operations for coal covered by each permit; (2) occur without prior notice to the permittee or his agents or employees; and (3) include the filing of inspection reports adequate to enforce the requirements of and to carry out the terms and purposes of this Act. The regulatory authority shall make copies of such inspection reports freely available to the public at a central location in the pertinent geographic area of mining. The Secretary or the regulatory authority shall establish a system of continual rotation of inspectors so that the same inspector does not consistently visit the same operations.

(d) Each permittee shall conspicuously maintain at the entrances to the surface coal mining and reclamation operation a clearly visible sign which sets forth the name, business address, and phone number of the permittee and the permit number of the surface coal mining and reclamation operation.

(e) Each authorized representative of the regulatory authority, upon detection of each violation of any requirement of a State or Federal program pursuant to this Act, shall forthwith inform the permittee in writing, and shall report in writing any such violation to the regulatory authority.

FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 217. (a) (1) Whenever, on the basis of any information available, including receipt of information from any person, the Secretary has reason to believe that any person is in violation of any requirement of this Act or any permit condition required by this Act, the Secretary shall notify the State regulatory authority, if one exists, in the State in which such violation exists. If no such State authority exists or the State regulatory authority fails within ten days after notification to take appropriate action to cause said violation to be corrected or to show good cause for such failure and transmit notification of its action to the Secretary, the Secretary shall immediately order Federal inspection of the surface coal mining operation to take appropriate action to cause said occurring unless the information available to the Secretary is a result of a previous Federal inspection of such surface coal mining operation. When the Federal inspection results from information provided to the Secretary by any person, the Secretary shall notify such person when the Federal inspection is proposed to be carried out and such person shall be allowed to accompany the inspector during the inspection.

(2) When, on the basis of any Federal inspection, the Secretary or his authorized representative determines that any permittee is in violation of any requirement of this Act or any permit condition required by this Act, which violation also creates an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public, or is causing, or can reasonably be expected to cause significant imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources, which cannot reasonably be considered reclaimable within the scope of the bonded reclamation plan, the Secretary or his authorized representative shall immediately order a cessation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations or the portion thereof relevant to the violation. Such cessation order shall remain in effect until the Secretary or his authorized representative determines that the violation has been abated.

(3) When, on the basis of a Federal inspection which is carried out during the enforcement of a Federal program or a Federal lands program, or during Federal enforcement of a State program in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, the Sec-

retary or his authorized representative determines that any permittee is in violation of any requirement of this Act or any permit condition required by this Act, but such violation does not create an imminent danger to the health or safety of the public, or cause or can be reasonably expected to cause significant imminent environmental harm to land, air, or water resources which cannot reasonably be considered reclaimable within the scope of the bonded reclamation plan, the Secretary or his authorized representative shall issue a notice to the permittee or his agent fixing a reasonable time for the abatement of the violation. If, upon the expiration of the period of time as originally fixed or subsequently extended, the Secretary or his authorized representative finds that the violation has not been abated, he shall immediately order a cessation of surface coal mining and reclamation operations or the portion thereof relevant to the violation. Such cessation order shall remain in effect until the Secretary or his authorized representative determines that the violation has been abated.

(4) When, on the basis of a Federal inspection which is carried out during the enforcement of a Federal program, or a Federal lands program, or during Federal enforcement of a State program in accordance with subsection (b) of this section, the Secretary or his authorized representative determines that a pattern of violations of any requirements of this Act or any permit conditions required by this Act exists or has existed, and if the Secretary or his authorized representative also finds that such violations are caused by the unwarranted failure of the permittee to comply with any requirements of this Act or any permit conditions, or that such violations are willfully caused by the permittee, the Secretary or his authorized representative shall forthwith issue an order to the permittee to show cause why the permit should not be suspended or revoked.

(5) Notices and orders issued pursuant to this section shall set forth with reasonable specificity the nature of the violation and the remedial action required, the period of time establish for abatement, and where appropriate, a reasonable description of the portion of the surface coal mining and reclamation operation to which a cessation order applies. Each notice or other order issued under this section shall be given promptly to the permittee or his agent by the Secretary or his authorized representative who issues such notice or order, and all such notices and orders shall be in writing and shall be signed by such authorized representative. Any notice or order issued pursuant to this section may be modified, vacated, or terminated by the Secretary or his authorized representative. A copy of any such order or notice shall be sent to the State regulatory authority in the State in which the violation occurs.

(b) Whenever the Secretary finds that violations of an approved State program appear to result from a failure of the State to enforce such program effectively, he shall so notify the State. If the Secretary finds that such failure extends beyond thirty days after such notice, he shall give public notice of such finding. During the period beginning with such public notice and ending when such State satisfies the Secretary that it will enforce this Act, the Secretary shall enforce any permit condition required under this Act, shall issue new or revised permits in accordance with the requirements of this Act, and may issue such notices and orders as are necessary for compliance therewith.

(c) The Secretary may request the Attorney General to institute a civil action for relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or any other appropriate order in the district court of the United States for the district in which the

surface coal mining and reclamation operation is located or in which the permittee thereof has his principal office, whenever such permittee or his agent (A) violates or fails or refuses to comply with any order or decision issued by the Secretary under this Act, or (B) interferes with, hinders, or delays the Secretary or his authorized representative in carrying out the provisions of this Act, or (C) refuses to admit such authorized representative to the mine, or (D) refuses to permit inspection of the mine by such authorized representative, or (E) refuses to furnish any information or report requested by the Secretary in furtherance of the provisions of this Act, or (F) refuses to permit access to, and copying of, such records as the Secretary determines necessary in carrying out the provisions of this Act. Such court shall have jurisdiction to provide such relief as may be appropriate. Temporary restraining orders shall be issued in accordance with Rule 65 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, as amended. Except as otherwise provided herein, any relief granted by the court to enforce an order under clause (A) of this subsection shall continue in effect until the completion or final termination of all proceedings for review of such order under this title, unless, prior thereto, the district court granting such relief sets it aside or modifies it.

REVIEW BY THE SECRETARY

SEC. 218. (a) (1) A notice or order issued to a permittee pursuant to the provisions of subparagraphs (a) (2) and (3) of section 217 of this title, or to any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected by such notice or order or by any modification, vacation, or termination of such notice or order, may apply to the Secretary for review of the notice or order within thirty days of receipt thereof or within thirty days of its modification, vacation, or termination. Upon receipt of such application, the Secretary shall cause such investigation to be made as he deems appropriate. Such investigation shall provide an opportunity for a public hearing, at the request of the applicant or person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected, to enable the applicant and such person to present information relating to the issuance and continuance of such notice or order or the modification, vacation, or termination thereof. The filing of an application for review under this subsection shall not operate as a stay of any order or notice.

(2) The permitted and other interested persons shall be given written notice of the time and place of the hearing at least five days prior thereto. Any such hearing shall be of record and shall be subject to section 554 of title 5 of the United States Code.

(b) Upon receiving the report of such investigation, the Secretary shall make findings of fact, and shall issue a written decision, incorporating therein an order vacating, affirming, modifying, or terminating the notice or order, or the modification, vacation, or termination of such notice or order complained of and incorporate his findings therein.

(c) Pending completion of the investigation required by this section, the applicant may file with the Secretary a written request that the Secretary grant temporary relief from any notice or order issued under section 217(a)(3) of this title together with a detailed statement giving reasons for granting such relief. The Secretary may grant such relief, with or without a hearing, under such conditions as he may prescribe, if—

(1) the applicant shows that there is substantial likelihood that the findings of the Secretary will be favorable to him; and

(2) such relief will not present imminent danger to the health or safety of the public or cause significant imminent environmental

harm to the land, air, or water resources which cannot reasonably be considered reclaimable within the scope of the bonded reclamation plan.

(d) Following the issuance of an order to show cause as to why a permit should not be suspended or revoked pursuant to section 217 (a)(4), the Secretary shall hold a public hearing after giving written notice of the time, place, and date thereof. Any such hearing shall be of record and shall be subject to section 554 of title V of the United States Code. Within sixty days following the public hearing, the Secretary shall issue and furnish to the permittee and all other parties to the hearing a written decision, and the reasons therefor, concerning suspension or revocation of the permit. If the Secretary revokes the permit, the permittee shall immediately cease surface coal mining operations on the permit area and shall complete reclamation within a period specified by the Secretary or the Secretary shall declare as forfeited the performance bonds for the operation.

(e) In view of the urgent need for prompt decision of matters submitted to the Secretary under this section, action shall be taken as promptly as practicable, consistent with adequate consideration of the issues involved.

PENALTIES

SEC. 219. (a) In the enforcement of a Federal program or Federal lands program, or during Federal enforcement of a State program pursuant to section 217(b) of this Act, any permittee who violates any permit condition or who violates any other provision of this title, may be assessed a civil penalty by the Secretary, except that if such violation leads to the issuance of a cessation order under section 217 (a)(3), the civil penalty shall be assessed. Such penalty shall not exceed \$10,000. Each day of a continuing violation may be deemed a separate offense. In determining the amount of the penalty, consideration shall be given to the permittee's history of previous violations at the particular surface coal mining operation; the appropriateness of such penalty to the size of the business of the permittee charged; the seriousness of the violation, including any irreparable harm to the environment and any hazard to the health or safety of the public; whether the permittee was negligent; and the demonstrated good faith of the permittee charged in attempting to achieve rapid compliance after notification of the violation.

(b) A civil penalty shall be assessed by the Secretary only after the person charged with a violation described under subsection (a) of this section has been given an opportunity for a public hearing. Where such a public hearing has been held, the Secretary shall make findings of fact, and shall issue a written decision as to the occurrence of the violation and the amount of the penalty which is warranted, incorporating, when appropriate, an order therein requiring that the penalty be paid. When appropriate, the Secretary shall consolidate such hearings with other proceedings under section 218 of this Act. Any hearing under this section shall be of record and shall be subject to section 554 of title 5 of the United States Code. Where the person charged with such a violation fails to avail himself of the opportunity for a public hearing, a civil penalty shall be assessed by the Secretary after the Secretary has determined that a violation did occur, and the amount of the penalty which is warranted, and has issued an order requiring that the penalty be paid.

(c) If no complaint, as provided in section 215 of this Act, is filed within thirty days from the date of the final order or decision issued by the Secretary under subsection (b) of this section, such order and decision shall be conclusive.

(d) Interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum shall be charged against a per-

son on any unpaid civil penalty assessed against him pursuant to the final order of the Secretary, said interest to be computed from the thirty-first day after issuance of such final assessment order.

(e) Civil penalties owed under this Act, either pursuant to subsection (c) of this section or pursuant to an enforcement order entered under section 215 of this Act, may be recovered in a civil action brought by the Attorney General at the request of the Secretary in any appropriate district court of the United States.

(f) Any person who willfully and knowingly violates a condition of a permit issued pursuant to a Federal program or a Federal lands program or fails or refuses to comply with any order issued under section 217(a) of this Act, or any order incorporated in a final decision issued by the Secretary under this Act, except an order incorporated in a decision issued under subsection (b) of this section or section 305 of this Act, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(g) Whenever a corporate permittee violates a condition of a permit issued pursuant to a Federal program or a Federal lands program or fails or refuses to comply with any order issued under section 217(a) of this Act, or any order incorporated in a final decision issued by the Secretary under this Act except an order incorporated in a decision issued under subsection (b) of this section or section 305 of this Act, any director, officer, or agent of such corporation who willfully and knowingly authorized, ordered, or carried out such violation, failure, or refusal shall be subject to the same civil penalties, fines, and imprisonment that may be imposed upon a person under subsections (a) and (f) of this section.

(h) Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification, or knowingly fails to make any statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to a Federal program or a Federal lands program or any order or decision issued by the Secretary under this Act shall, upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

(i) As a condition of approval of any State program submitted pursuant to section 203 of this Act, the civil and criminal penalty provisions thereof shall, at a minimum, incorporate penalties no less stringent than those set forth in this section, and shall contain the same or similar procedural requirements relating thereto.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RIGHT TO BRING CITIZENS SUITS

SEC. 220. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section any person having an interest which is or may be adversely affected by actions of the Secretary or the regulatory authority may commence a civil action on his own behalf in an appropriate United States district court—

(1) against any person (including (A) the United States, and (B) any other governmental instrumentality or agency to the extent permitted by the eleventh amendment to the Constitution) who is alleged to be in violation of any regulation, order, or permit issued under this Act;

(2) against the Secretary where there is alleged a failure of the Secretary or State regulatory authority to perform any act or duty under this Act which is not discretionary.

The district courts shall have jurisdiction, without regard to the amount in controversy or the citizenship of the parties, to remedy such violation or failure and to apply any appropriate civil penalties or injunctive relief under this Act.

(b) No action may be commenced—

(1) under subsection (a)(1) of this section—

(A) prior to sixty days after the plaintiff has given notice of the alleged violation (i) to the Secretary, (ii) to the State in which any alleged violator occurs, and (iii) to any alleged violator of the regulation, order, or permit, or provision of this Act;

(B) if the Secretary or State has commenced and is diligently prosecuting administrative or judicial action to require compliance with the regulation, permit, order, or provision of this Act, but in any such action in a court of the United States any person described in subsection (a) may intervene as a matter of right;

(2) under subsection (a)(2) of this section prior to sixty days after the plaintiff has given notice of such action to the regulatory authority. Notice under this subsection shall be given in such manner as the Secretary shall prescribe by regulation.

(c) The court, in issuing any final order in any action brought pursuant to this section, may award costs of litigation (including reasonable attorney and expert witness fees) to any party, except against the United States or any Federal officer or agency, whenever the court determines such award is appropriate. The court may, if a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction is sought, require the filing of a bond or equivalent security in accordance with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

(d) Nothing in this section shall restrict any right which any person (or class of persons) may have under any statute or common law to seek enforcement of this Act or to seek any other relief (including relief against the Secretary or a State agency).

(e) The Secretary, if not a party in any action under this section, may intervene as a matter of right.

FEDERAL LANDS

SEC. 221. (a)(1) After the date of enactment of this Act all new surface coal mining permits, leases, or contracts issued with respect to surface coal mining operations on Federal lands shall incorporate therein the interim surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards of subsection (c) of section 201 of this Act.

(a)(2) Within sixty days from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall review and amend all existing surface coal mining permits, leases, or contracts in order to incorporate therein the interim surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards of subsection (c) of section 201 of this Act. On or before one hundred and twenty days from the date of issuance of such amended permit, lease, or contract, all surface coal mining operations existing at the date of enactment of this Act on Federal lands shall comply with the interim surface coal mining and reclamation performance standards with respect to lands which the overburden has not been removed.

(b) The Secretary, in consultation with the heads of other Federal land managing departments and agencies, shall promulgate and implement a Federal lands program which shall be applicable to all surface coal mining and reclamation operations taking place on any Federal land. The Federal lands program shall incorporate all surface coal mining reclamation requirements of this Act and shall take into consideration the diverse physical, climatological, and other unique characteristics of the Federal lands in question.

(c) Within eighteen months after the date of enactment of this Act, all surface coal mining reclamation requirements of this Act through the Federal lands program shall be incorporated by reference or otherwise in any Federal mineral lease, permit, or contract issued by the Secretary which may involve surface coal mining and reclamation operations or surface operations incident to

underground coal mines. Incorporation of such requirements shall not, however, limit in any way the authority of the Secretary to subsequently issue new regulations, revise the Federal lands program to deal with changing conditions or changed technology, and to require the lease, permit, or contract holder to conform any surface coal mining and reclamation operations to the requirements of this Act and the regulations issued pursuant to this Act. With respect to national forest lands, the Secretary shall include in permits, leases, and contracts those conditions and requirements deemed necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture shall administer the provisions of such surface coal mining leases, permits, or contracts relating to reclamation and surface use, and is authorized to enforce such provisions.

The Secretary, or in the case of lands within national forests the Secretary of Agriculture, may enter into agreements with a State or with a number of States to provide for a joint Federal-State program covering a permit or permits for surface coal mining and reclamation operations on land areas which contain lands within any State and Federal lands which are interspersed or checkerboarded and which should, for conservation and administrative purposes, be regulated as a single-management unit. To implement a joint Federal-State program the Secretary, or in the case of lands within national forests the Secretary of Agriculture, may enter into agreements with the States, may delegate authority to the States, or may accept a delegation of authority from the States for the purpose of avoiding duality of administration of a single permit for surface coal mining and reclamation operations. Such agreements shall incorporate all of the requirements of this Act, and shall not preclude Federal inspection or enforcement of the provisions of this Act as provided in sections 216 and 217.

(d) Except as specifically provided in subsection (c), this section shall not be construed as authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to delegate to the States any authority or jurisdiction to regulate or administer surface coal mining and reclamation operations or other activities taking place on the Federal lands.

(e) This section shall not be construed as authorizing the Secretary to delegate to the States any authority or jurisdiction to regulate or administer surface coal mining and reclamation operations or other activities taking place on Indian lands or to delegate to the States trustee responsibilities toward Indians and Indian lands.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY

Sec. 301. (a) In carrying out his responsibilities under this Act the Secretary shall:

(1) administer the State grant-in-aid program for the development of State programs for surface coal mining and reclamation operations provided for in this title;

(2) maintain a continuing study of surface coal mining and reclamation operations in the United States;

(3) assist the States in the development of State programs for surface coal mining and reclamation operations which meet the requirements of this Act;

(4) publish and promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of this Act; and

(5) conduct hearings, administer oaths, issue subpoenas, and compel the attendance of witnesses and production of written or printed materials as necessary to carry out his duties under this Act.

(b) For the purpose of carrying out his re-

sponsibilities under this Act, including the enforcement thereof, the Secretary may by agreement utilize with or without reimbursement the services, personnel, and facilities of any Federal agency.

STUDY OF SUBSIDENCE AND UNDERGROUND WASTE DISPOSAL IN COAL MINES

Sec. 302. The Secretary shall conduct a full and complete study and investigation of the practices of backfilling all coal mine wastes and coal processing plant wastes in mine voids or other equally effective disposal methods and the control of subsidence to maximize the stability, value, and use of lands overlying underground coal mines. The Secretary shall report to the Congress the results of such study and investigation no later than the end of the two-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 303. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

RELATION TO OTHER LAWS

Sec. 304. Nothing in this Act or in any State regulations approved pursuant to it shall be construed to conflict with any of the following Acts or with any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder:

(1) The Federal Metal and Nonmetallic Mine Safety Act (30 U.S.C. 721–740).

(2) The Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969 (30 U.S.C. 801).

(3) The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1151–1175), the State laws enacted pursuant thereto, or other Federal laws relating to preservation of water quality.

(4) The Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857).

(5) The Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 3261).

(6) The Refuse Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 407).

(7) The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (10 U.S.C. 661–666c).

EMPLOYEE PROTECTION

Sec. 305. (a) No person shall discharge, or in any other way discriminate against, or cause to be discharged or discriminated against, any employee or any authorized representative of employees by reason of the fact that such employee or representative has filed, instituted, or caused to be filed or instituted any proceeding under this Act, or has testified or is about to testify in any proceeding resulting from the administration or enforcement of the provisions of this Act.

(b) Any employee or a representative of employees who believes that he has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against by any person in violation of subsection (a) of this section may, within thirty days after such alleged violation occurs, apply to the Secretary for a review of such discharge or alleged discrimination. A copy of the application shall be sent to the person or operator who will be the respondent. Upon receipt of such application, the Secretary shall cause such investigation to be made as he deems appropriate. Such investigation shall provide an opportunity for public hearing at the request of any party to such review to enable the parties to present information relating to the alleged violation. The parties shall be given written notice of the time and place of the hearing at least five days prior to the hearing. Any such hearing shall be of record and shall be subject to section 554 of title 5 of the United States Code. Upon receiving the report of such investigation the Secretary shall make findings of fact. If he finds that a violation did occur, he shall issue a decision incorporating therein his findings and an order requiring the party committing the violation to take such affirmative action to abate the violation as the Secretary deems appropriate, including, but not limited to, the rehiring or reinstatement of the employee or representative of employees to his former position with compensation. If he finds that there was no violation, he shall issue such a finding. Orders issued by the Secretary under this subparagraph shall be subject to judicial review in the same manner as other orders and decisions of the Secretary are subject to judicial review under this Act.

(c) Whenever an order is issued under this section, at the request of applicant, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of all costs and expenses (including attorney's fees), to have been reasonably incurred by the applicant for, or in connection with, the institution and prosecution of such proceedings, shall be assessed against the persons committing the violation.

GRANTS TO THE STATES

Sec. 306. (a) The Secretary is authorized to make annual grants to any State for the purpose of assisting such State in developing, administering, and enforcing State programs under this Act. Such grants shall not exceed 80 per centum of the program development costs incurred during the year prior to approval by the Secretary, shall not exceed 60 per centum of the total costs incurred during the first year following approval, 45 per centum during the second year following approval, 30 per centum during the third year following approval, and 15 per centum during the fourth year following approval. Not later than the end of the fourth year following approval, the State program shall be fully funded from State sources, and each application for a permit pursuant to an approved State program or a Federal program under the provision of this Act shall provide for payment of fees as determined by the regulatory authority. Such fees shall be based as nearly as possible upon the actual or anticipated costs of reviewing, administering, and enforcing such permit, and shall be payable on a phased basis over the period of the permit.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with and provide assistance to any State for the purpose of assisting it in the development, administration, and enforcement of its State programs. Such cooperation and assistance shall include—

(1) technical assistance and training, including provision of necessary curricular and instruction materials, in the development, administration, and enforcement of the State programs; and

(2) assistance in preparing and maintaining a continuing inventory of information on surface coal mining and reclamation operations for each State for the purposes of evaluating the effectiveness of the State programs. Such assistance shall include all Federal departments and agencies making available data relevant to surface coal mining and reclamation operations and to the development, administration, and enforcement of State programs concerning such operations.

PROTECTION OF THE SURFACE OWNER

Sec. 307. (a) In those instances in which the surface owner is not the owner of the mineral estate proposed to be mined by surface coal mining operations, the application for a permit shall include the following:

(1) the written consent of, or a waiver by, the owner or owners of the surface lands involved to enter and commence surface coal mining operations on such land, or, in lieu thereof,

(2) the execution of a bond or undertaking to the United States or the State, whichever is applicable, for the use and benefit of the surface owner or owners of the land, to secure the immediate payment equal to any damages to the surface estate which the surface coal mining operation will cause to

the crops or to the tangible improvements of the surface owner as may be determined by the parties involved or as determined and fixed in an action brought against the permittee or upon the bond in a court of competent jurisdiction. This bond is in addition to the performance bond required for reclamation by this Act.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the term "surface coal mining operation" does not include underground mining for coal.

PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SEC. 308. Section 1114, title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended by adding the words "or of the Department of the Interior" after the words "Department of Labor" contained in that section.

SEVERABILITY

SEC. 309. If any provision of this Act or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 310. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, except where otherwise described;

(2) the term "State" means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and Guam;

(3) the term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, transmission, or communication among the several States, or between a State and any other place outside thereof, or between points in the same State which directly or indirectly affect interstate commerce;

(4) the term "surface coal mining operations" means—

(A) activities conducted on the surface of lands in connection with a surface coal mine the products of which enter commerce or the operations of which directly or indirectly affect commerce. Such activities include excavation for the purpose of obtaining coal including such common methods as contour, strip, auger, mountaintop removal, box cut, and area mining (but not open pit mining), and in situ distillation or retorting, leaching, or other chemical or physical processing, and the cleaning, concentrating, or other processing or preparation, or loading of coal for interstate commerce at or near the mine site: *Provided, however,* That such activities do not include the extraction of coal incidental to the extraction of other minerals where coal does not exceed 16% per centum of the tonnage of minerals removed for purposes of commercial use or sale; and

(B) the areas upon which such activities occur or where such activities disturb the natural land surface. Such areas shall also include land affected by mineral exploration operations which substantially disturb the natural land surface, and any adjacent land the use of which is incidental to any such activities, all lands affected by the construction of new roads or the improvement or use of existing roads to gain access to the site of such activities and for haulage, and excavations, workings, impoundments, dams, refuse banks, dumps, stockpiles, overburden piles, spoil banks, culm banks, holes or depressions, repair areas, storage areas, processing areas, shipping areas, and other areas upon which are sited structures, facilities, or other property or materials on the surface, resulting from or incident to such activities;

(5) the term "surface coal mining and reclamation operations" means surface coal mining operations and all activities necessary and incident to the reclamation of such operations;

(6) The term "lands within any State" or "lands within such State" means all lands within a State other than Federal lands and Indian lands;

(7) The term "Federal lands" means any land or interest in land owned by the United States without regard to how the United States acquired ownership of the land and without regard to the agency having responsibility for management thereof;

(8) The term "State program" means a program established by a State pursuant to title II to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations on lands within a State in accordance with the requirements of this Act and regulations issued by the Secretary pursuant to this Act;

(9) The term "Federal program" means a program established by the Secretary to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations on lands within any State in accordance with the requirements of this Act;

(10) The term "Federal lands program" means a program established pursuant to title II to regulate surface coal mining and reclamation operations on Federal lands;

(11) The term "mining and reclamation plan" means a plan submitted by an applicant for a permit under a State program, Federal program, or Federal lands program which sets forth a plan for mining and reclamation of the proposed surface coal mining operations pursuant to section 208;

(12) The term "State regulatory authority" means the department or agency in each State which has primary responsibility in that State for administering the State program pursuant to this Act;

(13) The term "regulatory authority" means the State regulatory authority where the State is administering this Act under an approved State program or the Secretary where the Secretary is administering any or all provisions of this Act;

(14) The term "person" means an individual, partnership, association, society, joint stock company, firm, company, corporation, or other business organization;

(15) The term "permit" means a document issued by the regulatory authority for a surface coal mining site pursuant to a State program, or a Federal lands program, authorizing the permittee to conduct surface coal mining and reclamation operations.

(16) The term "permit applicant" or "applicant" means a person applying for a permit;

(17) The term "permittee" means a person holding a permit;

(18) The term "backfilling to approximate original contour" means that part of the surface coal mining and reclamation process achieved by backfilling and grading of the mined area so that it closely resembles the surface configuration of the land prior to surface coal mining and blends into and complements the drainage pattern of the surrounding terrain, with all highwalls, spoil piles, and depressions eliminated except that water impoundments may be permitted where the regulatory authority determines that they are necessary or desirable for reclamation or public recreation purposes;

(19) The term "operator" means any person engaged in surface coal mining operations;

(20) The term "reclamation" or "reclaim" means the process of land, air, and water treatment that restricts and controls water degradation, air pollution, damage to aquatic or wildlife habitat, flooding, erosion, and other harmful effects resulting from surface coal mining operations, so that the affected areas, including, where appropriate, areas adjacent to the mining site are restored to a stable condition capable of supporting the

uses which they were capable of supporting prior to mining or an equal or better economic or public use suitable to the locality;

(21) The term "unwarranted failure to comply" means the failure of a permittee to prevent the occurrence of any violation of his permit or any requirement of this Act due to indifference, lack of diligence, or lack of reasonable care, or the failure to abate any violation of such permit or the Act due to indifference, lack of diligence, or lack of reasonable care;

(22) "Open pit mining" means surface mining in which (1) the amount of material removed is large in proportion to the surface area disturbed; (2) mining continues in the same area proceeding downward with lateral expansion of the pit necessary to maintain slope stability or as necessary to accommodate the orderly expansion of the total mining operation; (3) the operations take place on the same relatively limited site for an extended period of time; (4) there is no practicable method to reclaim the land in the manner required by this Act; and (5) there is no practicable alternative method of mining the mineral or ore involved;

(23) The term "imminent danger to the health or safety of the public" means the existence of any condition or practice, or any violation of a permit or other requirement of this Act in a surface coal mining and reclamation operation, which condition, practice, or violation could reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm to persons outside the permit area before such condition, practice, or violation can be abated.

HOUSE ACTS RESPONSIBLY IN SUPPORT OF AMERICA'S VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. O'NEILL), is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to commend my colleagues in the House for the unanimous adoption of H.R. 12628, the Veterans' Education and Rehabilitation Act. I cannot overemphasize the importance of the action we took yesterday in updating a program which has brought innumerable educational benefits to millions of veterans.

The legislative merits of the bill speak for themselves. First, the 13.6 percent increase in the rate of allowance for educational assistance to all veterans is necessary to make these benefits commensurate with the increase in the cost of living. The benefit levels that the Congress passed previously in 1972 have long been outstripped by spiraling costs of living which have risen more than 13 percent. The increase in monthly allowances for the veteran will enable thousands more veterans to take advantage of the educational opportunities which they have rightly earned.

Another significant aspect of the bill is the provision extending to 10 years the time during which a veteran must use his educational benefits. This provision will be particularly helpful to the Vietnam veterans who would be ineligible for further financial assistance in the middle of their education unless such an extension were enacted.

Liberalization of eligible participation in the vocational rehabilitation program for disabled veterans, by reducing the requirement from 30 to 10 percent disability, will open up this training program for thousands more veterans.

Perhaps the most dramatic impact of the bill will be the provision—extending to Vietnam-era veterans the same criteria for vocational rehabilitation and educational assistance—as those veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict have enjoyed. I firmly believe that it would be grossly unfair to deny Vietnam veterans comparable benefits simply because they fought in an unpopular war.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 12628 is a very timely measure to help relieve the financial burdens facing veterans who want to pursue their educational and vocational training. I have wholeheartedly endorsed this legislation and congratulate all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their farsightedness in taking this liberal, yet responsible and sound legislative action.

THE SOLZHENITSYN CASE: HUMAN RIGHTS AND SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. FRASER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the conduct of the Soviet Government in exiling Nobel laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn and stripping him of his citizenship poses a dilemma for Americans: how can we continue to strive for improved relations with the Soviet Union while the heavy hand of the Soviet Government continues to crush the dissenting views of its own people?

This dilemma raises a number of fundamental questions in international relations: Should American foreign policy be influenced at all by the way another government treats in its own citizens? Does "power politics" mean that for the sake of our national security we must look the other way when other powerful governments tread upon basic human rights? At what point do our contributions to detente become contributions to repression?

The Soviet leadership would answer by reciting the doctrine of peaceful coexistence, insisting that the way it runs its own society is not the concern of other governments and that any other attitude on the part of foreign countries is an unwarranted intrusion in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union. The United States Government answers these questions in a way not very different from the Soviets. To be sure, the Secretary of State said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn would be welcome to come live in this country, but on that and other occasions he made it clear that the Nixon administration's efforts for detente will not be affected by Soviet violations of human rights. Rather, he emphasizes only that "our foreign policy should not be directed toward affecting the foreign policy of those

societies." If I were a Soviet leader, I would regard that as a green light for proceeding at full speed down the road of neo-Stalinist repression.

In fact, the Soviet Government is proceeding in just that way. Already the poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko—a man with good establishment credentials—has been punished for lodging a gentle protest about the handling of the Solzhenitsyn case, in which he even stated strong disagreement with many of Solzhenitsyn's views. He said:

Nevertheless, in response to my sincere, confidential appeal, there followed immediate, crude and humiliating punishment.

Without a word of explanation, Yevtushenko's forthcoming nationally televised poetry recital was cancelled. Taking note of the obvious danger of defending Solzhenitsyn, Yevtushenko declared:

Then we shall gradually lose all our writers.

The record of the past decade is swollen with evidence to support Yevtushenko's frustrated prediction. The names of Pasternak, Daniel, Sinyavskiy, Panov, Sakharov, Medvedev, and Rostropovich are only the most prominent among the many gifted Soviet writers and artists whose intellectual freedom has been squelched. Official insensitivity to accepted standards of human rights was demonstrated clearly to me in conversations with Soviet diplomats and politicians who told me that Western concern over Solzhenitsyn was unjustified because "Solzhenitsyn is really not a very good writer" and that anyone who reads Russian can see that he deserves very little literary stature.

Many Americans take consolation in the fact that Solzhenitsyn was allowed to leave the Soviet Union instead of being sentenced to prison, and believe this indicates some Soviet sensitivity to world opinion. But what satisfaction can we feel over the forced exile of a man who had no desire to leave his own country, whose works could not be published in his own country, and whose only offense was to state his own personal views?

Fundamental to the Soviet attitude toward peaceful coexistence is the conviction that the capitalistic desire for profit is such that the Soviet Union should be able to reap the material benefits of exchange with the West on its own terms without fear of insidious "fallout" from Western values within Soviet society. Regrettably, the Nixon-Kissinger policy of detente tends to accommodate this Soviet attitude. That policy accepts a closed Soviet society as a basic premise and proceeds to reach agreements within the limits imposed by the nature of the Soviet system.

Certainly it is in the interest of our national security to find areas of cooperation with the Soviet Union to replace the mutual hostility of the cold war. In Soviet-American relations nuclear war is, after all, the overriding issue at stake for the entire world. But cooperation with the Soviet Union must not be allowed to reach the point of collaboration in maintaining a police state.

From the Western viewpoint, detente can be seen as presenting the greatest opportunity to bring the Soviet Union at long last into the mutually beneficial exchange among nations which has been enjoyed for so long by most of the rest of the world. But the Soviet viewpoint is just the reverse; efforts to perpetuate the closed society are intensified as exchanges with the West are widened.

In this context, "exchange" takes on a new meaning. It becomes a one-way street along which the Soviet people cannot travel. Through controlled media, threats, and reprisals, policy surveillance and careful monitoring of all walks of life by party officials, the Soviet Government is determined to keep its people isolated from the mainstream of life in the international community.

The alternative to the present U.S. policy of tacitly accommodating Soviet repression is not a return to the cold war. The American people, I am convinced, will stand firmly behind a policy which reflects their respect for human rights while striving to ease tensions with the Soviet Union. Particularly, in the areas outside security agreements, such as commercial relations, people-to-people exchanges, and technology sharing, the human rights factor should figure much more prominently in dealings with the Soviets. And when gross violations of human rights do occur, as in the Solzhenitsyn case, surely the United States can do better than to merely say, as did Secretary Kissinger last week, that—

The necessity for detente . . . does not reflect approbation of the Soviet domestic structure.

Soviet leaders, for all their seeming intransigence, are not immune to international pressure, as can be plainly seen by the commutation of the death sentences for the Leningrad hijackers and the increased emigration of Soviet Jews.

What is lacking now is a commitment by U.S. decisionmakers to show greater concern for human rights in foreign policy. Without that concern, foreign policy serves only the narrow interests of those in power. Too often, we forget that people should be the primary concern of foreign policy.

TAX CHECKLIST FOR THE ELDERLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. CULVER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, by April 15, millions of Americans will have declared their 1973 income taxes. In a time of shortages, and increasing living costs, it is unfortunate that many of those filing will overpay their taxes.

Of the 78 million who will be filing, those with lower and middle incomes, and the elderly, will overpay the greatest amount. It is ironic that those who overpay their taxes often earn and are taxed proportionately higher than those in upper income brackets.

I am sure that my colleagues are aware of the difficulties faced by the

elderly. These senior citizens are trying to live their golden years in dignity and security in the midst of a strongly and persistently inflationary economy. It is deplorable that the elderly who have contributed so much to our society, are depriving themselves of critically needed dollars because they cannot easily penetrate the complexities of the Internal Revenue Code.

An inspection of our tax laws will reveal the existence of a number of special provisions designed to ease the tax burden on those over 65. Deductions and credits for retirement income, medical expenses, interest, charitable contributions, and taxes are some of these items. The sad fact is that these deductions are not widely recognized by our elderly. This is even more alarming when we realize the large numbers of senior citizens who overpay their income taxes. One-fifth of the population of this country is over 65, and as many as half these people may be overpaying their income taxes.

I am therefore pleased to see the development of a checklist which has been prepared to help alleviate these problems. This list simply states those expenses for which legitimate deductions may be made. It is a short, simple guide which I feel will be beneficial to anyone using it, and especially to the elderly.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I insert this checklist of allowable deductions and tax relief provisions as part of the RECORD:

CHECKLIST OF ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS FOR

SCHEDULE A (Form 1040)

MEDICAL AND DENTAL EXPENSES

Medical and dental expenses are deductible to the extent that they exceed 3% of a taxpayer's adjusted gross income (line 15, Form 1040).

INSURANCE PREMIUMS

One-half of medical, hospital or health insurance premiums are deductible (up to \$150) without regard to the 3% limitation for other medical expenses. The remainder of these premiums can be deducted, but is subjected to the 3% rule.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Included in medical expenses (subject to 3% rule) but only to extent exceeding 1% of adjusted gross income (line 15, Form 1040).

OTHER MEDICAL EXPENSES

Other allowable medical and dental expense (subject to 3% limitation):

Abdominal supports

Ambulance hire

Anesthetist

Arch supports

Artificial limbs and teeth

Back supports

Braces

Capital expenditures for medical purposes (e.g., elevator for persons with a heart ailment)—deductible to the extent that the cost of the capital expenditure exceeds the increase in value to your home because of the capital expenditure. Taxpayer should have an independent appraisal made to reflect clearly the increase in value.

Cardiographs

Chiroprapist

Chiropractor

Christian science practitioner, authorized Convalescent home (for medical treatment only)

Crutches

Dental services (e.g., cleaning teeth, X-rays, filling teeth)
Dentures
Dermatologist
Eyeglasses
Gynecologist
Hearing aids and batteries
Hospital expenses
Insulin treatment
Invalid chair
Lab tests
Lip reading lessons (designed to overcome a handicap)
Neurologist
Nursing services (for medical care)
Ophthalmologist
Optician
Optometrist
Oral surgery
Osteopath, licensed
Pediatrician
Physical examinations
Physician
Physiotherapist
Podiatrist
Psychiatrist
Psychoanalyst
Psychologist
Psychotherapy
Radium Therapy
Sacroiliac belt
Seeing-eye dog and maintenance
Splints
Supplementary Medical Insurance (Part B) under Medicare
Surgeon
Transportation expenses for medical purposes (6c per mile plus parking and tolls or actual fares for taxi, buses, etc.)
Vaccines
Vitamins prescribed by a doctor (but not taken as a food supplement or to preserve general health)

Wheelchairs
Whirlpool baths for medical purposes
X-rays

TAXES

Real estate
State and local gasoline
General sales
State and local income
Personal property

If sales tax tables are used in arriving at your deduction, you may add to the amount shown in the tax tables only the sales tax paid on the purchase of 5 classes of items: automobiles, airplanes, boats, mobile homes and materials used to build a new home when you are your own contractor.

When using the sales tax tables, add to your adjusted gross income any nontaxable income (e.g., Social Security or Railroad Retirement Annuities).

CONTRIBUTIONS

In general, contributions may be deducted up to 50 percent of your adjusted gross income (line 15, Form 1040). However, contributions to certain private nonprofit foundations, veterans organizations, or fraternal societies are limited to 20 percent of adjusted gross income.

Cash contributions to qualified organizations for (1) religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, (2) prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or (3) Federal, state or local governmental units (tuition for children attending parochial schools is not deductible). Fair market value of property (e.g., clothing, books, equipment, furniture) for charitable purposes. (For gifts of appreciated property, special rules apply. Contact local IRS office.)

Travel expenses (actual or 6c per mile plus parking and tolls) for charitable purposes (may not deduct insurance or depreciation in either case).

Cost and upkeep of uniforms used in charitable activities (e.g., scoutmaster).

Purchase of goods or tickets from charitable organizations (excess of amount paid over the fair market value of the goods or services).

Out-of-pocket expenses (e.g., postage, stationery, phone calls) while rendering services for charitable organizations.

Care of unrelated student in taxpayer's home under a written agreement with a qualifying organization (deduction is limited to \$50 per month).

INTEREST

Home mortgage

Auto loan

Installment purchases (television, washer, dryer, etc.)

Bank credit card—can deduct the finance charge as interest if no part is for service charges or loan fees, credit investigation reports. If classified as service charge, may still deduct 6 percent of the average monthly balance (average monthly balance equals the total of the unpaid balances for all 12 months, divided by 12) limited to the portion of the total fee or service charge allocable to the year.

Points—deductible as interest by buyer where financing agreement provides that they are to be paid for use of lender's money. Not deductible if points represent charges for services rendered by the lending institution (e.g., VA loan points are service charges and are not deductible as interest). Not deductible if paid by seller (are treated as selling expenses and represent a reduction of amount realized).

Penalty for prepayment of a mortgage—deductible as interest.

Revolving charge accounts—may deduct the "finance charge" if the charges are based on your unpaid balance and computed monthly.

CASUALTY OR THEFT LOSSES

Casualty (e.g., tornado, flood, storm, fire, or auto accident provided not caused by a willful negligence) or theft losses to nonbusiness property—the amount of your casualty loss deduction is generally the lesser of (1) the decrease in fair market value of the property as a result of the casualty, or (2) your adjusted basis in the property. This amount must be further reduced by any insurance or other recovery, and, in the case of property held for personal use, by the \$100 limitation. You may use Form 4684 for computing your personal casualty loss.

CHILD AND DISABLED DEPENDENT CARE EXPENSES

The deduction for child dependent care expenses for employment related purposes has been expanded substantially. Now a taxpayer who maintains a household may claim a deduction for employment-related expenses incurred in obtaining care for a (1) dependent who is under 15, (2) physically or mentally disabled dependent, or (3) disabled spouse. The maximum allowable deduction is \$400 a month (\$4,800 a year). As a general rule, employment-related expenses are deductible only if incurred for services for a qualifying individual in the taxpayer's household. However, an exception exists for child care expenses (as distinguished from a disabled dependent or a disabled spouse). In this case, expenses outside the household (e.g., day care expenditures) are deductible, but the maximum deduction is \$200 per month for one child, \$300 per month for 2 children, and \$400 per month for 3 or more children.

When a taxpayer's adjusted gross income (line 15, Form 1040) exceeds \$18,000, his deduction is reduced by \$1 for each \$2 of income above this amount. For further information about child and dependent care deductions, see Publication 503, Child Care and Disabled Dependent Care, available free at Internal Revenue offices.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alimony and separate maintenance (periodic payments).

Appraisal fees for casualty loss or to determine the fair market value of charitable contributions.

Campaign contributions (up to \$100 for joint returns and \$50 for single persons).

Union dues.

Cost of preparation of income tax return. Cost of tools for employee (depreciated over the useful life of the tools).

Dues for Chamber of Commerce (if as a business expense).

Rental cost of a safe-deposit box for income producing property.

Fee paid to investment counselors.

Subscriptions to business publications. Telephone and postage in connection with investments.

Uniforms required for employment and not generally wearable off the job.

Maintenance of uniforms required for employment.

Special safety apparel (e.g., steel toe safety shoes or helmets worn by construction workers; special masks worn by welders).

Business entertainment expenses.

Business gift expenses not exceeding \$25 per recipient.

Employment agency fees for securing employment.

Cost of a periodic physical examination if required by employer.

Cost of installation and maintenance of a telephone required by the taxpayer's employment (deduction based on business use).

Cost of bond if required for employment.

Expenses of an office in your home if employment requires it.

Payments made by a teacher to a substitute.

Educational expenses required by your employer to maintain your position or for maintaining or sharpening your skills for your employment.

Political Campaign Contributions: Taxpayers may now claim either a deduction (line 33, Schedule A, Form 1040) or a credit (line 52, Form 1040), for campaign contributions to an individual who is a candidate for nomination or election to any Federal, State or local office in any primary, general or special election. The deduction or credit is also applicable for any (1) committee supporting a candidate for Federal, State, or local elective public office, (2) national committee of a national political party, (3) state committee of a national political party, or (4) local committee of a national political party. The maximum deduction is \$50 (\$100 for couples filing jointly). The amount of the tax credit is one-half of the political contribution, with a \$12.50 ceiling (\$25 for couples filing jointly).

Presidential Election Campaign Fund: Additionally, taxpayers may voluntarily earmark \$1 of their taxes (\$2 on joint returns) to help defray the costs of the 1976 presidential election campaign. If you failed to earmark \$1 of your 1972 taxes (\$2 on joint returns) to help defray the cost of the 1976 presidential election campaign, you may do so in the space provided above the signature line on your 1973 tax return.

For any questions concerning any of these items, contact your local IRS office. You may also obtain helpful publications and additional forms by contacting your local IRS office.

OTHER TAX RELIEF MEASURES FOR OLDER AMERICANS

Filing status—Required to file a tax return if gross income is at least

Single (under age 65) \$2,050

Single (age 65 or older) 2,800

Married couple (both spouses under 65) filing jointly 2,800

Married couple (1 spouse 65 or older)	
filing jointly	\$3,550
Married couple (both spouses 65 or older)	
filing jointly	4,300
Married filing separately	750

Additional Personal Exemption for Age:

In addition to the regular \$750 exemption allowed a taxpayer, a husband and wife who are 65 or older on the last day of the taxable year are each entitled to an additional exemption of \$750 because of age. You are considered 65 on the day before your 65th birthday. Thus, if your 65th birthday is on January 1, 1974, you will be entitled to the additional \$750 personal exemption because of age for your 1973 Federal income tax return.

Multiple Support Agreement: In general, a person may be claimed as a dependent of another taxpayer, provided five tests are met: (1) Support, (2) Gross Income, (3) Member of Household or Relationship, (4) Citizenship, and (5) Separate Return. But in some cases, two or more individuals provide support for an individual, and no one has contributed more than half the person's support.

However, it still may be possible for one of the individuals to be entitled to a \$750 dependency deduction if the following requirements are met for multiple support:

1. Two or more persons—any one of whom could claim the person as a dependent if it were not for the support test—together contribute more than half of the dependent's support.

2. Any one of those who individually contribute more than 10 percent of the mutual dependent's support, *but only one of them*, may claim the dependency deduction.

3. Each of the others must file a written statement that he will not claim the dependency deduction for that year. The statement must be filed with the income tax return of the person who claims the dependency deduction. Form 2120 (Multiple Support Declaration) may be used for this purpose.

Sale of Personal Residence by Elderly Taxpayers: A taxpayer may elect to exclude from gross income part, or, under certain circumstances, all of the gain from the sale of his personal residence, provided:

1. He was 65 or older before the date of the sale, and

2. He owned and occupied the property as his personal residence for a period totaling at least five years within the eight-year period ending on the date of the sale.

Taxpayers meeting these two requirements may elect to exclude the entire gain from gross income if the adjusted sales price of their residence is \$20,000 or less. (This election can only be made once during a taxpayer's lifetime.) If the adjusted sales price exceeds \$20,000, an election may be made to exclude part of the gain based on a ratio of \$20,000 over the adjusted sales price of the residence. Form 2119 (Sale or Exchange of Personal Residence) is helpful in determining what gain, if any, may be excluded by an elderly taxpayer when he sells his home.

Additionally, a taxpayer may elect to defer reporting the gain on the sale of his personal residence if within one year before or one year after the sale he buys and occupies another residence, the cost of which equals or exceeds the adjusted sales price of the old residence. Additional time is allowed if (1) you construct the new residence or (2) you were on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Publication 523 (Tax Information on Selling Your Home) may be helpful.

Retirement Income Credit: To qualify for the retirement income credit, you must (a) be a U.S. citizen or resident, (b) have received earned income in excess of \$600 in each of any 10 calendar years before 1973, and (c) have certain types of qualifying

"retirement income". Five types of income—pensions, annuities, interest, and dividends included on line 15, Form 1040, and gross rents from Schedule E, part II, column (b)—qualify for the retirement income credit.

The credit is 15 percent of the lesser of: 1. A taxpayer's qualifying retirement income, or

2. \$1,524 (\$2,286 for a joint return where both taxpayers are 65 or older) minus the total of nontaxable pensions (such as Social Security benefits or Railroad Retirement annuities) and earned income (depending upon the taxpayer's age and the amount of any earnings he may have).

If the taxpayer is under 62, he must reduce the \$1,524 figure by the amount of earned income in excess of \$900. For persons at least 62 years old but less than 72, this amount is reduced by one-half of the earned income in excess of \$1,200 up to \$1,700, plus the total amount over \$1,700. Persons 72 and over are not subject to the earned income limitation.

Schedule R is used for taxpayers who claim the retirement income credit.

The Internal Revenue Service will also compute the retirement income credit for a taxpayer if he has requested that IRS compute his tax and he answers the questions for Columns A and B and completes lines 2 and 5 on Schedule R—relating to the amount of his Social Security benefits, Railroad Retirement annuities, earned income, and qualifying retirement income (pensions, annuities, interest, dividends, and rents). The taxpayer should also write "RIC" on line 17, Form 1040.

SAVE ENERGY IN FLORIDA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. CHAPPELL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CHAPPELL. Mr. Speaker, the current energy crisis has cut deeply into one of our foremost industries in Florida—the tourist trade. Many thousands of hotels, motels, attractions and service stations are being especially hard hit. The following editorial from the Florida Times-Union in Jacksonville, Fla., describes the situation in more detail:

SAVE ENERGY: COME TO FLORIDA?

It's perhaps primarily a matter of conscience. It's also, assuredly, a matter of dollars and cents, jobs, bread and butter. Any way you look at it, it's a severe problem for the Sunshine State.

The "it" in this case, is simply, tourism. On the one hand, we face an energy shortage. We are asked, as a patriotic duty, to conserve gasoline. We are asked to avoid unnecessary driving. Gasless Sundays are thrust upon us. We are told to quiz ourselves—"Is this trip necessary?"—every time we get into the car.

On the other hand, Florida's tourist industry—a \$5 billion annual affair which provides countless jobs and enriches the state's tax coffers—is suffering, in some areas harshly.

The decline has hit Miami Beach (where 83 cents of every dollar of income comes from tourists). It has hit areas off the main routes (interstate and turnpike) even more: Northeast Florida is indeed the most severely hit, with hotels and motels and attractions in the St. Augustine and Daytona Beach areas reporting "business off" as much as "60 percent."

The number one tourist attraction of them all, Disney World, has laid off seven per cent of its regular work force. Highway 301 through Ocala is lined with motels of

fering cutrate rooms for \$6 to \$8 (in contrast to usual winter season rates) and many rooms are still empty.

Tourist travel is so light in some central Florida areas (again off the beaten path) that service stations are actually having to stay open on Sunday in order to sell all their gasoline allotments. The first full week this month less than 10,000 cars stopped at the tourist welcome stations, nearly a third less than the count for the same week a year ago.

In part a "scare psychology" seems responsible. Gasoline shortages (and illegally jacked-up prices) in the New York metropolitan area, for example, give people there the impression it's that way all over. It isn't.

Even near Disney World, certainly a focal point for tourism, "plentiful" supplies of gasoline are reported.

In larger part, however, the reluctance to travel runs deeper. Many a citizen asks himself: In a gas shortage, should I use gas for what is essentially a pleasure trip? Vacationing, in fact, has virtually turned into a seemingly unpatriotic act.

To combat this blow to its tourist industry, to the many thousands whose jobs depend on tourists, and the loss to its own tax revenue, the state has launched a \$300,000 advertising campaign. This may, as it is designed to do, assure motorists that they will have "no trouble" getting gas for their trip down.

We can't help wondering, however, if something more couldn't perhaps be said: something to cut closer to the core of the dilemma.

We'd like to see some authoritative studies, for example, on what happens when Ma and Pa (retired) come to Florida for the cold part of the winter. Assuming they travel with two friends, a thousand-mile trip (one way) in a car giving 20 miles per gallon would consume only 25 gallons of gas per person-round trip.

How much fuel oil will be saved, in the cold northern winters, over a two or three month stay? Or even a month? It seems possible that the net result might turn out in many cases to be a net savings, not loss, of energy.

If we could honestly proclaim "Save energy—come to Florida"—then we'd have an unbeatable campaign.

Mr. Speaker, especially impressive is their statement that spending time in Florida could possibly even save fuel. At any rate, the fact that many businesses are off as much as 60 percent is important to the Nation's economy and I hope all Members of the Congress will recognize this situation as we again consider the energy bill.

Mr. Speaker, one of the prime industries in my State of Florida needs the same consideration as all the other industries. We ask only for fair treatment.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ADDABBO) is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. ADDABBO. Mr. Speaker, the Appropriations Committee has just concluded 2 days of hearings in which we heard Director Roy Ash of the Office of Management and Budget defend the President's proposed budget.

My own view is that the proposed budget contains many items of dubious value to the American taxpayer, particularly in these days of gasoline shortages.

job losses, and unbelievable price increases.

I fail to understand how, with all these things happening to our people, the White House can defend its proposal to dramatically increase defense spending, how it can defend continuing food subsidy programs to Arab nations already glutted with American dollars, and how the administration can defend cutting back on basic social programs.

I asked Mr. Ash on Tuesday whether he had ever been made aware of that old American homily that "charity begins at home." I did not, as expected, receive a satisfactory answer.

But nothing I could have said to Mr. Ash could have expressed the problems of my constituents quite as simply and straightforward as a letter I received yesterday from a 13-year-old schoolgirl in my district.

The letter was from Sylvia Walker of Ozone Park and I will insert it into the RECORD because I believe that 13-year-old Sylvia understands and states the problem far better than Mr. Ash and his bureaucratic experts and their computer will ever put it.

The letter reads as follows:

DEAR Sir: My name is Sylvia Walker and I am 13 years old. I am in Junior High School 210. I would like to tell you about the food prices in the stores. The prices are so high that it is impossible to believe that the prices are high. One day I went to the store to buy some food and I went to go for some meat. And when I look at the meat the price of the meat was so high. Why you put the meat so high?

That is why some of the stores are getting enough of money from customers because of the prices on food. Some people who is kinded of poor don't have money to buy food because of the prices. Like when I went to get milk it was 62 cents or 63 cents and it went up 13 cents or 12 cents and now it is 75 cents now.

Some people cannot afford money for milk because of the prices on milk. They may have a lot of children that drink milk and they don't have money to buy milk everyday for children who drink milk. Please try not to higher the food prices. Some people buy food at the stores and it looks like if the people didn't buy anything but empty bags.

Yours truly,

SYLVIA WALKER.

Well, Mr. Speaker, as is said, "out of the mouths of babes." My friend Sylvia nails down the problem quite nicely:

Try not to higher the food prices . . . it looks like if the people didn't buy anything but empty bags.

That is the real world out there for Sylvia's family and millions of other American families as well, and if the Nixon administration doesn't wake up soon to reality, impeachment is going to be the least of its problems.

I am all for helping starving people around the world, but when it is a matter of priorities, when we do not have enough food available at reasonable prices here in this Nation, I do not believe we should send food elsewhere. I do not believe in times like this we need to spend vast billions for exotic weapons. I do not believe the American taxpayer should pay a penny to spread U.S. influence around the globe when the Govern-

ment fails to do an adequate job for its own people.

The Office of Management and Budget just this week published a 4-year study that seeks to demonstrate to us just how well off we all are, thanks, I assume, to the Presidency of Richard Nixon.

Well, I do not need graphs and charts and 4-year studies to prove how wrong they are in the white tower isolation of the Office of Management and Budget and the Oval Office. I have Sylvia and thousands of others from my district, including my own wife, to tell me just how expensive life in this country is today. And the story they tell me is not what I have heard from Mr. Ash.

Somebody, somewhere, Mr. Speaker, is telling stories. And I am convinced it is not Sylvia who is wrong.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 93-218)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIELSON). The Clerk will read the message from the President of the United States.

The following message from the President of the United States was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred by the Speaker pro tempore to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith a copy of the United States Civil Service Commission's Annual Report for fiscal year 1973.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 20, 1974.

AWARDS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS BY MILITARY PERSONNEL—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIELSON). The Clerk will read the message from the President of the United States.

The following message from the President of the United States was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection referred by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DANIELSON) to the Committee on Armed Services:

To the Congress of the United States:

In 1965, the Congress authorized participation by military personnel in a program of cash awards for suggestions, inventions and scientific achievements. Nearly 1.5 million suggestions have been submitted since that time, and the program has successfully motivated military personnel to seek ways of reducing costs and improving efficiency. Of those suggestions submitted, 235,378 have been adopted, resulting in tangible first-year benefits in excess of \$728 million.

During fiscal year 1973, 131,944 suggestions were submitted and 20,854 were adopted. The adopted suggestions represent tangible first-year benefits of \$66,-

525,250.87, as well as many additional benefits and improvements of an intangible nature. Cash awards in fiscal year 1973 totalled \$1,467,531.98, of which 82 percent went to enlisted men.

In accordance with the provisions of 10 U.S.C. 1124, I am forwarding reports of the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation containing statistical information on this program and brief descriptions of some of the more noteworthy contributions made by military personnel during fiscal year 1973.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 20, 1974.

REPORT OF 1972 UPLAND COTTON PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DANIELSON). The Clerk will read the message from the President of the United States.

The following message from the President of the United States was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection referred by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DANIELSON) to the Committee on Agriculture:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of section 609 of the Agricultural Act of 1970, I transmit herewith the report of the 1972 upland cotton program.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 20, 1974.

REPORT ON PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTING PROVISIONS OF SECTION 812 OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION ACT, 1974—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the message from the President of the United States.

The following message from the President of the United States was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection referred by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DANIELSON) to the Committee on Armed Services:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with Section 812(d) of the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1974 (Public Law 93-155), I am pleased to submit the following report to the Congress on the progress made in implementing the provisions of Section 812 of the Act cited above.

Several months prior to the enactment of Section 812, this Administration took the initiative to seek Allied cooperation in developing a solution to the financial problems arising from the stationing of U.S. forces in NATO Europe. We initiated discussions with the Federal Republic of Germany in May 1973 with a view toward negotiating another bilateral offset agreement covering fiscal years 1974 and 1975. Then at the June 1973 meeting of NATO Defense Ministers, Defense Secretary Schlesinger proposed to the Allies that they develop a

program to relieve the U.S. of balance of payments burden we bear as a result of stationing forces in NATO Europe. He also asked that the U.S. be relieved of the additional budgetary costs involved in stationing forces in NATO Europe rather than in the U.S. A NATO study group was established to examine the problem. This group submitted a report on October 20 to the North Atlantic Council, giving an analysis of the financial problems arising from the stationing of U.S. forces in the territory of other NATO countries and developed options for Allied action to deal with these problems.

On November 29, 1973, following the enactment of the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1974, Ambassador Rumsfeld, the U.S. Permanent Representative to the North Atlantic Council, tabled an illustrative program of military procurement and budgetary support which would satisfy the requirements of Section 812 of the Act and thereby avoid unilateral U.S. force reductions in NATO Europe. Subsequently, during the December 1973 meeting of NATO defense ministers, our Allies declared their intention "to participate in multilateral or bilateral arrangements towards providing a common solution to the United States problem", agreed "to examine how the share of the United States in the civil and military budgets of NATO and in the infrastructure program might be substantially reduced", and noted that "consideration was being given to widening the eligibility of projects for funding under the common infrastructure program." We are continuing to point out in the North Atlantic Council and elsewhere the importance we attach to meeting the requirements of Section 812 if we are to avoid unilateral U.S. force reductions.

We continue to stress, therefore, the urgent need for Allied action to fulfill the intentions declared at the December 1973 meeting of NATO Defense Ministers, regardless of the evolving balance of payments position of the U.S. and its Allies.

Pursuant to Section 812(a) of the Act cited above, a working group composed of representatives of the Secretary of Commerce, the Comptroller General of the United States, and the Secretary of Defense, has developed concepts for use in calculating the pertinent deficit once the receipt and expenditure information becomes available for all of fiscal year 1974. An inter-agency committee within the Executive Branch has prepared recommendations concerning what acceptable actions our Allies could take to offset the expected deficit. Applying the concepts developed by the working group chaired by the Department of Commerce, the Department of Defense estimates that U.S. expenditures entering the balance of payments as a result of the deployment of forces in NATO Europe in fulfillment of treaty commitments and obligations of the United States in fiscal year 1974 will be approximately \$2.1 billion. In response to a U.S. request, a study is now underway in NATO to collect more complete data than in the past

on Allied military procurement from the U.S. in fiscal year 1974. A high level of military procurement will be essential if the requirements of Section 812 are to be met.

Bilateral offset negotiations with the FRG constitute the major element in our effort to obtain Allied payments to offset these expenditures. The current discussions are based on a German offer which represents an increase over the amount of military procurement and budgetary support included in the FY 1972-73 agreement. However, major cost increases of deploying our forces in Germany, international economic and financial developments, and the multilateral burdensharing discussions have combined to make negotiations unusually complex and time consuming. Once a satisfactory bilateral offset agreement has been concluded, we will look to our other Allies for the remaining amount needed to offset our estimated expenditures of approximately \$2.1 billion. Although the energy crisis and the changing overall balance of payments positions of the U.S. and the European NATO countries have made it more difficult for the other Allies to respond promptly to our request for burdensharing assistance, we are continuing to stress to them the urgent need to develop a specific program to ensure that our military expenditures are fully offset.

Action to reduce the U.S. balance of payments costs and budgetary burdens associated with the stationing of U.S. forces in NATO Europe, while important, are not the only measure of equity in sharing the common defense burden. Our European Allies are continuing to improve their forces for NATO. These improvements, reflected in increasing European defense budgets, are an important aspect in sharing the defense burden. We are encouraging our Allies to continue these improvements and, when possible, to direct their increased spending into areas which serve also to reduce the U.S. share of the common burden.

RICHARD NIXON.
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 20, 1974.

BALANCED HEALTH CARE SYSTEM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 93-217)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the message from the President of the United States.

The following message from the President of the United States was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection referred by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DANIELSON) to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:
Good health is basic to the well-being of any society, as basic as education, jobs and individual liberties. Improving the level of health in America and assuring that all Americans have financial access to quality health care remains a top priority of this Administration.

By world standards, the health of Americans is good, and our health care system is capable of delivering the finest and most modern care the world has ever known.

But there are still inequities and deficiencies. Improvements can and must be made.

The objectives we seek for health care in this country can be simply stated:

- We want all Americans to have the necessary financial resources to purchase the health care they need at reasonable prices.
- We want an adequate supply of health professionals — doctors, nurses, and others—to serve our communities.
- We want a full range of health services to be used efficiently by those who need them; over-use is poor health care and bad economics.
- And we want a strong research program to find ways to prevent and cure diseases.

These are common objectives all reasonable people can agree on. But we must also reach a consensus on how best to achieve them.

Neither the private sector nor the Federal Government acting alone can assure financial access to care for all, improve the quality of services, and guarantee that biomedical research is both supported and utilized. We must rely instead upon a partnership among private physicians and institutions, State and local authorities, and the Federal Government—a partnership that builds upon the strengths of the present system and gives it new vitality.

We have already made great progress. By strengthening and expanding our partnership, we can achieve even more. I have already proposed an integrated strategy that includes a Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan as well as rapid development of Professional Standard Review Organizations, continuation of price controls in the health sector, and increased biomedical research funding. I am recommending other health proposals on planning and health manpower. Taken together, these measures represent a realistic and effective health strategy for the 1970's—a strategy to improve the quality of health care for all of our citizens. In this message, I want to review the components of that strategy and outline the additional proposals that the Administration will soon be sending to the Congress.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INSURANCE

Today the health insurance possessed by many Americans is often inadequate or encourages misuse of the health care system. Usually it pays for a stay in the hospital, but not for visits to the doctor's office. It will pay for only a limited number of days in the hospital. Often it fails to cover prescription and life-saving drugs, or preventive services for the young, or mental health care. Finally, while it often encourages unnecessary use of expensive services in the short run, it fails to protect our citizens against the massive financial loss from catastrophic illness in the long run.

The Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan that I recommended to the Congress

two weeks ago would correct these and other deficiencies. Our plan would provide a very comprehensive package of health services. It includes preventive health services for children and pregnant mothers, dental care for children, and mental health care for all. It would provide for free choice of care, whether from traditional fee-for-service physicians or from pre-paid health maintenance organizations, and it would provide incentives to control costs. It would also eliminate duplicate billing and accounting procedures for both patients and providers. Most importantly, it would remove the threat of family bankruptcy due to the costs of catastrophic illness.

Placing health benefits within the financial reach of all Americans is the central element of our health strategy for the 1970's. But such benefits alone are not enough.

PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS REVIEW

Under my Comprehensive Health Insurance proposal, the Professional Standards Review Organizations now being established by law would be expanded to improve the quality of health care for all.

As presently contemplated, there will be a nationwide system of locally run physician organizations which will review the quality and effectiveness of medical care delivered to Medicare, Medicaid, and Maternal and Child Health beneficiaries. These new organizations, called PSRO's, provide great potential for bringing about improvements in health care practices by the best possible utilization of health care facilities and services.

This program is a unique Federal effort. It recognizes that physicians at the local and State level are best suited to judge quality and appropriateness of care. Individual PSRO's will be established and operated by local physicians, although the Federal Government will pay the operating costs. A number of PSRO's are expected to be designated and set into operation by the end of this fiscal year.

CONTROLLING HEALTH COSTS

Assurance of quality is not enough. We must also avoid the cost inflation which followed the introduction of Medicare and Medicaid. Our health insurance proposal would call for States to oversee the operation of insurance carriers and establish sound procedures for cost control. Until these or other controls are in place, I recommend that our present authorities to control health care costs be continued. I am asking the Congress for such authority.

Between 1969 and 1971, when consumer prices rose at an annual rate of 5.3 percent, medical care services measured by the Consumer Price Index rose 7.7 percent a year, with hospital costs rising by over 13 percent each year. In these years leading up to the beginning of the Economic Stabilization Program, the health industry was the most inflationary sector in the American economy. As such, it was a special economic problem requiring special regulations.

Two and one-half years of controls

brought the annual rate of increase in medical prices down from 7.3 percent to 3.7 percent in 1972 and 4.4 percent in 1973. The 1973 rate was below the general rate of inflation. But inflationary pressures are still strong in the medical field, so that we must maintain Federal controls until other measures are adopted under Comprehensive Health Insurance.

IMPROVING HEALTH SERVICE DISTRIBUTION

Improved professional standards and sensible cost controls should be complemented by improvements in health services.

Presently, much of our health care is delivered in a hit-or-miss fashion. Too few American communities know how to balance their health services properly. There are too many hospital beds in many communities and not enough outpatient services; few communities are capable of delivering high-quality emergency medical care; and we do not have enough physicians and other health professionals delivering primary health care. These problems could grow more serious. Removal of financial barriers can be expected to create new demands on our health care delivery system.

We must develop a better capacity to forecast and anticipate health needs rather than having to react hurriedly after the fact. The delivery of health care must be planned and guided in the States and communities by those persons who best understand the health problems of the people and localities concerned.

There are many concrete steps to be taken. For example, we must maintain our efforts to demonstrate for local communities the benefits of comprehensive emergency medical care systems. We must also maintain our newly enlarged capacity to produce well trained health professionals, we should continue to provide incentives to train primary care physicians and we should demonstrate ways of bringing services of physicians into rural and inner city areas where doctor shortages exist. Further, we must improve our methods of quickly converting research findings into physicians' practice. The Nation should perfect a system where scarce lifesaving technology is available to serve all those who need its benefits.

To accomplish these goals, we must encourage State, local and private authorities to modify some of the existing organizations and laws relating to health regulation, licensing, planning, production and manpower allocation.

Existing planning agencies have faced these issues to the best of their abilities. Some have performed well, helping States and communities plan for new and improved health resources in a rational, orderly and economical way. Others, however, have failed to bring about material improvements in the health care system and are not well suited to the demands of the future.

HEALTH PLANNING

We will shortly be submitting legislation to the Congress that would authorize the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to support local health planning boards composed of representatives

of the public, health care providers, insurers, health educators and elected officials. These boards would prepare comprehensive health plans for health care delivery systems designed to meet the needs of the people in their areas. States would continue to have the primary role of approving new facilities and would receive assistance in monitoring rate increases in the health industry.

The boards would assume the present planning activities of the Comprehensive Health Planning Program, the Regional Medical Programs Service, and the Hill-Burton program, all of which now overlap at the local level. They would coordinate the planning and activities of health care providers, third-party financing organizations, health educational institutions, and government within each area in order to promote high quality care for the public good. They would also advise on Federal health grants in the areas served to ensure consistency of such activities with regional plans.

DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH MANPOWER

Our most important health care resource is health manpower. It is this resource upon which all else depends. Assuring that there are enough health professionals of the right kind available in the right place to provide the needed care is one of our most challenging health delivery problems.

The number of U.S. medical and osteopathic schools has grown from 92 in 1963 to 121 in 1974. Total enrollment increased 60 percent from 33,072 to 53,100 and graduates increased over 40 percent, from 7,681 to 10,900. These increases in health manpower encourage us to believe that the Nation's total supply of health professionals is becoming sufficient to meet our needs during the next decade. In fact, over-supply in the aggregate could possibly become a problem.

Without major alterations in either present enrollments in domestic schools or immigration patterns of foreign-trained doctors, we estimate that the number of physicians by 1985 will approximate 500,000. This is an increase of at least 50 percent over 1970, and would be more than three times the expected growth rate of the U.S. population during the same period. Accordingly, the number of physicians per 100,000 population should increase from 159 in 1970 to as high as 217 in 1985.

Ironically, the increase in overall physician supply has not solved the problem of maldistribution. Some rural and inner city areas still lack a sufficient supply of general practitioners, and many areas lack certain medical specialists. We must now shift our attention away from a concern with aggregate numbers toward an emphasis on solving specific health manpower problems.

HEALTH MANPOWER INCENTIVES

We will soon submit legislation to the Congress designed to maintain present enrollments but also to gradually shift the method of support for medical education from general institutional operating subsidies to direct assistance to medical students through individual loans and scholarships. Funds provided directly to

institutions will be targeted on special projects such as the production of more primary care physicians.

We shall also continue our ongoing efforts to expand the training and the effective use of physician assistants. Some 3,300 of these new health professionals are now being trained as a result of Federal initiatives. They are demonstrating that they can enable physicians to practice more efficiently and thereby extend their skills to more patients. Their services would be reimbursable under our Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan.

Other measures that I have proposed would assure that qualified students would be able to receive training in health education institutions regardless of financial barriers. Under my proposed scholarship legislation, scholarships would be offered to any student who agrees to serve in programs or shortage areas of national need after graduation. I am also proposing to increase the upper limits on guaranteed loans. The loan guarantee program would provide larger annual loans to students with repayment deferred until after graduation. These would be particularly helpful to those seeking education in the health professions, but would be available in all fields. Loans for education costs are a particularly appropriate financing mechanism for health professionals who can look forward to exceptionally favorable lifetime earnings.

ENCOURAGING HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

One of our major initiatives to improve the access to care is the encouragement of Health Maintenance Organizations. In certain instances, HMO's have proved their ability to deliver quality health care to people when and where they need it at prepaid premium rates. It may be possible to use this mechanism to extend health care services into underserved areas where individual health practitioners are unavailable.

Since 1970 we have been seeking direct authority to demonstrate the HMO concept more broadly. This past December 29, I signed legislation into law which will stimulate the development of HMO's in many different settings.

I am requesting a total of \$125 million for 1974 and 1975 to begin this important new program. We expect to fund 170 HMO's during the life of this legislation. Our Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan would require employers to also offer HMO care where available, a provision that we believe will further promote HMO development.

We will use Federal funds to support feasibility and planning studies, to pay initial development costs, and to subsidize initial operating deficits of HMO's for the first three years. In addition, loan guarantees will be offered to profit-making HMO's in medically underserved areas for planning, initial development and initial operating deficits.

The HMO law I signed represents an important response to the challenge of finding better ways to improve health care for the American people. It will build on the partnership that already exists between the Federal and the pri-

ivate sector by allowing both the provider and the consumer of health services to exercise the widest possible freedom of choice.

HEALTH EDUCATION FOR ALL

Access to health care is also affected by the degree to which our citizens exercise their individual responsibility to maintain health, prevent serious illness, and properly use the health services which are available to them. By accepting this responsibility and acting wisely, they can prolong their lives and prevent much needless disease and disability. They can also make full and efficient use of the health services available to them.

Yet despite major efforts and investment of resources by governmental and private agencies, it is evident that the necessary knowledge is not reaching enough of our people and that many people who have access to that knowledge do not act upon it.

During the past year I received the report of a distinguished group of professional and civic leaders whom I had asked to recommend an action program to improve health education in the United States.

On the basis of the recommendations of this group we will establish an office of health education within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This new organization will bring together and coordinate the existing fragmented health education efforts now underway in many health programs and agencies. It will also evaluate the approaches we now use in attempting to encourage people to lead healthier lives and will develop more effective educational techniques.

At the same time we will work with the private sector to develop a National Center for Health Education. While the Federal Government will assist in launching the center, we intend that it eventually be supported by private funds.

Potentially, these actions could sharply improve the effectiveness of health education through many channels, including our schools, mass media, neighborhood and community organizations and the health care system itself.

ASSURING QUALITY AND SAFETY

We are moving to improve the quality of our health care and consumer services on a number of fronts. Professional Standards Review Organizations will allow physicians to monitor and improve the quality of their own services. Health Maintenance Organizations hold promise for delivering quality care efficiently to great numbers of people, even those in rural areas. Demonstrating improved emergency medical systems can significantly improve the quality of care rendered in situations where minutes mean life or death.

But there are some elements of personal health care and management which are beyond the control of the individual and often beyond the influence of the health care system. One such area is protection against unsafe food, drugs, cosmetics and medical devices.

This year I have asked the Congress

to appropriate \$200 million for the Food and Drug Administration, an increase of \$35 million. These added funds would allow the FDA to intensify its inspection activities and increase its research.

Furthermore, I again urge the Congress to take swift action on the legislation I proposed last year to regulate the sale of medical devices. This new authority is essential if we are to assure that new technology for the diagnosis and treatment of disease is both safe and effective.

Legislation recently submitted to the Congress would upgrade the quality of foods and drugs available to the American public. These amendments would:

- Broaden inspection authority.
- Broaden FDA's authority to inspect quality control records in food, drug, device and cosmetic factories.
- Authorize FDA to require needed record-keeping and reporting for foods, certain drugs, medical devices, and cosmetics.
- Require the labels of nonprescription drugs to show the quantity of all active ingredients.
- Authorize FDA to detain products suspected of being unsafe or contaminated.

FDA has also initiated a broad program for licensing, registering and inspecting blood banks. This extensive program should significantly reduce the chances of blood recipients contracting hepatitis.

IMPROVED CARE FOR THE AGED

In 1971 I launched a major new initiative to improve the quality of care in our nursing homes. Since then we have worked with State governments to improve their nursing home inspection efforts, and we have barred substandard facilities from participating in our Medicare and Medicaid programs. Yet many long-term care facilities in this country still do not meet accepted fire and safety standards. This situation must be corrected, and we are taking steps to improve it.

Last month the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issued new standards to improve the quality of medical services in nursing homes caring for Medicare and Medicaid patients. Very soon, the Department will issue additional regulations to improve the medical services in these homes. As a Nation we can no longer tolerate the warehousing of our older citizens in unsanitary and unsafe facilities. They have given us much. In return they deserve quality care in their declining years that is second to none. Our efforts to expand our biomedical knowledge about diseases will, of course, improve the care that can be rendered in nursing homes.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

In addition to attacking problems of the delivery system as a means of improving our health care, we must also continue to support our basic scientific research. It is this work that will tomorrow yield the remedies to diseases that affect our people.

We will continue to give high priority to research in cancer and heart disease because these two diseases together account for more than half of all deaths

each year. At the same time, however, we will not neglect research on aging, arthritis, neurological diseases, dental diseases, and other major health problems.

SEEKING A CURE FOR CANCER

Cancer, in its more than 100 forms, still constitutes one of the most devastating health problems confronting mankind. This year, the National Cancer Institute estimates that 655,000 Americans will develop cancer, and 335,000 will lose their lives from it. Three years ago in my State of the Union message I announced that the conquest of cancer was to be a new national goal. In December of 1971 I signed the National Cancer Act. Since that time, the National Cancer Institute and other institutes in the National Institutes of Health have accelerated the drive against cancer.

The intensified effort has two goals: First, the main effort is to stimulate the development of new knowledge by an intensive and coordinated research effort throughout all medical, biological, chemical and physical sciences. Secondly, we are seeking the most effective methods of disseminating across the Nation vital information on the prevention and treatment of cancer.

In 1971, appropriations for the National Cancer Institute were approximately \$233 million. For fiscal year 1975, I have asked the Congress to appropriate \$600 million.

We have made substantial progress in bringing the results of research as rapidly as possible to a maximum number of people. The latest advances in cancer therapy are being made widely available throughout the country for patients with leukemia, Hodgkin's disease and other lymphomas. We will assure that the newest and best cancer therapies will be available to the medical community. Major studies are underway at several institutions to detect lung cancer—the major cancer killer—at its earliest stages. In addition, the National Cancer Institute has pooled its resources with the American Cancer Society to open 20 demonstration centers for the early detection of breast cancer, the leading cause of death for American women in their reproductive years.

These are only a few of the important advances in our cancer program dedicated to informing and helping the people of America today, while continuing the search for causes, cures and means of preventing all cancers.

HEART DISEASE RESEARCH

The greatest single risk to health and life in the United States is heart disease. Collectively, heart, blood vessel, lung and blood disease affect more than 30 million Americans. High blood pressure is one of the most commonly encountered forms of heart and blood vessel disease, affecting an estimated 23 million adult Americans, or between 10 and 15 percent of the population of the United States.

In my State of the Union message in 1972, I promised to give these diseases increased attention. Later that year I signed into law the National Heart, Blood Vessel, Lung and Blood Act of 1972. To implement that act, I have re-

quested appropriations of \$309 million for fiscal year 1975, an increase of \$23 million over this year. Special emphasis will be placed on research to prevent heart attacks and high blood pressure. The programs in sickle cell disease will also be continued.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH PROGRESS

We have long recognized that health problems are universal and that their solution requires international collaboration. We have been heavily involved with activities of the World Health Organization, and we have worked directly with many different countries. Among the most significant of these bilateral activities is our recent agreement with the Soviet Union.

The United States and the Soviet Union have enjoyed 16 years of fruitful relationships in the field of health. From 1958 until 1972, under a general exchange treaty between our State Department and the USSR Foreign Ministry, we have exchanged many of our best medical scientists.

Recently, HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger visited the Soviet Union as a guest of Soviet Health Minister Petrovsky. During his visit, he inaugurated a new Telex link between the Ministry of Health in Moscow and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare here in Washington. This new "health line" provides the kind of direct communications necessary for successful fulfillment of the program's goals and has been in daily use since its inauguration.

ELIMINATION OF SMALLPOX

Finally, I am pleased to report that one of the most successful efforts ever undertaken to improve world health will soon realize its goal—the global eradication of smallpox. This is an activity originally endorsed and consistently supported by the United States.

The Eighteenth World Health Assembly in 1965, at the initiative of the U.S. Delegation, adopted a resolution declaring worldwide eradication of smallpox a major World Health Organization objective. When the program began in 1966, 45 countries reported smallpox. At the end of 1973, this number had been reduced to 11. In 1966, smallpox was endemic in 25 countries. Today it is endemic in only four. In the Americas, where smallpox was a devastating disease for centuries, not a case has been reported since April 1971.

As a result of this global effort, the probability of contracting smallpox in the United States today is virtually nonexistent. There has not been a documented case of this disease in the United States since 1949.

Because of these dramatic results, our Public Health Service has decided that routine immunization of children should no longer be required.

CONCLUSION

The policies outlined in this message can make 1974 a pivotal year in the history of health care in the United States. By preserving all that is best in our traditional medical system, and by devising the fairest, most efficient means to deal with health challenges that lie ahead, we can strike a uniquely Ameri-

can balance that will preserve the independence and integrity of patient and health professional alike.

"Health," wrote Thomas Jefferson, nearly two centuries ago, "is the first requisite after morality." Today, as we approach our Bicentennial as a nation, we can lay the foundations for a balanced health care system that will convert the age-old ideal of high quality health care for all into a new American reality. I urge the Congress to act rapidly on the measures I am proposing to achieve the objective we all share.

RICHARD NIXON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 20, 1974.

WITHHOLDING TAX AGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOGAN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOGAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which would authorize the Speaker of the House to enter into agreements with the States of Maryland and Virginia to withhold State income taxes from the pay of congressional employees.

Every year I receive letters and phone calls from congressional employees who express their difficulties and hardships in meeting their State tax demands. With our escalating cost of living, it is becoming increasingly difficult to balance the household budget. Enactment of this legislation would enable individuals to plan their expenses in a more orderly way. Additionally, it is the best way to assure that the States receive the money due them from this tax.

Under this bill, the following employees would have the opportunity to have their State income tax withheld voluntarily:

First. An employee of either House of Congress, of a committee of either House, or of a joint committee of the two Houses;

Second. An elected officer of either House who is not a Member of Congress;

Third. The Legislative Counsel of either House and an employee of his office;

Fourth. A member of the Capitol Police;

Fifth. A Member of Congress;

Sixth. An employee of a Member of Congress if the pay of the employee is paid by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives;

Seventh. The Architect of the Capitol and an employee of the Architect of the Capitol;

Eighth. An employee of the Botanic Gardens, and

Ninth. An employee of the Capitol Guide Service.

Mr. Speaker, the necessity of this legislation is clear and its implementation would be relatively simple. All that needs to be done is for Congress to take the time to consider this proposal.

Mr. Speaker, I include the bill in the Record at this point:

H.R. 12933

A bill to authorize voluntary withholding of Maryland and Virginia income taxes in the case of Members of Congress and Congressional employees

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subchapter II of chapter 55 of title 5 of the United States Code is amended by inserting after section 5516 the following new section:

§ 5516A. Voluntary withholding of Maryland and Virginia income taxes; Members of Congress and Congressional employees

"The Speaker of the House shall enter into an agreement with the State of Maryland and an agreement with the State of Virginia at the request for such an agreement from the proper official of each such State. Each such agreement shall provide that the appropriate disbursing officer shall withhold State income taxes for each Member of Congress and Congressional employee who is subject to such income tax and who voluntarily agrees to such withholding."

(b) The table of sections for such subchapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 5516 the following: **"5516A. Voluntary withholding of Maryland and Virginia income taxes; Members of Congress and Congressional employees."**

INCREASES FOR VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE IS SORELY NEEDED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. RANDALL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to commend our Veterans' Affairs Committee for bringing to the floor yesterday H.R. 12628, which will liberalize provisions of current educational benefits programs.

This bill increases the rates for vocational rehabilitation, educational assistance, and special training allowances to veterans and their dependents. Overall the increase amounts to 13.6 percent, and while it should be noted that the President recommended only 8 percent, the committee in its wisdom finds as of this past December the Consumer Price Index showed an increase of 10.2 percent since the last increase and expects that it will reach 13 percent by May of 1974.

There are many worthwhile provisions in this bill. It should be noted it increases from 8 to 10 years, the period during which a veteran is required to complete his training. Most properly, it reduces from 30 to 10 percent the disability requirements. There are so many other good provisions that it would take considerable time to mention them. For example, this bill increases from 100 to 200 hours per semester the time a veteran may work and the maximum he may earn from \$250 to \$500.

This bill would allow a veteran who is already qualified under a refresher training course to update himself on technological advances made while on active duty. Training must begin within 12 months of the veteran's discharge.

The bill also extends eligibility to wives, widows, and children to pursue farm cooperative training and will include those who are already covered under the war orphans educational program.

Those courses in an educational institution which do not lead to a major degree may still be measured on a semester or quarterly basis. Moreover, this bill would permit the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to share a forwarding fee to a "Joint Apprenticeship Committee."

One of the more important provisions of the bill is to establish a Vietnam-era veterans communications center within the VA staffed by Vietnam veterans to periodically evaluate the effectiveness of the Veterans Outreach Services program and to make reports to the Administrator. Mr. Speaker, we hear so much rhetoric about our failure to do as much for the Vietnam veteran as we have done for the veterans of other wars. Such provision included in this bill is most refreshing and I for one am most happy to see the provision for such a communications center established.

Of course, I am in enthusiastic support of this increase in the veterans' educational allowances. About all I can add is that I am at a complete loss to understand why the President can recommend only 8 percent rather than the 13.6 percent increase in rates of veterans' allowances passed out by our House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. The reason that I suggest that I cannot understand the attitude of this administration is that the President has said again and again that the Vietnam veteran may very well become the forgotten veteran. If the administration means what it says, then there should be no opposition to this bill, and when it passes both bodies of Congress it should promptly be signed into law.

Mr. Speaker, on page H894 on the roll-call vote on H.R. 12628 I was pleased to note that there were 382 yeas and no nays. This legislation is important to the future well-being of thousands of our veterans because it will allow them the same educational and employment opportunities as others have enjoyed. When our brave Vietnam veterans returned, they discovered that during the years when they were in Southeast Asia the cost of a good education had become almost prohibitive. Educational benefits had not been increased. This measure today will eliminate some of the inequity.

Up until now we have had too much rhetoric, but no action. This legislation today represents a positive response by the Congress. By a vote with no opposition, this should say to our veterans that the House of Representatives does care and that we have not forgotten our veterans in their time of need.

A PLEA FOR LEONID PLYUSCH

(Mr. KOCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. KOCH. Mr. Speaker, we are living in an era when one of the most repressive countries in the world, the Soviet Union, has within it some of the bravest dissenters. The names of Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov to cite just two, will be recalled as giants of this era long after we have died. There is nothing more important than personal liberty and few have the courage to stand against the oppressive forces that exist everywhere including our own country.

The difference however between the United States and the U.S.S.R. is that our system of government, with all of its faults, contains protections which ultimately permit the public to stop the attacks upon their liberties. Unfortunately that is not true in the Soviet Union where the government is dictatorial and its oppression cannot be fought in the electoral process or the courts. It is remarkable that even without those protections, men, and women of courage will still stand and resist oppression with the knowledge that this may mean exile, imprisonment in a penal institution or mental institution, or death.

What is particularly striking today is that Dr. Andreia Sakharov, himself in great danger because of his dissent, has asked the world for help to save the life of Leonid Plyusch who is now incarcerated in Dnepropetrovsk Psychiatric Hospital in the southeastern Ukraine.

The appeal of Dr. Sakharov was sent to the International League for the Rights of Man for transmittal to Secretary General Waldheim.

Leonid Plyusch, a mathematician, had been a research officer at the Institute of Cybernetics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev until he was dismissed in 1968 for dissident activities. One of fifteen who joined in 1969 to form the Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights, he was arrested in January 1972.

While the Soviet Union cannot be moved by internal legal safeguards for the protection of the individual, it has been established that it will move in response to world public opinion. Everyone who believes in personal liberty and wishes to honor Andreia Sakharov and to save Leonid Plyusch should write to Secretary Brezhnev in Moscow urging the release of Leonid Plyusch.

RECRUITING RESULTS FOR ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCES

(Mr. DAN DANIEL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks

at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DAN DANIEL. Mr. Speaker, today I am again inserting for the RECORD the results of the Department of Defense recruiting efforts—this time, for the month of January 1974. This report contains more information than in my previous monthly reports, so that each Member may judge for himself whether the All-Volunteer Force is working. It now contains not only the recruiting results by source, but it also contains data on the participation of high school graduates in the various mental groupings. In addition, I include Reserve strengths and how they are being met:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RECRUITING RESULTS

Recruiting results for January. The four Armed Services obtained 39,710 enlistments during January, including prior-service and non-prior-service personnel. This was 93% of their January program objective of 42,820. It was the largest monthly total since January 1973, exceeding even the results obtained last June, which is normally the best recruiting month of the year. Results by Service were as follows:

RECRUITING RESULTS—ALL SOURCES

	January		De- cember percent objective
	Program objective	Actual	
Army.....	21,200	19,040	90
Navy.....	9,200	8,290	90
Marine Corps.....	4,950	4,860	98
Air Force.....	7,470	7,520	101
Total DOD.....	42,820	39,710	93

Year-to-Date Recruiting Results by Service. During the first seven months of the fiscal year the four Military Services had achieved 93% of their cumulative recruiting objectives. The following table shows year-to-date performance by Service:

RECRUITING RESULTS—ALL SOURCES, YEAR-TO-DATE, FISCAL YEAR 1974

	[Thousands]		
	Program objective, July- January	Actual	Percent of objective
Army.....	125	112	89
Navy.....	53	52	97
Marine Corps.....	34	30	88
Air Force.....	45	45	101
Total DOD.....	257	238	93

Enlistments by Source. The number of non-prior-service men enlisted was 33,580 or 91% of the Services' January objective; the number of non-prior-service women was 3,290 or about 97% of the objective; and the number of prior-service personnel was 2,810 or about 119% of the objective. The following table shows the distribution of January enlistments by source:

RECRUITING RESULTS BY SOURCE

	January			December percent objective
	Program objective	Actual	Percent objective	
Nonprior service:				
Men.....	37,060	33,580	919	96
Women.....	3,390	3,290	97	129
Prior service.....	2,370	2,840	120	119
Total, DOD....	42,820	39,710	93	99

Total Military Strength by Service. The total DOD military strength was 2% below the strength level planned at the end of December, as shown in the following table:

STATUS OF MILITARY STRENGTH, BY SERVICE

	End of December (thousands)		June 1974 (thous- ands)
	Objective	Actual	
Army.....	802	782	20
Navy.....	566	556	9
Marine Corps.....	194	189	4
Air Force.....	674	674	0
Total, DOD....	2,235	2,202	33
			2
			2,174

¹ Reflects reductions recently imposed by Congress for the end of this fiscal year, plus other miscellaneous program reductions.

Non-Prior-Service Enlistments, Men and Women, by Service. During January the Services achieved the following results against their non-prior-service objectives for men and women:

NON-PRIOR-SERVICE RECRUITING RESULTS

	January			December percent objective ¹
	Program objective	Actual	Percent objective	
MEN				
Army.....	18,000	15,670	87	97
Navy.....	8,000	6,910	86	89
Marine Corps.....	4,600	4,490	98	94
Air Force.....	6,460	6,620	101	101
Total, DOD....	37,060	33,580	91	96
WOMEN				
Army.....	1,800	1,700	94	138
Navy.....	600	600	100	153
Marine Corps.....	100	110	100	(1)
Air Force.....	880	880	100	100
Total, DOD....	3,390	3,290	97	129

¹ No objective in December.

Mental Groupings; High School Graduates. In January about 91% of all non-prior-service enlistees were in Mental Categories I-III, which are the average and above average mental groups; only 9% were in Mental Category IV, the below-average group. High school graduates amounted to 63% of enlistments; this is below the 65% figure achieved during the first seven months of the fiscal year, but is in line with seasonal trends. The average for July-January is shown in the following table along with the January results:

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND MENTAL GROUPINGS

[Non-prior-service men and women]

	High school graduates			Mental groups, I, II, III ¹		
	January	Year to date ² (Percent)	January	Year to date ² (Percent)	January	Year to date ² (Percent)
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Army	9,400	54	54	14,720	85	81
Navy	5,020	68	72	7,350	98	97
Marine Corps	2,000	43	51	4,210	92	92
Air Force	6,830	92	95	7,370	99	99
Total, DOD	23,250	63	65	33,650	91	90

¹ Above average and average categories.² Recent legislation has established minimum levels of 55 percent for high school graduates and 22 percent for mental groups I, II, and III. The minimums are to be applied to fiscal year 1974 totals on a by-service basis.

February Objectives. The Services' manpower programs for February called for the following enlistment objectives from all sources:

February program objectives:

Army	17,600
Navy	6,400

Marine Corps	4,450
Air Force	6,130

Total DOD 34,580

In addition to its program objective the Marine Corps is seeking 1,610 additional enlistments to help make up for shortfalls sustained in prior months.

Reserve Components. The total selected

reserve strength increased in December, with the two National Guard Components, the Naval Reserve and the Air Force Reserve showing net gains. Although non-prior-service enlistments in all reserve components are lower than the objectives for the year to date, the shortfalls have been partially offset by successes in recruiting prior-service enlisted personnel:

FISCAL YEAR 1974 SELECTED RESERVE STRENGTHS¹

	ARNG	USAR	USNR	USMCR	ANG	USAFR	DOD total
Authorized end strength	411,979	260,554	116,857	39,433	92,473	51,503	972,054
Actual:							
June 30, 1973	385,600	235,499	126,206	37,509	90,371	43,785	918,970
Sept. 30, 1973	384,918	231,459	119,113	35,339	90,469	43,257	904,555
Oct. 31, 1973	386,590	229,830	119,232	34,840	91,192	45,319	907,003
Nov. 30, 1973	388,626	228,556	118,647	34,024	91,969	46,155	907,977
Dec. 31, 1973	392,461	227,238	119,113	33,124	92,471	46,211	910,618
Change from previous month	+3,835	-1,318	+466	-900	+502	+56	+2,641
Net short/over authorized end strength	-19,518	-33,316	-2,256	-6,364	-2	-5,292	-64,492
Percent short/over	-4.7	-12.8	+1.9	-16.1		-10.3	-6.4

¹ Unaudited preliminary reports from services.

SOVIET JEWRY: DEBATE ON A RECOMMENDATION BY THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

(Mr. FRASER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I placed in the RECORD a report "On the situation of the Jewish Community in the Soviet Union."

This report reprinted in the February 13 RECORD at pages 2958-2959, on Soviet Jewry was the basis for a Council of Europe Consultative Assembly debate held January 21, 1974.

The words of our fellow parliamentarians from various European democracies on the question of Soviet Jewry are worth reprinting in our Record. During the debate many of the speakers emphasized the importance of speaking out on this human rights issue. I share the view of Mr. Ahlmark, a member of the Assembly's Committee on European Non-Member Countries and Rapporteur for the report that:

Public opinion in the West is of decisive importance for future developments in the Soviet Union in regard to Jewish communities there.

We must continue to speak out. The report of the debate follows:

SITUATION OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN THE SOVIET UNION

Presentation by Mr. Ahlmark of the report of the Committee on European Non-

Member Countries, debate and vote on the draft recommendation, Doc. 3374

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Ahlmark, you have the floor, Sir.

Mr. AHLMARK (Sweden) (Rapporteur). Mr. President, the issue that is now to be discussed has been before the Council of Europe for years. Several recommendations have been adopted. The last two reports by Mr. Bruno Pitterman on Jewish communities in the Soviet Union dealt with the situation before emigration started in March 1971. Now, again, 3 years later, we have to face the achievements, the tragedies and the prospects involved. That is why the Committee on European Non-Member Countries has unanimously decided to present this report and a draft recommendation to the Assembly. There has been considerable development for better and for worse since January 1971 the Assembly adopted the last recommendation.

My task as Rapporteur has in some ways been easier to fulfil because of emigration. It is now possible to meet with many Jews with different backgrounds who have recently left the Soviet Union. Therefore, on behalf of my committee I last summer had some hearings in Israel with Jews in order to collect as much information as possible about their earlier lives. I am grateful to those who gave me that opportunity to discuss the daily life of Soviet Jews with those who know more about it than anyone else with whom you can meet and freely talk to. Also in the last few years more and more material about the Jewish communities in that country has been available, mainly because thousands of Jews in several parts of the Soviet Union want to let the outside world know about their situation. I have also had the opportunity to meet experts here in Europe and discuss their judgement on the latest events.

In our hearings in Israel, at some of which

the Chairman of our committee, Mr. Hofer, was present, a theme never vanished: do not believe that the awakening of Soviet Jews to national consciousness can be crushed or will disappear. What has happened is the re-emergence of a pride over their Jewishness among hundreds of thousands, a strengthened link with the state of Israel and an increased determination not quietly to accept persecution in the name of anti-Zionism. However fierce the attacks against Israel may be—they cannot discourage Soviet Jews from expressing their solidarity with the Jewish state. Show trials against Jews who have applied for visas might become still more disgusting—but they will not prevent other Jews from applying for exit visas. Even if the harassment against Jewish families who want to leave the Soviet Union grow in intensity—this will not silence them or their friends. The so-called "Jews of Silence" are no more. They will continue to demand the right to confess their creed and to express their conviction.

That is the background when we in the Council of Europe once again study this issue, and I think it will still follow us for a long time to come. Since March 1971 almost 80,000 Jews have been able to leave the Soviet Union. Many more have applied for visas without receiving them. According to the European and United Nations Conventions on Human Rights every man has a right to leave his own country. These conventions have been the basic documents when previous Assemblies have demanded the right for Jews in different countries to leave if they wish to.

However, we all know that this right is not respected in some countries around the world, not least the Soviet Union. Therefore it is particularly heartening that, in spite of this, thousands of Jews during the last

three years have got the opportunity to emigrate and to reunite with their families and friends. That achievement is stressed in the draft recommendation, where we ask the Assembly to note "with satisfaction that a considerable number of Soviet Jews have been granted permits to leave the Soviet Union since the beginning of 1971".

Unfortunately, that does not mean that the pressures upon the Jews who stay, or are forced to stay, in the Soviet Union have been lessened in the last years. Still the authorities close down synagogues and forbid books and pamphlets in the Hebrew and Yiddish languages. Still Jews are barred from many professions and careers. Many of those who apply for visas are fired from their jobs. Young people of Jewish origin are often kept out of universities or hindered from beginning to study subjects they are qualified to.

Nor has the so-called anti-Zionist campaign been weakened. On the contrary, you find more and more cases of expressions, which have been given a clear anti-Semitic form and content. The way the Israelis are sometimes officially described is basically the same type of clichés of hatred and prejudices which anti-Semites have always used about Jews—that they are disloyal, deceitful, mendacious, cruel to others, and that they conspire across national boundaries in order to deceive and enslave other peoples, and so on and so forth. Libels of that kind are to be found in books and papers, in cartoons and statements, even in Press releases intended for other countries.

One of the purposes of this campaign is to deter Jews in the Soviet Union from expressing their sympathies with Israel. The result, however, is often a still firmer determination to leave the country in which they are not fully accepted. The same process, which we have so often seen in Europe during the last 70-80 years, is repeated over again. Oppression of Jews does not diminish but, instead, strengthens the Jewish consciousness and becomes a stimulus to it. Official campaigns against Zionism thus for the Jews become an added confirmation that Zionism "is right", and increase their wish to leave. Attempts to prevent Jews from leaving finally spread the will to leave among still more Jews and make their will more uncompromising. The anti-Zionist campaign thus paradoxically strengthens Zionism and is counter-productive to one of its own aims.

This is part of the historical and ideological background to the present situation. Without mentioning it you cannot understand the mechanisms of oppression and resistance among Jews in the Soviet Union. However, it has not been the aim of the report to analyse for instance the connection between harassments against Jews and the spread of Jewish consciousness. The report does not take a stand on the Soviet attitude towards Israel. We do not at all, of course, deal with the conflict of the Middle East. The draft recommendation has limited itself to the basic problems of certain human rights for the Jews in the Soviet Union, as have previous recommendations. The explanatory memorandum partly concentrates on a factual description: what happens to Jews in the Soviet Union who want to leave their country?

The report has tried to answer that very question somewhat in detail. Every Jew who wants to leave has to get a so-called *visov*, a "family invitation", from abroad in order to prove that he has relatives in some other country. Every applicant needs a *kharakteristika*, a document delivered by the place of work which gives an opportunity for fellow workers to condemn the applicant and isolate him from others. A "family approval" is required—his parents or grandparents have to approve his emigration. This gives the authorities an opportunity to press his parents not to give this permit.

A potential applicant needs about a dozen documents before he can formally ask for an exit visa. After having applied, he is often fired from his work or degraded to less important jobs. His children are often expelled from universities or badly treated in schools. If he is fired and does not get a new job, which is often impossible when the name of "Israel" is mentioned in his work book, he might be punished under the "law on parasitism", which makes working compulsory. He or his children sometimes are conscripted. No one has a right to leave the Soviet Union within less than 5 years after having demobilised from the army. Pensions are often taken from applicants or reduced. Those who very actively and openly strive for getting their visas have their telephones cut and their apartments periodically searched by police officials.

Most of the applications are rejected always without any written motivation. The most common explanations for refusals, given orally, are "knowledge of state secrets", or "need for the person's talents", etc. These explanations are often used in a way that proves that they are not seriously meant but serve as a cover for other reasons. Sometimes families are split—the authorities give the right to emigrate to one or a few members of a family but not to all of them. Often show trials are used against active applicants in order to deter others from applying for visas. The pattern during the last years has been that trials now take place in smaller and more remote towns than in the big urban centers. Jews are sent to labour camps without having committed any crime. Thus the authorities tell other Jews what is to be expected if they also apply for an exit permit. The living conditions for these prisoners are often especially hard.

These details of harassment, oppression and terror all fall within the frames of basic human rights. The Council of Europe therefore should, according to our committee, concentrate on that very problem. But, of course, all Jews in the Soviet Union are not openly oppressed or oppressed in the same way. In my hearings I met with men and women who had not been living in a feeling of insecurity but still wanted to raise their children in a Jewish state. Some had received exit permits fairly quickly. On the other hand I listened to others who had been taken to prisons or labour camps for years because of so-called "Zionist activities" but who refused to give up and finally had got the long-desired visa. I met people where the whole family had been able to leave. I met others where the wife desperately fought for the release of her husband or where children tried to persuade the Soviet authorities to let out their old and sick parents. Many of these fates are full of unending suffering and unbelievable courage.

Another pattern has now become more clear than before, but not yet very much observed. The chances for a Jew to leave the Soviet Union are radically and surprisingly different in different parts of the country. A large majority of the Jews authorised to leave come from areas containing only a small minority of the Soviet Jewish population. The more "liberal" areas are the Baltic States, the areas formerly belonging to Hungary, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Poland and incorporated into the Ukrainian part of the Soviet Union after World War II, and Georgia and Uzbekistan. Of the total Jewish population of Georgia, for instance, more than 40 per cent have now gone to Israel. In Lithuania the corresponding figure is more than 30 per cent, but in the inner parts of the Union and in the Republics which belonged to "Old Russia" it is often totally impossible to get a permit. In the Republic of Russia less than ½ per cent of the Jews have been able to leave, in East Ukraine less than one per cent,

but in West Ukraine more than 15 per cent of the Jewish population have left. These figures have not been discussed before in the international debates on Soviet Jewry, but are immensely important also from the point of view of human rights.

One might speculate about the reasons for these vast regional differences which seem to be maintained from month to month. But the conclusion which can be drawn from the statistics is that the emigration during the last 3 years has changed only very little the life and prospects for the future for the large majority of the Jewish community who do not live in the geographical periphery of the Soviet Union.

At the same time—something which I want to stress again—the authorities try by vigorous efforts to limit the "desire to emigrate" to these specific areas and to prevent it from spreading to the rest of the country.

In my hearings they repeatedly voiced the same appeal to the Council of Europe: the international care about Soviet Jews will probably be of utmost importance in the future as it has already been in the past. The Soviet leaders find themselves under considerable pressure from public opinion in the West and at the same time they are probably pressed by hard-liners within the country to stop or curb the emigration. Therefore, international organizations like the Council of Europe must never refrain from distributing facts or cease criticising cruelties. If the pressure from the democracies in Europe were to diminish, the pressure upon the Soviet Jews would increase still more.

That is why the Committee on European Non-Member Countries asks the Assembly today to express its opinion about certain fundamental human rights including the right to leave one's own country and to recommend the Committee of Ministers to invite member governments to urge the Soviet authorities to improve East-West relations by respecting these rights.

I think that almost all members of the Assembly regard it as a democratic and humanitarian duty to draw attention to the tragedies which are always the consequence of persecution of Jews. Anti-Semitism belongs to the most evil and dangerous epidemics of our world. Three years ago the then Rapporteur on the subject, Mr. Bruno Pitterman, concluded his report with the words "the vigilance of public opinion and above all of governments ought to be maintained." This holds as true today.

The Council of Europe might not have the influence alone to make decisive contributions on the struggle against oppression of Jews in other countries. But, Mr. President, it would be a shame if we did not do this to the best of our ability.

The President thanked the Rapporteur and stated that the time allowed for each speaker would be 5 minutes and for representatives of political groups 10 minutes.

Mr. GESSNER (*Federal Republic of Germany*) expressed his approval and admiration for the report, which stressed the basic right of every person to settle where he wishes. Jewry had been scattered throughout history, but the community of nations had laid the foundations for a national home for Jews. The Soviet Union had lent its approval to this and should now cooperate in its implementation.

Large numbers of Jews had emigrated in the last few years, but this change of attitude on the part of the Soviet authorities was not a matter of course. However, it was important to stress that the number of Jews who wished to emigrate was far greater than the number of those who had received permission to do so.

He appealed to the USSR to show generosity in line with their world position. It was ridiculous to assume that this could harm their interests: on the contrary, in most countries this would be taken as proof

of their readiness to help the process of détente. It was a moral obligation. Only 120 out of the 82,000 Jews emigrating in the last 2 years wished to go back to the USSR. This proved that Israel was able to offer a new home to the emigrants and it should encourage the Council of Europe's support of their right to return.

The PRESIDENT called on Mr. Archer.

Mr. ARCHER (*United Kingdom*). The facts as set out in this report will make it easier to keep this debate brief. I seek the floor for only 2 reasons: the first, to speak simply of what I saw 18 months ago when I was privileged to meet at a railway terminus in Vienna a trainload of emigrants from the Soviet Union and accompany them to the castle at Schönau. They were families who had gathered together such of their belongings as they could carry and had left their former homes seeking a new life. They were not vigorous new recruits to the Israeli Army. Most of them were middle-aged. Many of them were elderly and sick; and many of them carried with them as the last recollections of the land which they had left, recollections of petty spite which they would find it difficult to forget.

I met a watchmaker whose life savings were represented by the watches which he carried in a suitcase. They had been smashed beyond repair by a frontier official. All those people without exception were intensely grateful to the Austrian Government for the facilities which that government had afforded them. Last year some of those facilities were withdrawn and some of us expressed our disappointment. But we all of us recognised the pressures to which that government was subjected, and everyone appreciated that it was not due to any lack of compassion on the part of the Austrian Government.

Secondly, I wanted to congratulate the distinguished Rapporteur on the simple, factual presentation in this report. We often have to be careful lest it is thought that we are implying something more than we are saying, or that we are assenting to some wider, more dangerous principle, almost as though when we want simply to produce a human reaction to a human tragedy we have to apologise for saying what is obvious. If we mention the situation of the Jewish people in the Soviet Union there is the danger that we may be thought to be overlooking the problems of Christian communities—and as an English Methodist I hope that I will not be accused of that—or making light of the problems of the Ukrainians who are finding that their own language is being progressively replaced by Russian in their own universities.

We are not making light of these problems. To recognise the difficulties of one group of people is not to ignore the difficulties of other groups. We simply cannot discuss all the world's wrongs in the course of one debate. Sometimes we fear that in pointing to injustices in the Soviet Union we may be thought to be emphasising the shortcomings of the Left tyrannies as against the Right tyrannies.

Some ventured to say in the last session, when we were discussing human rights in Chile, that when we see a wrong we do not ask whether it is perpetrated by the political Right or the political Left, or whether the little guys who are the victims belong politically to the Right or to the Left. When we emphasise the position in the Soviet Union we are simply referring to the situation of human beings who ask only to be allowed to make their home where their heart is.

Sometimes we are concerned lest we should be thought to be overlooking the virtues of the Soviet Union. We do not overlook or forget the occasions when they did recognise the right freely to move; and this is recognised in the case of Soviet Jewry in the course of the report. Many of us welcomed the Russo-Polish Repatriation Agreement of

1957. We are simply saying the father of the child Maria Tiomkin was entitled to apply to take his child to Israel to join other members of the family without it being declared that he thereby forfeits his right to call her his daughter.

We are saying that the middle-aged scientist in Moscow with whom I spoke on the telephone was entitled to ask to go to Israel without forfeiting his career and being forced to work as a labourer. We are saying that Isaac Dymchits, who has been seeking a permit to emigrate for over 2 years, is entitled to see his mother in Israel before she dies.

The Russian people are not without compassion. It is when human compassion becomes enmeshed with politics that it becomes distorted. Of course, the attitude of the Soviet Government in this human situation will influence certain political processes which are now happening; but the families who are discussed in this report ask only that politics may be able to restore to them the happiness of which politics has so far deprived them; which, as I understand it, is what this report is about.

Mr. KAHN-ACKERMAN (*Federal Republic of Germany*) referred to Germany's historical burden in relation to the Jews. He was glad that the committee's report was presented with such conviction. The Soviet minority in Russia had a right to be dealt with like other minorities. He was worried about treatment of Israeli participants at the international student competitions in Moscow last year where there were open demonstrations of anti-Semitism not in keeping with a great power. He implored the Soviet Government to give the Jewish minority the same rights as other minorities, and hoped that in the future they would not hear of discrimination in the USSR.

The PRESIDENT regretted to point out that some speakers were not keeping to their time limits. He called on Mr. Charltons to explain the meaning of the white light showing speakers' time limits.

Mr. CHARLTONS (Head of Office, Committee on Rules and Procedures) explained the meaning of the white and red lights behind the President's chair.

Mr. HOFER (*Switzerland*) (Chairman of the Committee on European Non-Member Countries) asked whether the limits of 5 minutes on speakers and 10 minutes on representatives of political groups also applied to rapporteurs.

The President pointed out that there were 11 or 12 speakers on the list and that if they did not abide by time limits it would be difficult to keep to the time-table. He said that there was no time limit for rapporteurs and chairmen of committees but that they usually limited their speeches to 15 minutes. He made an appeal that they should keep to the time limit, and said it had been suggested that only 10 minutes should be set aside for rapporteurs' and chairmen's answers.

Mr. VOOGD (*Netherlands*).—I read with deep concern the well-documented and moving report of Mr. Ahlmark on the situation of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union, and although we are grateful that at least some improvement has been made as a result of world-wide indignation and as a result of détente, the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union is very far from being in accordance with fundamental human rights. We in this Assembly who all have our families must be horror-stricken by the fact that as a result of the policies in the Soviet Union families are separated, perhaps for the rest of their lives. The scars of such separation will never disappear for many families.

I therefore strongly support the appeal in paragraph 10 of the draft recommendation to the Soviet authorities to improve the situation of the Jewish community by the 4 measures mentioned in paragraph 10.

I have slight criticism to make of paragraph 10, however. It is proposed that we should ask our governments—“... to urge

the Soviet authorities to contribute further to the improvement of East-West relations . . .”

This could be read as a one-sided appeal only to the Soviet Union when our own governments have their own contributions to make towards improvement of East-West relations. I would therefore prefer paragraph 10 to read:

“Recommend that the Committee of Ministers invite member governments to make their own contribution toward détente, and to urge the Soviet authorities also to contribute to this improvement,” and so on. I am not proposing an amendment on this point, but I would like to hear from the Rapporteur that the opening of this paragraph may be made to read as I have suggested, because the less one-sided are our appeals towards détente, the better the chances for détente and for the position of the Jews in the Soviet Union.

I will resist the temptation to speak at this point on our agenda of other minorities, or even, as in South Africa, majorities, which, alas, in this world are oppressed, tortured, deprived of human rights. But, sticking to our subject of today, I am glad to mention the initiative of the Chairman of the Dutch Labour Party who this month wrote a letter to the Ambassador of the Soviet Union in The Hague, from which I quote:

“To my deep regret I must note that the Government of Syria does not wish to cooperate in the exchange of prisoners of war in the Middle East conflict. Moreover, I am very worried by information about the treatment of Israeli prisoners of war, which even goes so far that a number of them have been killed. I would appreciate if your government would intervene in this matter with the Syrian Government.”

In other words, we should not keep our eyes shut to the fact that the position of Jews in other parts of the world is very awkward, too, that other groups in the world are living in deplorable conditions, too, and we should not keep our eyes shut to the fact that even in countries in the western world signs of anti-Semitism can be detected.

I make these remarks not to weaken the impact of the report of Mr. Ahlmark, but, on the contrary, to strengthen its impact, because the more honest we are the stronger our appeal to the Soviet authorities will be. I may conclude by once again stressing grave concern about what are in many respects the inhuman situations described in the report, and by hoping sincerely that the Soviet authorities may show receptivity for this appeal to them for humanity.

Miss BRAGEGREN (*Sweden*). I should like to congratulate Mr. Ahlmark on a report which gives a very vivid and moving picture of the present situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union, both of the conditions of Jewish life in Russia generally and more particularly of the difficulties those Jews run into who wish to leave the country. Many of the details are really shocking and discouraging, but on the other hand one should keep in mind that things have been much worse and more hopeless in a not very distant past. The very fact that some 75,000 Jews have, after all, been permitted to emigrate from this closed society during the last 2 years alone should of course be seen as a considerable step forward and also give us some hope for a further alleviation in the years to come.

I think it is essential for this Council to watch the developments in this area and to take a clear stand on the vital principles involved, although we certainly should not harbour any great illusions about the impact in Moscow of our declarations or resolutions; and vice versa we should not keep silent either out of disbelief or despair. We may at least be rather certain that our voices, or the voice of this Council, are being heard or registered by certain agencies in the Soviet Union, even if they do not reach the public or party members generally.

This resolution has, moreover, a direct bearing on one of the main objectives of the current Conference on European Security and Co-operation in Geneva, namely, the freedom of movement of all people, and it is very much in the interests of the Soviet Government to bring the conference as a whole to a successful conclusion.

But as I said before, let us not harbour any too great illusions about the outcome; even if the détente works more and more between the states of East and West—and let me say here that this is a very positive development—we do not see much of a corresponding growing détente within the Soviet Union, between the rulers and the ruled, and particularly between the state apparatus on the one hand and dissidents or critics on the other. A sad and indeed frightening reminder of this has been the virulent attacks during the past week against the writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn, attacks clad in words strongly reminiscent of the religious conflict and heresy processes of the Middle Ages. We should also not forget the pressures brought upon internal critics like the scientists Sakharov, Medvedev and Levitch and many others, or the police sacking the other day of the home of the poet Victor Nekrassov.

We should always welcome détente, but a true détente is impossible to achieve as long as freedom of expression or freedom of movement of people and ideas are being suppressed, irrespective of whether these things occur in the East or in certain countries in the West.

Mr. STRAY (Norway). I have asked for the floor in order to support the draft recommendation presented by Mr. Ahlmark, the Rapporteur. I believe we were all impressed by what he told us in his speech and by the warm feeling for fellow human beings, which was the underlying theme of what he said.

When dealing with the situation of the Jews in the Soviet Union, the question of humanity and the rights of man is, of course, the most important part of the topic. But it would be wrong to close one's eyes to the fact that the question also has a broader significance. The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe is mentioned in the draft recommendation and was also just now mentioned by Miss Bergeren. I assume we all remember that for many years it was the Soviet Union which asked for such a conference to be held. The nations of the West on their side were rather hesitant. The reason was not that the people, the politicians and the governments in the West were less interested in peace and détente than their counterparts in the East. To put it frankly, the reason was that we did not trust the Soviet Union. In the end the conference was convened, but still it is so that the result of all the discussions and negotiations in Helsinki, Geneva and Vienna will depend not so much on what is put into documents or treaties and that the decisive thing will be if the parties are able to trust each other.

This is one reason why I think each government and we the Council of Europe should ask the Soviet Union how they can expect that we shall believe that they will respect the rights of our people when they show such little respect for some of their own citizens. We should say, how can we believe in the peaceful co-existence at home with a group of people who in no way threaten your society or your political system, but who only ask you to exercise the principles of the Human Rights Declaration? I think we should make it quite clear to the Soviet Union that we will judge their intentions not least by what in the months to come will be their policy concerning the question we are discussing today.

I very warmly support the draft recommendation.

Mr. AANQ (Norway). I want to add a few words of congratulation and also to say that I am deeply moved by the report before us. Its evidence is both convincing and frightening.

The Council of Europe has a special obligation to protest against violations of conventions of human rights and to champion the ideas of these basic rights wherever they are endangered. In this context we cannot accept the argument concerning "interference with internal affairs" as valid. One can use here the argument of that great man of letters, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, when he said, in his famous Nobel Prize speech, concerning this argument about internal affairs:

"Newspaper headlines still cry out: Nobody has the right to mix in our internal affairs. But in fact there are no internal affairs left on our suffering earth! Man's only salvation lies in the acceptance of the demand that every human being makes everything on the earth his affair, that people in the East eagerly take part in thoughts of the West, and that people in the West eagerly take part in the affairs of the East."

This is also the only hope for a realistic and lasting détente also, as Mr. Stray has just mentioned, in the political and military field.

Sometimes the argument comes from quarters in our own countries: Do we help these suffering people by always crying out from our safe positions? To this I find the obvious answer in the report itself in paragraph 3:

"Most of the persons interviewed knew about previous activities of the Council of Europe on their behalf. All asked that such activities should be pursued. For they are convinced that it is thanks to the pressure of world opinion that emigration is possible, that the gates have opened a slight crack, that hardships for those who wish to leave, and for those who will remain, could be diminished."

Similar convincing expressions of help in this way have reached us from the suffering Christian community that has also been mentioned here, and from the groups of individuals fighting for greater freedom of expression, led by outstanding personalities such as Professor Sakharov and Solzhenitsyn.

If we do not address ourselves with such urgent appeals toward the East, how can we prove political honesty when we criticise violations against human rights in other parts of the world such as Greece and Chile? Maybe our actions here in the Council of Europe carry no weight of direct power. However, we must not give away our hope and faith in the power and importance of world opinion.

Mr. DESMOND (Ireland). This report, briefly, has the full support of the Irish delegation. It is appropriate that I as an Irish delegate on the Socialist Group of this Council, should also endorse these emphatic recommendations to the USSR contained in this report. It is also appropriate that, coming from a small European country, which intends in the very near future to establish full diplomatic relations with the USSR, we should at this stage endorse this recommendation. I welcome the détente and the contact between the Soviet Union and my own country, but this in no way inhibits me from strongly recommending the report to a very much larger nation.

We in Ireland may not necessarily be in a very strong position to address many strictures to the Soviet Union on the matter of ethnic and sectarian prejudices. We in Ireland internally in some respects have experienced at first hand the catastrophic effect, the disastrous effect, on human rights and human relations as between one country and another; the effect of sectarian prejudice, of political prejudice, and discrimination built into this prejudice, on the issue of human rights. Therefore, it is necessary that on occasions such as this we should, as a matter of political hygiene, address ourselves to the USSR and point out the appalling effect of the perverse and abnormal interpretations which have been put on the role of the Jewish community by the government in the Soviet Union.

This support this afternoon is confined to the report. It in no way suggests, nor should it be construed as suggesting, support for the foreign policy of Israel. Those are other issues to be discussed on other occasions and in another context. But certainly our endorsement of this report is concerned with the issues of human rights, and with eliminating from civilisations these aspects of gross and abnormal ethnic and racial prejudice which this Council has an historic obligation to highlight. We on the Irish delegation support the report strongly and put it emphatically to the USSR on this occasion. Whether our voice is listened to or not is not the issue, though I have no doubt that it is being listened to and will be listened to, and that we will as such strongly affect the foreign policy and the internal domestic policy of the USSR.

Mr. JUNG (France) congratulated the Rapporteur on the report. He believed that its refusal to adhere to human rights did no honour to the Soviet Union. The Assembly could only accept the draft recommendation. He had heard with pride Mrs. Golda Meir attributing the improvement in Jewish immigration in part to the work of the Assembly. He felt despondent when he saw men persecuted for their religion but he was also optimistic. It was to be hoped that 1974 would give Soviet Jews who wished to go to another country the chance to do so.

Mr. KARASEK (Austria) was glad that item 9 in the draft recommendation referred to the Geneva Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. There had been considerable debate in the Assembly on the freedom of individuals and of thought. He believed that the Geneva conference could be considered a success if it achieved real progress towards liberty of movement from Eastern Europe.

A short time ago the Soviet Union had been reported as ratifying the Convention on Human Rights. He was not interested, however, in mere lip service; what mattered was action. The Council of Europe was the voice of their consciences. Last October the Council of Europe had welcomed the Prime Minister of Israel who had made an extraordinary speech. At that time the Austrian Government had been under pressure from Arab terrorists. Mr. Karasek claimed that the number of emigrants to Austria had not diminished despite the closure of the Schönau transit camp, one of the main subjects touched upon by Mrs. Meir in her speech. Some people might question the point of adopting mere recommendations. Mr. Karasek believed that the answer to this question lay in the fact that the pressure of world opinion had helped to mitigate the effects of the education tax imposed by the Soviet authorities.

Mr. ELIYAV (Israel Observer). My credentials for saying a few words to you about this problem which deeply touches our very being as Jews are these. I was born in Moscow, USSR. My parents ran away illegally about 50 years ago and brought me as a child to the land of Israel. About 40 years later I went back to Moscow as an emissary working in the embassy of the Jewish faith of Israel in the Soviet Union for a couple of years, criss-crossing this country and meeting thousands and thousands of Jews. A couple of years ago I had the privilege to have a ministerial post in charge of absorbing the first immigrants into Israel from the Soviet Union.

What can a man like myself tell this noble Assembly in five minutes? I would express myself just in the expression, "thank you." May I be the mouthpiece of many people like myself and of newcomers by the tens of thousands and maybe the hundreds of thousands of fathers who, if they could come and speak in their own language, Russian, would similarly express themselves in the word "spasibo." Those who speak Yiddish would say "adank" and those who learned their own language illegally in Russia, or learned it in Israel would say "toda."

I do not have to elaborate on the excellent

report of Mr. Ahlmark and on the very good speeches which I have heard this afternoon. Please do not diminish your participation in this problem. Please do not minimise it. In your own way you are doing a great work in helping the renaissance of a segment of our old-new people to come-back of their own national spiritual and religious well-being. I assure you that in doing this you are helping those tens and perhaps hundreds of thousands of little babies in the Soviet Union to have their national spiritual fight but not against Goliath. We have this in our history. We are not cold warriors. We are not fighting the Soviet Union. We are not cold warriors in our part of the world. We do want détente but we want that détente to include us Jews in the Middle East and Jews in the Soviet Union. Jews have always been a litmus paper in history to show how society goes, and in this case we hope that the litmus called the Jews in the Soviet Union will be a good sign for détente in Europe.

I see the red light going on. I finish by saying "Bless you" for the green light you are giving to my people.

The PRESIDENT called the final speaker Mr. Schmitt.

Mr. SCHMITT (Switzerland) paid tribute to the Rapporteur and to the qualities which he had brought to his work. It was not their task to be judges or teachers. The history of anti-Semitism showed that they all had cause for self-reproach. But they had a duty to denounce violations of the United Nations Charter, especially by signatories. The protest must be the same whether discrimination is practised against an individual or a whole group.

There might be doubts about the effectiveness of such debates. Yet there was now a faint glimmer behind the Iron Curtain, the beginnings of a public opinion. Such pronouncements were also useful vis-à-vis their own governments, since it let them know the feelings of parliamentarians in their own countries. As a representative of a neutral country, it was essential to emphasise that neutrality was not possible where persecution was concerned. The road to peace required frankness and sincerity. It was vital to speak the truth, especially on behalf of those who suffer. They were free and must accordingly speak both for the persecuted and to the persecutors. Their peoples would not accept cowardice in this matter, united as they were by respect for human dignity.

The PRESIDENT said that the list of speakers had been completed. He called upon the Rapporteur to exercise the right of reply, if he wished.

Mr. AHLMARK (Sweden) (Rapporteur).—Mr. President, having listened to interventions made during the last 60 minutes, I cannot possibly avoid the conclusion that no debate on Soviet Union Jewry I have heard or read in an international forum or in a national parliament has been as informative or dedicated as this one. I am extremely grateful for the points made, the facts given and the moral values expressed by several members of the Assembly. I can only agree to most of these observations.

It was right, I think, when Mr. Gessner said that the number of Jews who want to emigrate from the Soviet Union is much greater than the number of Jews who are permitted to leave. Also I think it is very important to stress, as Mr. Kahn-Ackermann and Mr. Schmitt did, that one of the main problems in this regard is that a Jewish minority in the Soviet Union is not granted the same rights as other minorities have in that country.

I also believe it is very important to observe, as Miss Bergegren, Mr. Desmond and Mr. Stray did, that respecting human rights has, indeed, improved East-West relations. On the contrary, when a big power is violat-

ing human rights, that creates obstacles to a general détente.

Mr. Voogd asked me if it would be possible to add some words to paragraph 10 to ask member governments to make contributions to détente. Of course, I agree with Mr. Voogd as to the purpose and contents of his suggested amendments. However, I am not sure that it is wise to make the amendment in this text because the recommendation deals only with the human rights of the Jewish communities in the Soviet Union. It does not deal primarily with East-West relations in general. I understand that this Assembly has adopted two or three recommendations for the future on détente as such. In my view, Mr. Voogd's proposed amendment on détente should be put in its proper context which is hardly this draft recommendation.

The first time some years ago I came to know of the alarming situation in the Soviet Union was when I read a book entitled "Between the Hammer and the Sickle". The author at the time had the pen-name Bon Ami. I know that thousands of people interested in international politics and in human rights got their first knowledge of the problem from the experiences described in this book. Now it is reprinted and translated into several languages with the author's real name on it, Aryeh Eliav.

Today we have had the opportunity and privilege once again to listen to Mr. Eliav as an Observer to the Council of Europe. Mr. Eliav has now given us a few personal impressions of Soviet Jewish life. These judgements, made by an expert on the subject, by an outstanding member of the Israeli Knesset, have been of great moral value to this debate. I have the right, I think, on behalf of thousands of Europeans, to express my gratitude to Mr. Eliav for the very fact that he has awakened us to consciousness about the fates, the tragedies and the dangers for hundreds of thousands of Jews in our days and very close to our part of the world.

Several speakers stressed that the draft recommendation is based on international conventions, and that is true. First, under Article 13.2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in December 1948, everyone has a right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. Also, under the International Convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, Part 1, Article 5, everyone has the right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country. As Mr. Karasek mentioned, this convention was ratified by the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet on 22 January 1969.

Thus, in our draft recommendation we are asking only for rights which are already guaranteed in Soviet legislation and international treaties ratified by the Soviet Union. We only want Prime Minister Kosygin to live up to the promise which he gave in Paris in December 1968:

"If there are families which wish to reunite or even to leave the USSR the road is open to them. There is absolutely no problem here."

Those were the words of Mr. Kosygin.

May I conclude by referring to our responsibility as an international democratic organisation and as parliamentarians in free countries? Whenever one meets Jews from the Soviet Union they express one conviction—that public opinion in the West is of decisive importance for future developments in the Soviet Union in regard to Jewish communities there. The Soviet authorities are immensely sensitive to publicity and protest in our countries. Probably thousands of Jews have been saved because of political pressure built up in Europe and North America; but if our attention to this problem should diminish there is tremendous risk of further oppression of Soviet Jews. The hard-liners in the Soviet leadership would get an oppor-

tunity to say, "See, these countries which have troubled us for so long and so much with their interest in our Jews seem now to be less interested, so now we can carry out our policy without fear of international reaction".

For this reason I fully agree with Mr. Aano that we shall never cease criticising the cruelties or distributing the facts on this subject. We shall never cease demanding that basic human rights be granted to Soviet Jewry. We shall never refrain from condemning the anti-Semitic expressions in official Soviet policy and propaganda. The Council of Europe has always lived up to this responsibility. Several recommendations have been adopted and observed; and millions of people have made an impact on public opinion.

I hope we can now unanimously adopt the recommendation in the same tradition and with the same values as previous Assemblies. This is not, however, the limit of our responsibility. When we go back to our respective parliaments the same facts, the same international conventions and the same judgements and values should be presented to our national political assemblies. As Mr. Archer stressed in his statement, the purpose is to inform the citizens of Europe on Soviet Jewry and thus to continue to build up pressure in order to help in the future the men and women who are now suffering. That is our responsibility as members of this Assembly. That is our duty as parliamentarians in free countries.

The PRESIDENT called on Mr. Hofer, Chairman of the Committee on European Non-Member Countries.

Mr. HOFER (Switzerland) (Chairman) praised the Rapporteur and said that this report was more significant than normal, thanks to the work of Mr. Ahlmark. He thanked the speakers for their contributions to the discussion which had been conducted on a high political and moral level. He said that when he was in Israel last summer he had spoken to Soviet Jews who had recently immigrated. He said that there was undoubtedly discrimination against Soviet Jews in Russia and that this increased if a Soviet citizen identified himself with Israel or expressed a desire to emigrate. He quoted the example of the curator of a Leningrad museum who had lost his job when he expressed a desire to emigrate and who was eventually only able to do so through the intervention of American senators.

He said that the views expressed in the report were nothing to do with anti-communism or a new cold war. We should not refrain from criticising the Soviet Union because it was so powerful. He pointed out that "Pogrom" was a Russian word and that even in the time of the Tsars Russia had the reputation of being anti-Semitic. The Arabs continued to blame the suffering of Jews under anti-Semitism on Europeans but he (Mr. Hofer) would place particular responsibility with the friend of the Arabs, Russia.

He admitted that a considerable number of Jewish citizens had been given permission to emigrate, but the decisions of Soviet officials on emigration were arbitrary. He pointed out that families should not be separated and quoted from a letter that he had received from a woman allowed to emigrate to Israel but separated from her children who were not given such permission. He appealed for respect of the basic human right for families to remain united, and said he was forwarding this letter to the Soviet Union on behalf of the Council of Europe.

The PRESIDENT closed the debate, and said that the Assembly would proceed to vote by a show of hands on the draft recommendation contained in the report on the situation of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union (Doc. 3374).

The draft recommendation was agreed to.
The PRESIDENT called on Mr. Cermolacce to explain his vote against the recommendation.

Mr. CERMOLACCE (France) asked why the Assembly had considered only the Soviet Union, only the Soviet Jewish minority, and why there had been no discussion of the mistreatment of groups of the population in other parts of the world, for example South Africa, Chile, Greece; and on the treatment of migrant workers in the so-called developed countries. He stated that as a member of the Communist Party he was obliged to vote against the recommendation.

Mr. HOFER (Switzerland) (Chairman) said that Mr. Cermolacce had not been a member long enough to be entitled to make such a criticism and pointed out that the Assembly had recently held a debate on Chile and was shortly to debate the situation in Greece.

GREECE; WRITTEN DECLARATION BY MEMBERS OF THE CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

(Mr. FRASER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, I recently noted that during a visit to Strasbourg, France, and the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, I was deeply impressed by two reports prepared for the Assembly's Committee on European Non-Member Countries.

One of these reports, "On the Situation of the Jewish Community in the Soviet Union," I placed in the Record of February 13, 1974, at page H779.

The report "On the Situation in Greece" which follows these remarks was the basis for a Consultative Assembly debate held January 21, 1974. The written declaration adopted by some members of the Assembly that day is also reprinted below, followed by the names of the members who signed it.

Mr. Speaker, this report on the economic and political situation in Greece is perceptive and informative. Anyone lacking clear insights into the Greek situation will gain them by reading the following report:

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY: WRITTEN DECLARATION NO. 20 OF THE SITUATION IN GREECE

The undersigned, members of the Assembly,

1. Recall that the Assembly adopted Recommendations 511 (1968) and 547 (1969) and Resolution 519 (1972) on the situation in Greece;

2. Note that in a statement made on 23 April 1973, Mr. Karamanlis, former Greek Prime Minister, spoke of "the moral revolt of the students which the government endeavours to throttle by repressive measures of unprecedented brutality after provoking it in an irresponsible way";

3. Note that on 14 May 1973, Mr. Kanelopoulos, former Greek Prime Minister protested "against the measures taken against the students, and especially the fact that the reasons for their arrest are being kept secret in violation of elementary principles of justice";

4. Deplore the fact that in taking these measures the Greek Government have once again put off the possibility of an early return of Greece to the community of free European countries;

5. Appeal to the Greek Government to treat the prisoners in accordance with humanitarian standards and in particular to safeguard their health and permit them free contacts with their families and their legal representatives.

Signed:

Abens, Hulplau, Deleforge, Voogd, Czernetz, Schieder, Lillas, Schlaga, Tanghe De Clercq, Wiklund, Walston, and Dankert.

Reinhart, Letschert, Leynen, Radinger, Cravatte, Spatz, Dequae, Ahrens, Mart, Van Lent, Adriensens, Bergegren, and Boulioc.

CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY: REPORT ON THE SITUATION IN GREECE¹
(Rapporteur Mr. Abens)

I. DRAFT RESOLUTION

(Presented by the Committee on European Non-Member Countries)²

The Assembly,

1. Recalling its Recommendations 511 (1968) and 547 (1969) and its Resolution 519 (1972) about the situation in Greece;

2. Deeply concerned by the confused political developments in that country;

3. Regretting that hopes for a progressive return to democracy have not yet been fulfilled;

4. Condemning the continued violation of human rights by the regime in Athens, especially the treatment of prisoners, the arbitrary arrest and detention without trial of Greek citizens;

5. Urges the new Greek Government to give effect to its promise reiterated by President Ghizikis in his New Year's Day message, "to create the necessary foundations for a genuinely democratic and unhindered political life";

6. Expresses its conviction that essential preconditions for the latter include:

(a) the lifting of the state of emergency and release of all political detainees;

(b) the restoration of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to organise political parties freely;

(c) local and municipal elections, with secret ballot, held under conditions of unrestricted freedom of expression;

(d) election under the same conditions of a parliament, which might also be a constituent assembly;

(e) the drafting, adoption and promulgation of a genuinely democratic constitution guaranteeing effective powers to parliament;

7. Appeals to governments to exert all their influence to this end, both individually and collectively within organisations such as NATO and EEC;

8. Invites the members of the Assembly to do all in their power to urge their governments to take such action;

9. Expresses its support for the repeatedly reaffirmed position of the EEC that unfreezing of the Association Agreement of 1961 depends on a return to parliamentary democracy in Greece;

10. Looks forward to welcoming Greece back into the Council of Europe when the above conditions have been fulfilled;

11. Instructs its Committee on European Non-Member Countries and its Political Affairs Committee to continue to follow the situation in Greece.

¹ See Doc. 3114, Resolution 519 (1972) of 15 May 1972.

² Unanimously adopted by the committee on 10 January 1974.

Members of the committee: Mr. Hofer (Chairman), MM. Jung, Gessner (Vice-Chairman); Abens, Ahlmark, Arnason, Mrs. Cattaneo-Petrini, MM. Collins G., Cornelissen (Alternate: *van Ooijen*), Ertug, La Combe (Alternate: *Laurent-Thouvenay*), Mason, Mendo (Alternate: Richter), Mrs. Munkebye (Alternate: *Mrs. Aason*), MM. Nothomb (Alternate: *Adriennsens*), Oestergaard, Radinger, Reale, Wall.

N.B. The names of those who took part in the vote are in italic.

Secretaries of the committee: MM. Massie and Ringheim.

II. EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM
(By Mr. Abens)

1. The last report (Doc. 3114) presented by this committee to the Assembly sharply criticised the Greek régime, which was increasingly personalised by one man, for its continued failure either to progress towards the restoration of democracy or to respect human rights. The report's conclusions contain a passage which would seem to provide a useful point of departure for the present report:

"There are, however, indications that the Greek dictator is prepared, because it would increase his international respectability, particularly in the West, and might improve the prospects for unfreezing the EEC Association Agreement and for military aid by the NATO allies, to offer instead of the substance some shadow of a system as practised in the West . . . this development in the long run might open the perspective of a system which is far more difficult to control by one man."

2. Events would seem to give substantial justification to this analysis, since the "political phase" set in train by the strong man of Greece did rapidly escape his control, which he attempted to maintain even at the cost of international respectability, all claims to which were abandoned when tanks went into the Athens Polytechnic on the night of 16 November.

3. Whether Mr. Papadopoulos' overthrow by the army, which followed 9 days after this tragic blunder will benefit Greece or the cause of democracy remains to be seen. The present report must consider the events which led up to this dramatic dénouement, and first of all, answer the question of why Mr. Papadopoulos should have embarked, after more than 6 years of immobility, upon the series of major political moves whose declared aim was to transform the dictatorial régime into a "presidential parliamentary democracy", less than 6 months after he had assured the country, in his 1972 Christmas message, that no political changes should be expected during 1973.

I. BACKGROUND

4. 2 new factors radically altered the apparently stable situation described in our last report, namely inflation and student unrest. Political opposition in Greece was reactivated as a result. A short section on Greece's external relations is also included in this chapter.

1. Inflation

5. Up to mid-1972, the Greek military régime had, largely by imposing strict price controls a year earlier, been able to benefit more than most countries from the economic boom in the West. OECD's Economic Survey (Paris, November 1972) states on page 47 that "The Greek economy is in a phase of rapid economic growth . . . Economic expansion is taking place under rather more stable price/cost conditions than . . . in most other member countries". However, the inflationary pressures, which have subsequently made themselves felt in all western countries, were greatly accentuated in Greece as a result of the parity of the drachma with the dollar which depreciated sharply against most European currencies. A series of measures, including the announcement on 30 March 1973 by Mr. Makarezos, the Deputy Prime Minister with special responsibilities for the economy, of a drastic 10 billion drachma cut-back in government spending (largely on prestige public works projects) was powerless to prevent the purchasing power of the currency falling by up to 50%. The result was a dramatic decline of the régime's popularity with the population at large, as well as a fall in its credibility with the international business community which had repeatedly been given to understand that Greece was a haven of stability in a sea of economic disorder. The dictatorship's margin for manoeuvre was thus greatly reduced.

2. Student unrest

6. The Papadopoulos régime's carrot-and-stick methods¹ of seeking the loyalty, or at least the quiescence, of the students failed utterly, and can be seen to have contributed more than any other single factor to the régime's demise.

7. It was inevitable that the "crisis of higher education" affecting western countries since the mid-sixties should reach Greece sooner or later, and it is only surprising that the régime should have been able to avoid serious confrontation for 5 years, during which the student population which had not only greatly expanded following abolition of student fees after April 1967, but also had ample opportunity for contacts with their contemporaries from the democracies, and even with the writings of Marcuse and others, which circulated freely in Greek translation. The continued presence of ex-military Political Commissioners in institutions of higher learning constituted a major provocation.

8. It is probable that the régime became aware of the political threat in the autumn of 1972. "Greek youth! It is no exaggeration when I can declare with pride before the whole nation that you are the best in the world!"² said Prime Minister Papadopoulos when opening the Salonika Trade Fair in September. When flattery failed Deputy Prime Minister Makarezos hoped to forestall a worsening of the situation by offering a wide range of economic advantages, including free text books and special rates for theatre and cinema tickets. But the greatest concession was the authorisation, granted in October 1972 to hold elections for the representatives of the student unions in order to participate in the elaboration of the higher education charter proposed by the Minister. However, the blatant discrepancy between the official and student conception of free elections was responsible for mobilising the broad mass of students against the régime for the first time. The results of the elections, at which only pro-régime candidates had been permitted to present themselves, were rejected by the vast majority of higher education establishments throughout Greece, provoking spontaneous assemblies called to elected "authentic representatives". The harshness with which such dissident manifestations were repressed³ only served to stiffen and politicise opposition, and win the sympathy of other sectors of the population, and in particular of formerly "reliable" teaching staff.

9. More serious disturbances were sparked off by the announcement by the Defence Ministry on 16 February that the total of dissident students deprived of their national service deferment and conscripted at once was raised to 88. Over 2,000 students occupied the Athens Law School for 30 hours, and only accepted to leave after agreeing to a 10-day truce, during which period the Athens University Senate undertook to intercede with the government for the revocation of the decision on conscription.

10. The authorities' reaction took the form of pressing "advice" to Athens newspapers to play down the disturbances, which provoked the widely publicised protests of Mr. Athanasiades, and Mr. Claras, the publisher and editor of the conservative opposition paper *Vradyni*. The English language *Athens News* published a letter condemning interference with academic liberty signed by 194 senior members of Oxford University, an institution not generally known for support of revolutionary causes.

11. On 3 March the Minister for Education, Mr. Gadonas, announced a draft law authorising free theatre and cinema tickets for students, and Mr. Papadopoulos appealed to university officials and student union leaders in the following terms: "If there is any dis-

turbance to public order and tranquillity during the critical 1973-74 period, it will be a catastrophe. We shall founder—not just I and the revolution—but the entire country". Yet the students, whose demands for academic freedom were not satisfied, continued to protest.

3. Internal and external Greek opposition
i. The Moderate (Conservative and Liberal) Opposition

12. The representatives of the partly discredited "bourgeois" parties of the "old political world", the conservative National Radical Union (ERE) represented by former Prime Minister Mr. Panayotis Canellopoulos and the Center Union (EK), represented by MM Georges Mavros and Ioannis Zygidis, maintained the alliance which they had cemented in May 1971, on the occasion of the celebrations of the 150th anniversary of Greek independence. They seized the opportunity offered by the trials of students and other active opponents of the régime, to give expression to their own opposition while supporting the defendants. Thus the 70-year-old Mr. Canellopoulos was among the 79 volunteer witnesses called by defence lawyer Mangakis at the trial of arrested Athens Polytechnic students, and proclaimed on 18 February: "God protect us if our society were to consist of men who as young students, instead of standing up for human dignity and freedom, were somnolent conformists".⁴ Similarly Mr. Mavros, at the trial of Wing Commander Minis and Dr. Stefanos Pandelakis, who were to be given long sentences for planting bombs under parked American cars, said "Resistance against a régime which people regard as a product of violence is the duty of everyone. How this resistance should be expressed is up to each patriot to decide".⁵

ii. The "Karamanlis Declaration"

13. Of greater significance, however, was the challenge issued by Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, the former ERE leader (replaced by Mr. Canellopoulos in 1965), at present resident in Paris, and generally regarded as Greece's ablest post-war Prime Minister. Immediately after the 6th anniversary of the régime, on 23 April, he broke a 3-year political silence to call upon the régime "before it reaches the point of no return" to recall the King, the symbol of legality, from his exile and surrender power "to a strong and experienced government" (he himself had held power continuously from 1957-63) which "would assume extraordinary powers for a specific time, so that, in an atmosphere free from passion and the desire for revenge, conditions should be created, permitting democracy to function and the sovereign people to determine its future freely and in good time".

14. The declaration, the full text of which is appended to this report, identified the threat of isolation from Europe, the most serious danger for Greece. "Integration", on the other hand, "would have consolidated her security and freed her from the hazards of a local war which were and still are the nightmare of contemporary Greece and which force her to seek strong protectors at the expense of national independence".

15. This appeal, which provided a basis for unity between a wide spectrum of democratic, royalist and anti-American opinion in Greece, alarmed the régime sufficiently to order the seizure of the newspapers *Vradyni* and *Thessaloniki*, which published it. This move was only partially successful, as support for the "Karamanlis solution" was to grow.

iii. Other Opposition Groups

16. Other political forces, whose influence seems marginal, are the Panhellenic Liberation Movement (PAK), which is led from exile by Andreas Papandreou. The extreme left is split between the EDA, under the leadership of Ilias Ilou, which won 12% of the votes in the last free elections held in Greece, and the Moscow-Independent

Communists "of the interior", led by Charalambos Drakopoulos.

17. The régime has traditionally reserved the harshest treatment for the small groups dedicated to the overthrow of the régime by any means. These include the Rigas Feraios Group, the Patriotic Front, Greek Youth against the Dictatorship (EAN), and the Anti-imperialistic Anti-fascist Student Resistance Front of Greece (AASPE). It must be stressed, however, that the student revolt considered above was largely, and certainly in its origins, concerned with academic and intellectual freedom and that students, although no "political eunuchs", are more likely to look to such courageous non-political figures as Professor John Pezmazoglou whose cultural movement, the Society for the Study of Greek Problems, was dissolved by the régime in May 1972.

iv. Opposition Within the Armed Forces⁶

18. Prime Minister Papadopoulos' increasing tendency, already noted in the committee's last report, to concentrate power in his own hands at the expense of his fellow putschists meant that the possibility of the régime's overthrow by the armed forces could not be excluded. Indeed, as long as the régime was sure of the loyalty of the armed forces, the possibility of its overthrow by the forces of the bourgeois conservative/Liberal coalition, even with the support of students and some workers, was slight indeed, as events were to prove.

4. Greece and the outside world

19. The most important external diplomatic pressure on Greece in the period preceding Mr. Papadopoulos' "second coup" of 1 June was the continued refusal of the European Communities to unfreeze the Association Agreement before progress towards democracy was made. This position was to be reaffirmed in strong terms by Sir Christopher Soames, Vice-President of the Commission with responsibility for external relations, before the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 6 June and 12 December and to Greece's Ambassador to the Communities on 28 November. The Greek threat to take this matter before the International Court at The Hague did not impress Europeans.

20. The United States' role as Greece's most important, indeed essential, ally continued, although the growing anti-Americanism in Greece was matched by increasing doubts in Congress, which had already voted to cut off military aid to Greece in February 1972, but was overruled by the President in view of "the overriding requirements of national security". The agreement concerning home port facilities for units of VIIth Fleet in the Piraeus-Phaleron Bay area was severely criticised in a report, published on 31 December 1972, by a House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee. The Greek Government's decision of 15 January 1973 to forgo the free arms supplied by the US since 1947 under the "Truman doctrine" is seen as a gesture to placate Congress. Even before the Watergate affair and the corruption scandal which led to his resignation, Vice-President Agnew had lacked conviction as the Administration's leading supporter of the régime, and relations between the latter and Ambassador Henry J. Tasca cooled following his involvement in Professor Mangakis' departure in April 1972 for the Federal Republic of Germany.⁷ The former Professor of Penal Law had received an 18-year prison sentence for anti-régime activities.

21. Greece received visits in the course of 1972 from the British Defence Minister, Lord Carrington, and from Under-Secretaries of Foreign Affairs from France and the Federal Republic. Despite rumours of disaffection especially among "Nasserite" or "Khaddafist" young officers, the Greek armed forces seem to have given an excellent account of themselves in the NATO exercise "Alexander Express".⁸

22. Greek diplomatic initiatives to improve relations with her Communist neighbours

Footnotes at end of article.

and, more spectacularly the recognition of Peking, are interpreted less as a deliberately independent "eastern policy" threatening Greece's position in the Alliance, but rather as the pursuance of a traditional Balkan policy and also as an attempt to disguise the scarcity of western contacts.

II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. The abortive navy coup

23. The static situation which had existed for 6 years, although ever more precariously since the autumn of 1972 (see above), was finally undermined by the naval plot. There had already been signs of discontent in the navy, traditionally an élite, strongly royalist force, resentful of army rule. On 23 May 1973 a planned mutiny at the Salamis base was discovered. According to an official communiqué a group of naval officers had conspired to take 3 warships to sea and then broadcast an ultimatum to the government to resign.

24. Some 60 officers of the navy, including 2 retired admirals, were arrested. Later 3 former Cabinet Ministers, among them former Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff, alleged to have been involved in the plot, were also placed under arrest. Mr. Averoff had previously been mentioned, with Mr. Markezinis (see below), in connection with possible "bridge building" between the military régime and "the old political world". The régime also tried to implicate Mr. Karamanlis in the conspiracy. Revelations made by one of the conspirators since the fall of Papadopoulos do not confirm this, although the source mentions the involvement of most of the navy, part of the air force, Mr. Averoff, "a high ranking diplomat in service abroad" and "businessman". The plot was betrayed 36 hours before it was due to go into operation. The King had been "kept informed".

25. A spectacular event in this connection was the departure of the Greek destroyer "Velos" from a NATO exercise for Italy where its commander, Captain Pappas, and some of the crew successfully sought political asylum.

2. The proclamation of the Republic

26. Ever since Mr. Papadopoulos had, in March 1972, appointed himself regent in place of General Zoiakis, the military régime had clearly been contemplating the possibility of eliminating the monarchy which, although to some extent compromised, constituted a potential danger, especially since the "Karamanlis declaration" of 23 April.

27. The naval conspiracy served as a pretext for the abolition of the monarchy. Accusing King Constantine of complicity, Mr. Papadopoulos announced on 1 June 1973 that the King had been deposed. At the same time he proclaimed the institution of the Republic of Greece and declared himself provisional president. He added that the population would have the possibility within 2 months of expressing its opinion on the government's decision through a referendum.

28. The procedure by which a new form of government embodied in a "constitutional act" was introduced—in violation of the 1968 Constitution—can justifiably be described as a second coup d'état.

3. The constitutional referendum

1. The Constitutional Amendments

29. The object of the referendum held on 29 July was, in the régime's formulation, "to submit to the people for ratification in a referendum a draft resolution elaborated by the Council of Ministers and modifying the Constitution of 15 November 1968". The "resolution" consisted of 34 articles containing amendments to the Constitution approved by a previous referendum, but never more than partially applied.

30. The 1968 Constitution was pronounced undemocratic by the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly, basing its judgement on the opinion¹⁰ rendered by 3 eminent

constitutional lawyers. The 1973 amendments introducing the "presidential parliamentary republic", although allegedly based on "western models" did nothing to dispel fears for democracy. On the contrary, the powers to be vested in the president far exceeded those previously held by the King, to the extent that he would not only nominate the Prime Minister, but the Ministers for Defence, Foreign Affairs, and the Interior as well. The president would thus have been able to exercise virtually unlimited executive and legislative powers. The attributions of the parliament, on the other hand were left extremely vague. The latter was however specifically barred from subsequently revising a number of the most important articles of the Constitution and of the resolution itself; other articles could only be amended by a nine-tenths majority, thereby giving the president, who directly nominates 20 out of the 200 deputies, a blocking vote. Thus, Greeks were bidden (the vote was compulsory) to accept or reject a profoundly undemocratic constitution, with minimal possibilities of future evolution, and at the same time to confirm Mr. Papadopoulos as President and General Anghelis, the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, as Vice-President until 1 June 1981.

31. As for the alternative, the semi-official newspaper *Acropolis* stated on 10 July that a vote of "No" would have the result that "power would be returned to the armed forces, military law decreed in the whole country, the tanks would reappear in the streets of the capital, the presence of the army would be felt in the whole of Greece".

32. From Paris, Mr. Karamanlis denounced the régime for placing the nation before the dilemma of slavery or civil war.

ii. The Referendum Campaign and Vote

33. In a statement adopted in Florence on 5 July 1973, the Political Affairs Committee emphasized that "if the referendum is to have any value or significance, it must at least be preceded and accompanied by the following safeguards:

Prior ending of martial law;

Restoration of freedom of expression, and freedom for the parties to reconstitute themselves;

Guaranteeing of secrecy of voting and supervision of voting operations by impartially appointed supervisors;

Release of all political prisoners".

In the event, none of these conditions was met, except, and only partially, that concerning freedom of expression.

34. Mr. Per Ahlmark, a member of this Committee and of the Swedish parliamentary delegation of observers, declared that it was "a falsified referendum". Numerous irregularities were observed both before and during the voting, including acts of intimidation.

35. The politicians who nevertheless canvassed the "No" vote were in many cases prevented by the police from talking to the voters and detained in their hotels, especially in country districts.

36. During the campaign radio and TV were totally monopolised by the régime. The only poster to be seen urged a vote of "Yes". The opposition was given some restricted possibilities to express an opinion in the press, mainly in 3 major independent Athens daily newspapers—*Vradini* (conservative), *To Vima* and *Ta Nea* (liberal). 2 weeks before the referendum, a mysterious strike (illegal in Greece) of printers silenced these papers, but not the régime's unofficial mouthpiece *Eleftheros Kosmos*. 2 days before the referendum an improvised press conference, not foreseen by the régime, was held in an Athens hotel by Mr. Canellopoulos and 5 other opposition leaders. All former politicians in Greece and living abroad were united in urging a "No" vote, except Mr. Spyros Markezinis, former leader of the small right-wing Progressive Party who pronounced himself ambiguously in favour of "Yes, but . . .".

37. According to the published results, 78.4% of the population voted "Yes" and 21.6% "No". The protest votes came mainly from Athens and the other larger towns. There are strong indications that this result was manipulated, and had indeed been decided in advance.

38. There were many protests about the results of the referendum and the conditions in which it was held: the Supreme Court rejected 11 appeals, one of them lodged by 3 former Ministers for Justice (MM Marvos, Papacostantinou and Stefanakis).

4. Move towards liberalisation and democracy?

39. With surprise but also with scepticism the Greeks received the announcement by the government of a return to normality and democracy.

40. These promises were embodied in a nation-wide broadcast held by Mr. Papadopoulos following his inauguration as President on 19 August 1973. Urging the Greek people to "forget the past and to look to the future which is opening up before us, broad and hopeful", the President undertook to respect the timetable leading to a general election and even to expedite it. He continued: "Parliament, elected by your vote, will be established in 1974, instead of early 1975, because elections will be proclaimed long before the end of next year and will be held 35 days later".

41. Mr. Papadopoulos also announced the appointment of a civilian government with instructions to resolve the most pressing economic and social problems and speed up the process of political renewal (see below).

42. In his speech, the President further promulgated a series of liberalisation measures: the ending of martial law in Athens and Piraeus, abolition of the emergency courts, an amnesty for all political crimes and offences committed since 1967 (except those committed outside Greek territory), an amnesty for press offences, and the entry into force of some 10 suspended articles of the 1968 Constitution concerning individual liberties and political rights.

43. On 21–22 August 1973 almost all political prisoners (about 350), including the 60 officers involved in the naval plot of May, were released. In the view of the opposition, however, the amnesty though welcome, was only an isolated action giving no guarantee for the future.

44. On 14 September 1973 a Constitutional Court, whose members were appointed by the President of the Republic, was inaugurated. Its task would be to approve the statutes of political parties, to decide on the eligibility of the candidates for parliament and to supervise their activity. The court could thus forbid the creation of a party and dissolve an existing one.

45. Developments up to this point, although not entirely without positive aspects, ominously recalled the judgment expressed in the conclusions of the committee's last report (Doc. 3114) on the situation in Greece: "The so-called measures of liberalisation only indicate that Mr. Papadopoulos notwithstanding all his public declarations, still seems sensitive to what the West is thinking about his régime and feels himself sufficiently in control to grant the West and some Greeks a favour. It would be dangerous to mistake these measures for the reintroduction of democracy". But, as I have tried to show, there was one important difference: concessions were no longer made from a position of strength, but rather forced upon him by the régime's increasing weakness.

5. The "Markezinis experiment"

46. In accordance with his promise to install a civilian government, Mr. Papadopoulos forced the military members of his own government to resign. This was strongly represented by many of them in spite of extremely generous pensions. MM Makarezos, former Deputy Prime Minister, and the Secretaries of

State Aslanidis and Balopoulos gave public expression to their displeasure, speaking of "betrayal of the revolution". The "unfulfilled mission" of the latter, so vaguely and so variously defined over the previous 6 years, was described by Mr. Aslanidis as "the application of a genuine, honest, unadulterated democracy."¹¹

47. The appointment of Mr. Markezinis to head the government was not completely unexpected in view of his attitude towards the referendum coupled with his reputation as an ambitious "Realpolitiker" and financial expert who, as Finance Minister in the 50s, had successfully devalued the drachma, restoring stability to the currency after the upheaval of the civil war.

48. In a flood of statements the new Prime Minister sought to stimulate the desired "political euphoria" among those so recently represented and scorned by the military regime as the corrupt old political world. In a revealing interview, in the *Times* (11 October) he declared "As long as impeccable elections are held and Greece has a parliament, I think it will be no problem to restore relations with the European organizations". All who were ready to "forget the past" were welcome to participate in these elections. After 6 years of heavy-handed rule, his task was virtually impossible. The former leader of the right-wing "Progressive Party" even confessed an admiration for Lenin (in an interview with *Le Monde* on 13 October) in the hope of persuading Mr. Iliou, leader of the extreme left-wing EDA party, not to boycott the planned elections. The same interview praised President Papadopoulos as a potential "Tito of Greece". At first some party leaders hesitated between exploiting this offer to participate in political life and the fear of seeming to give the regime their moral sanction. But finally they withdrew. Mr. Markezinis was left in a political vacuum. Without a party or any popular support his attempted bridge-building lacked all credibility and the "masquerade" was to be finally and cruelly exposed by the events of 4 November (see below).

49. It seems unnecessary to give details on the programme of a government that lasted only for 48 days. The more realistic part of the programme was the proposed economic policy which in its substance was a disavowal of that pursued by the preceding government. But lacking any power base, Mr. Markezinis was plainly unable, in a pre-election atmosphere, to take the drastic measures to combat inflation, especially with the added complication of the oil crisis. His practical measures, which included revaluing the drachma by 10% only to allow it to float back to near its former parity, had an air of hopeful improvisation.

6. *Changing of the guard*

1. The November Riots

50. Widespread social discontent and the accumulated political frustration of 6 years' dictatorship had created a state of ferment. Furthermore, as a consequence of the amnesty many militant opposition leaders were able to resume their activity. Conscripted students returned to the universities in a mood to continue the struggle. Police provocation and over-reaction from the authorities precipitated disaster in this already explosive situation.

51. On 4 November, more than 10,000 inhabitants of Athens participated in a march in order to commemorate the 5th anniversary of the death of George Papandreou, the popular leader of the Centre Union party. To all appearances the police moved to break up a peaceful demonstration. A number of demonstrators were arrested, and there were many cases of brutality.

52. The trial of 17 of the demonstrators, which ended in the acquittal of 12 of the defendants and suspended sentences for the

rest, hardened opinion against the authorities who showed so little regard for the "3 F's" (forgive, forget, free elections) proclaimed by Mr. Markezinis. The student protest movement had survived the summer vacation intact since the regime had still not satisfied their demands of the previous spring (see Chapter I, above). On 14 November about 2,000 students of all faculties occupied the Polytechnic in Athens setting up their own radio station which broadcast calls for "an immediate end of the tyrannical Junta regime, for the sovereignty of the people and national independence".¹² The red and black flags of 1963 Paris were notably absent and the "communist and anarchist agitators", blamed by the authorities, clearly carried very little weight within the Co-ordinating Committee which established its headquarters in the building. The former conservative Prime Minister, Canelopoulos, hailed the students as the "avant-garde of the nation" on the path to democracy. The public response to a broadcast appeal for food and medical supplies was massive and crowds whose numbers were variously estimated at 50-100,000 demonstrated their support in front of the building.

53. During the night of 16-17 November police and troops intervened brutally. Tanks were used to break down the gates of the Polytechnic and armoured units cleared the building of the unarmed students, killing some and wounding many more. A weekend of bloody rioting followed, in which more people died. A state of emergency was proclaimed throughout the country with a curfew in Athens, mass arrests, emergency courts, the dissolution of all students' associations, the introduction of army censorship for newspapers. Opposition leaders were placed under house arrest.

54. The Papadopoulos regime finally did not flinch from playing its last card, abandoning the pretence of rule by consent which it had maintained, though with blatant disregard for human rights, since the bloodless "revolution" of 21 April 1967.

II. The Generals' Coup

55. The army, deeply humiliated by the role it had been obliged to play to rescue a regime so recently "demilitarised", overthrew Mr. Papadopoulos and his civilian government in a meticulously planned bloodless coup and 25 November, thus ending at one stroke personal dictatorship and the dubious, and obviously failing, move towards the restoration of a limited form of political life. The "continuity of the revolution" was stressed in an Order of the Day to all service units issued by General Bonanos, the new Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces: "You are all conscious of your sacred calling and you have helped the country back to the path opened up by the revolution of 21 April 1967." It is as hard as ever to know what is meant by this.

56. A new, or rather renewed, military Junta has taken power and appointed the virtually unknown General Ghizikis, President of the Republic. General Ioannidis, the reputedly incorruptible and uncompromising chief of the Papadopoulos regime's military police, who had recently declined transfer with promotion, is seen as the prime mover of the coup. Mr. Androutopoulos, who was for 6 years the previous regime's Finance Minister, heads the new government, which includes 2 former members of Mr. Karamanlis' government. Early speculation that Mr. Karamanlis himself, and possibly the deposed King, might be recalled has so far proved unfounded.

57. The new regime has carried out purges of the close collaborators of Mr. Papadopoulos. A number of the highest commanding officers of all branches of the armed forces and of the police have been removed from their posts. Some political prisoners and detainees have been discreetly released but new arrests have been made, including students charged in connection with the

disorders of the night of 16 November, which affected many universities outside Athens, notably Salonika and Patras. Censorship of newspapers has officially ceased, but *Vradyni* was closed down on 3 December and editors of Athens newspapers have twice been summoned to the office of the chief of police and given clearly to understand that certain topics, including the constitution and the date of elections, are taboo. The long but imprecise policy statement delivered by the new Prime Minister on 28 November excluded the possibility of early return to democracy, while promising elections "when the country is ready". Predictably the first priority was a return to law and order but the intimidatory tone came as a surprise, dashing hopes of liberalisation raised by the conciliatory first statements of the new junta. He warned that opponents "will be swept aside without hesitation" and continued "our students can express their views and disagreements as strongly as they wish as long as they do not disturb public order. But they have no right to resort to demonstrations." Students were the victims of exploitation "by certain individuals". He emphasized the need for drastic reforms but praised the achievements of the previous regime, particularly in the economic field. The 1968 Constitution and the amendments of 29 July were denounced as "violating the most elementary constitutional principles" and suspended. Constitutional acts would be promulgated whenever the regime considered it necessary.

58. The first such Act, of 17 December 1973, limited the powers of the President, whose mandate was reduced from 7 years to 5, while at the same time removing all reference in existing constitutional texts to municipal and parliamentary elections in 1974; the second, of 1 January 1974, abolished the Constitutional Court set up on 14 September 1973 (see para. 44 above). A new Constitution "which should be the work of all Greeks" was promised by General Ghizikis in his New Year's Day message.

59. From the first the new regime has shown itself acutely sensitive to criticism from abroad, which it rejects as "interference". Foreign broadcasts in Greek, including *Deutsche Welle* of Cologne, have been denounced for distorting the facts, and it seems as if the authorities may be attempting to jam them. Moreover 3 members of a parliamentary delegation entrusted by the Socialist International with a fact-finding mission were turned back at Athens airport on 28 December 1973.

III. CONCLUSIONS

60. Some clear lessons have emerged from the events described above. The dictator, who almost until the last inspired confidence at least in some quarters in the West, had in 6 years so completely alienated the Greek people that whatever doubts they may now have for their future it is certain that the fall of Papadopoulos was unregretted except by a few close collaborators. His hasty attempt to rescue a situation which had become desperate by introducing a spurious form of "politicisation" did not deceive his compatriots and precipitated his downfall. It is doubtful whether opinion in the West will allow itself to be duped again.

61. The Assembly will have profound misgivings concerning the army's tightened grip on the life of the Greek nation, but will continue to watch the situation very closely, drawing some encouragement from the declaration¹³ of the new Minister for Information, Mr. Constantine Rallis (a civilian who held the same post under Mr. Canelopoulos), describing the regime as transitional and "unlikely to last as long as 30 months." President Ghizikis in his New Year's Day message spoke of creating "the necessary foundations for a genuinely democratic and unhindered political life".

62. For this reason it can perhaps tem-

Footnotes at end of article.

porarily suspend judgment on the new leadership, whose uncompromising attitude, which may have been necessary to avoid further civil strife and bloodshed, suggests that it will not raise false hopes by promising elections under conditions which would plainly have led to a mere pseudo-democratic charade. The latest news of fresh arrests of politicians, students and journalists opposing the regime and of the reopening of the notorious camp on the island of Yaros is extremely disturbing, however.

63. If the regime does indeed see the duration of its mission in terms of months rather than years, it will need to move very soon to create the essential preconditions for a return to democratic life. This will involve the abandonment by the army of the concept of its own role as a "school for the nation". The end of the "corrupt personal rule" of Papadopoulos does indeed offer an opportunity to "clean up public life" but this is precisely the task of the people, whose judgment should rapidly be sought, as a first step, in local and municipal elections organised under conditions of complete impartiality and unrestricted freedom of expression which only the army can guarantee. This admittedly assumes that the army will have succeeded in purging and "depoliticising" itself. The drafting and adoption of a new Constitution might be an appropriate task for a constituent assembly.

64. When the army so clearly holds the key to the situation, Europe's best hope of exercising positive influence would seem to be through the military Alliance to which the new leadership seems as strongly attached as ever. Is it conceivable that the forthcoming Europe-U.S. defense negotiations could lead to an arrangement whereby European countries could relieve America of some of the material and political burden of her overwhelming presence in Greece, incompatible with a small but proud nation's desire for independence and sense of European identity?

65. The Council of Europe has no doubt gained stature by standing firmly by the principles of respect for democracy, human rights and the rule of law when dealing with the Greek case. It must be stressed, however, that it is not "boycotting" Greece, which participates in some of the Organisation's intergovernmental activities, in the field of culture and education for example.

66. The Assembly will no doubt wish to reaffirm that Greece's eventual return to the Council of Europe, an event to which it eagerly looks forward, must depend on her regime's willingness to subscribe to these principles and also to implement them. The Council of Europe should therefore continue to follow the situation as it evolves, particularly in the field of human rights, with close attention.

APPENDIX

(Text of the declaration communicated to the press by Mr. Constantine Karamanlis on 23 April 1973)¹⁴

For the past 6 years, the Greek military government has been misleading the country and world public opinion with its many false promises of a return to democratic legality. But by remaining in power, with the accumulation of problems this entails, the present government is dangerous and harmful to the nation.

It has drawn up and arranged the adoption of a Constitution, the main provisions of which are ignored or violated, and it makes use of this Constitution in order to exercise a dictatorship which is heading for general confusion.

Freedom of association, to which official lip service is paid, is withheld from the Greek people by every possible means, including the most arbitrary. Freedom of the press, limited to its simplest expression by a

draconian law, is wiped out altogether by blackmail, repression, and economic sanctions. The recent case of *Vradyni*, a daily paper with long-standing national traditions, is a clinching example.

The democratic rights of universities have been abolished. Elections falsified by force and violence were enacted last November to trap the students. This has led to a moral revolt by the students, which the government has sought to stifle by repressive measures of unprecedented brutality.

There are a thousand and one other deeds to show that the present government is following a policy based on lies. Foreigners of good faith, and Americans in particular, may have been taken in, but not the government of the United States, which, if it is not playing a direct part in the campaign to take in the Greek people, seems all too willing to be taken in itself in order to justify its contradictory policies.

Army unity shattered

The Greek leaders seem content to keep in power by cunning and deception, forgetting that these devices, even more than oppression, may give rise to the anger of a nation wounded in its pride. The acquiescence of the early days has already given way to almost general hostility, openly expressed by an avant-garde, the university students. The real issue is not the government's capacity to keep itself in power at any price, but whether the interests of the country are compatible with keeping this government in power. 6 years' experience has shown that this is bad for the nation and lays it open to grave dangers.

The unity of the army has been shattered by opposing forces that have grown up inside it, and the political identification of the government with the armed forces has fatally damaged the army's prestige and created a psychological gulf between it and the people, of incalculable consequence for the nation.

The first cracks are now appearing in our national economy as a result of a policy of excessive consumption and running into debt. The civil service, the Church and the school system have been disrupted by piecemeal improvisation and are now in a state of breakdown. As a result of its arbitrary actions, favouritism and its departments' fear of any responsibility, the state has become the enemy of the people and a brake on any progress.

The government is not beyond reproach in the civil war now threatening Cyprus. It could stave off this war by giving unfaltering support to the legal government of the island. It has failed to do this, and in failing to do so is bound to encourage subversion.

But the greatest danger is the threat of a break between Greece and Europe. There is a danger—if it is still a danger and not already a fact—that as a result of the dictatorial regime in Athens our country may fail to join the Europe that is now being united. To join Europe would radically alter the future of our people by bringing our economic and social progress into line with that of Europe, and by ending any danger of local war, a threat which has long led us to seek foreign protection to the detriment of our national independence. The European project—but is this recognised?—could become the new "great idea" of the Greek nation, which would, at the same time, preserve and develop its own special characteristics.

Cultural underdevelopment

Last but not least, there is the major moral problem of the suppression of our freedom, dragging us back to cultural underdevelopment at the very time when it is our legitimate aim to become an integrated part of democratic Europe. To make up for this, the government promises "bread and circuses", material welfare. But even if everything was

getting better in Greece, which it is certainly not, the price would be so high that only volunteers for slavery could agree to pay it. When we call on the Greek workers and peasants to withstand communism, we do not do so on the basis of a hypothetical loss of property they do not possess, but of the danger of losing their freedom. If we applied purely material criteria, some of them might indeed choose red tyranny rather than white, for the former would offer order and calm but also some kind of social justice.

The highest national interests require the restoration of democratic legality, the transformation of public life in terms of men and parties, and the modernisation of public life in terms of institutions and ideas. Greece must and can create a modern, progressive, worthy democracy, combining freedom and social justice; and freedom without order cannot exist. I am convinced that the younger generation, which is better grounded than our own and has learned from our misfortunes, will be able to find the right approach to our country's problems and strive for our people's happiness. Its entry into the political arena will make pointless any return to the men and habits of the past, as well as the survival of the present régime.

It is true that the government is constantly holding out promises both to restore legality and to transform Greek public life. But it is incapable of bringing these promises about. It lacks the popular support needed for transformation, and it is too afraid of losing power to restore democracy. This drives it to tricks and subterfuges. It has set up a "consultative committee" to foster the illusion that it is growing less authoritarian; while banning all political activities, it conjures up loyal organisations, systematically denigrates the political world, and engages in frantic demagogic in the vain hope of winning the people over. Ultimately, however, it can find only a handful of acquiescent partners, the personally ambitious and representatives of the economic oligarchy.

Total deadlock

The government has thus reached total deadlock. As a way out, one hears, it could embark upon a cooked-up election. The government may rest assured that no one in Greece or abroad would be fooled. And the government would be able to control the new factors such an election would unleash; no freedom, however limited—and the government would be obliged to hand out a few morsels in the event of an election—is compatible with keeping the government in power. This is borne out by the repression under which so many of the Greek people are now suffering.

In the face of this, I hold that the government must reappraise its policy. Even at this late hour, it must do what should have been done long ago, and what I have already twice proposed: it must call back the King who is the symbol of legality and make way for an experienced and strong government. This government would have exceptional powers for a specified period, during which, dispassionately and free from any spirit of vengeance, it would foster the conditions under which democracy could operate in Greece and the sovereign people freely decide its own future.

In an earlier statement, I warned the government that if it persists in its present course, it will one day reach the point of no return. Most people think this point has already been reached. For my part, I think the government still has some leeway, but very little. It is the duty of the government, and it is in its interest to use this leeway while there is still time and before it is too late, both for itself and for the country.

FOOTNOTES

¹⁴ See also Written Declaration No. 20 (Doc. 3303) of 17 May 1973.

¹⁵ *Die Zeit*, 16 March 1973.

* *The Times*, 3 March 1973.

* *The Times*, 19 February 1973.

* *The Times*, 20 February 1973.

* The abortive navy coup is dealt with in chapter II below.

* *Le Monde*, 17 January 1973.

* According to information supplied to the committee at its meeting in Strasbourg on 13 November by Mr. Klaus Richter (SPD) who had attended the exercise as an observer.

* *Agence France Presse*, 27 November 1973.

* See Doc. 2467 and appendix dated 25 September 1968.

* *The Times*, 23 October 1973.

* *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, 19 November 1973.

* *Agence France Presse*, 29 November 1973.

* Translated from the French by the Council of Europe Secretariat.

POLITICAL KIDNAPING

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

Mr. ICHORD. Mr. Speaker, the detestable abduction of Patricia Hearst on the night of February 4, 1974, has produced the first American instance of a crime that has been increasing in other parts of the world during recent years—a political kidnaping.

As we are now fully aware, members of an organization called the Symbionese Liberation Army forcibly entered the apartment of Miss Hearst, beat up her fiance and escaped to a hideout with the 19-year-old granddaughter of the late publishing czar, William Randolph Hearst, as a hostage. After a lengthy silence, the abductors notified Patricia's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph A. Hearst, that before any negotiations on the release of their daughter could be conducted, the Hearst family would have to finance the distribution of \$70 worth of food to every needy family in the State of California, a sum estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$300 million.

The only previous indication of the existence of the Symbionese group had taken place in November 1973, with the slaying of the highly regarded superintendent of the Oakland, Calif., public schools—Marcus Foster, a black educator—and the serious wounding of Foster's deputy Robert Blackburn in a parking lot.

As a result of the Foster assassination, two members of the Symbionese Liberation Army—SLA—are presently in San Quentin Prison awaiting trial for murder. They are Russell J. Little, 24—also known as Robert J. Scalise and George Devoto—and Joseph M. Remiro, 27. Still another SLA member, Nancy Ling Perry, 26—also known as Nancy Devoto and Lynn Ledworth—is a fugitive, wanted on an arson charge following a fire that was set to destroy evidence in a house used by the SLA terrorists as headquarters, arsenal, and bomb factory.

In the hope that we could be helpful in the intensive but very sensitive investigation of the Hearst kidnaping, I immediately directed the staff of the House Committee on Internal Security to gather all information available from our files without delay and turn it over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This was done on the morning of February 8, 1974, and FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley has gratefully acknowledged

the committee's help and cooperation in the following letter of appreciation:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, D.C., February 19, 1974.

HON. RICHARD H. ICHORD,
Chairman, House Committee on Internal Security, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to thank you very much for making available the material your staff had compiled on the Symbionese Liberation Army, the group which claims responsibility for the kidnaping of Patricia Hearst. It was indeed thoughtful of you to do this. This is the type of cooperation which is certainly meaningful to law enforcement.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

CLARENCE M. KELLEY,
Director.

Before going into further detail about this group, I would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that on August 1, 1973, the House Committee on Internal Security published a staff study on political kidnapings which had occurred in various parts of the world together with a warning that we could expect such incidents in the United States if we failed to exercise extreme vigilance.

I would also point out that it appears those involved in the Symbionese Liberation Army were, in some degree, originally identified with the Venceremos Organization about which the House Internal Security Committee reported in great detail in June, 1972, and that many of those in the Symbionese movement were active in efforts to radicalize inmates of California's penal institutions. Some of my colleagues may recall that a subcommittee of the House Internal Security Committee last year conducted a searching inquiry into efforts by revolutionary groups and organizations to exploit prison unrest in such States as New York, Ohio, and California. I hope that all of my colleagues will avail themselves of the extensive background work, research, investigations, and hearings done by the House Internal Security Committee in these fields.

I now would like to share with my colleagues the information our committee was pleased to be able to provide the FBI.

As I said at the outset, the SLA surfaced on November 6, 1973, with the murder of Foster and the wounding of Blackburn. The victims had been attacked by an unknown number of assailants—possibly three all told—who fired .380 caliber bullets packed with cyanide and also carried a shotgun.

A letter of that same date, purporting to come from the "Western Regional Youth Unit" of SLA, stated that a "Court of the People" had found the victims "guilty of supporting and taking part in crimes committed against the children and the life of the people."

The letter—identical copies of which were mailed to the Oakland Tribune, the San Francisco Chronicle, and radio station KPFA—an affiliate of the Pacifica network—and received November 10, 1973—specified that Foster and Blackburn were pushing for the tightening of security in the public schools by advancing use of an identity card among pupils, by seeking the cooperation of the police, probation officers, and school officials in

setting up a police unit just to protect the school system. This issue had earlier been the target of an Oakland group called the Coalition To Save Our Schools which included one-time members of the extreme Maoist-Communist Venceremos Organization—VO. The VO had been organized in 1971 by a splinter faction of the Revolutionary Union—RU. RU was formed in California early in 1969 by a group of American Marxist-Leninist admirers of the teachings of Mao Tse-tung who believed in the necessity of preparing for a violent revolution they insisted was inevitable in the United States. However, when a majority of RU members concluded the time to begin such a revolution lay some years in the future those in the minority who believed violence should commence immediately split off to form VO. VO gradually disintegrated in the spring of 1973.

There is evidence now that in August of 1973, VO ceased its overt operations and some of the members split off into the SLA and another San Francisco-Oakland Bay area terrorist organization, the August 7 guerrilla movement.

The SLA letter of November 6, 1973, was conveyed in an envelope bearing an 8-cent Revolutionary War Bicentennial commemorative stamp with the slogan "Rise the Spirit of Independence." As a cover to its three pages of text on the shooting of Foster and Blackburn, was a photocopied drawing of a coiled seven-headed cobra, similar to the part-serpent, part-human "naga" of Hindu and Buddhist mythology. This drawing was similar to a design that appeared on a 1967 record album by rock singer Jimi Hendrix. The letter concluded with a slogan:

Death to the Fascist Insect that preys upon the life of the people.

The base for the Foster murder team is believed to have been a two-room, third-floor apartment at 1621 Seventh Avenue in Oakland, just five blocks from his school district office. The apartment was rented by a woman resembling Nancy Ling Perry in the name of Lynn Ledworth and the rent was paid by money order. Joe Remiro has also been tentatively identified as having been seen in the Seventh Avenue address. It is also speculated by law enforcement investigators that the SLA assassins had maintained some form of surveillance on their victims prior to the actual killing and very possibly returned to their apartment to hide out for perhaps 3 weeks after the shooting.

On November 12, 1973, the Oakland Tribune carried an analysis of the SLA letter and the Foster murder prepared by Dr. S. I. Hayakawa, the well-known semanticist and retired president of San Francisco State University. He described the letter as the product of a "high grade intellect, devoted to revolutionary ideology."

Noting that the letter made frequent reference to the "Black, Chicano, Asian and conscious White youth," Dr. Hayakawa concluded that the word Symbiosis on the letterhead apparently was derived from symbiosis as the root word. Symbiosis means the partnership of dissimilar groups for their mutual benefit.

On November 15, 1973, the Oakland school authorities suspended plans for the identity cards "until the feelings of

students and parents can be reassessed" and on that same day SLA sent out another letter praising the school board's decision and announcing that a "shoot-on-sight order" by SLA was being withdrawn. This second letter warned, however, that any attempt to reimpose "programs of political police forces in our schools" would lead to a death warrant order being reactivated without warning.

No break in the Foster murder case occurred until January 10, 1974, when at 1:20 a.m., a police patrolman cruising in a suburb 20 miles northeast of Oakland spotted a red 1965 Chevrolet van roaming through the community without any clear purpose. The officer pulled the van over to the curb and approached it on foot. As he did so he was fired on by one or both of the van's occupants. The shots missed him but shattered the windshield of his patrol car. He returned the fire as the van sped away but he was able to apprehend the vehicle a few blocks away and arrested one of the men, subsequently identified as Russell J. Little, who had been slightly wounded in the shoulder. Four hours later, the other man—Joseph M. Remiro—was arrested in a yard near the scene. Remiro was armed with a .380 Walther semiautomatic pistol which has since been identified as the weapon used in the slaying of Foster.

A search of the van—registered to Nancy Devoto of 3856 Whittle Avenue, Oakland—turned up 2,000 SLA leaflets printed in English, Spanish, Chinese, and Swahili, a .38 Colt revolver, a 9-mm pistol and a carton of tools. Little and Remiro were charged with assault with intent to murder suburban police Sergeant David Duge and bail was set at \$250,000 each. As a security measure, both men were transferred to San Quentin State prison.

Little used the alias of Robert James Scalise, 27, of 1621 Seventh Street, Oakland when he was booked but it was later discovered that this false name actually had belonged to an Oakland child who had died at the age of 6 from leukemia in 1953, and the address should have been Seventh Avenue since the Seventh Street location was a parking lot. Little had been born in Oakland and, under his real name, had been living most recently at 5939 Chabot Road, Oakland.

Under another alias, George Devoto, Little had lived at a house in the suburb of Concord where he was apprehended by police, and this house was found to have been used by the SLA as a headquarters and armory. This house had been rented by Nancy Ling Perry using the name Nancy Devoto.

For an undetermined period of time, Little was associated with the radical and revolutionary United Prisoners Union—UPU—in San Francisco—an organization seeking to radicalize inmates of penal institutions to bring about the abolition of prisons. UPU has been heavily infiltrated, if not controlled, by former members of VO.

During 1973, Little visited Folsom State prison on several occasions to meet with a Clifford Jefferson, known as "Death Row Jeff," who has spent nearly 28 years of his life in prison for such crimes as burglary and first- and second-degree

murder. Jefferson is reported to be a leader of the inmate-organized black guerrilla family, a Marxist-Leninist group characterized as the prison branch of the black liberation army.

Remiro, a former paratrooper claiming 18 months' active duty in Vietnam and released by the Army in 1968, was born in San Francisco where his family lives at 1476 Seventh Avenue. It was the San Francisco address which he gave in purchasing a .380 Walther pistol in July 1973, from the Traders Gun Shop in the San Leandro Bay area.

In 1970 Remiro had been arrested in San Francisco for desecrating the American flag by wearing it sewed to the seat of his pants. The charge was later reduced to disorderly conduct and he was given a 30-day suspended sentence. In 1967, while still in the Army, he was charged with smuggling marijuana but the disposition of that case is not known.

In 1972, Remiro helped found the East Bay chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization and remained active in that group until March 1973. He was also active in working with the militant United Farm Workers, with the Oakland municipal election campaign of Black Panther leader Bobby Seale, and with other community efforts.

Nancy Ling Perry was born in Santa Rosa, Calif., where her father is a furniture dealer. She attended Whittier College in 1956, transferred to the University of California at Berkeley and earned an A.B. degree in English literature. She then began graduate studies in chemistry, presumably as part of a pre-med course. In 1967, Nancy Ling married Gilbert Scott Perry, a black musician but they were separated in February of 1973. She was employed until August of 1973 as a topless blackjack dealer in a San Francisco night club and as a counter hand in a fruit juice stand in Berkeley. Her juice stand employer said that of the \$140 per week she earned, \$130 of it went to Vacaville State Prison inmates. She also visited that prison every week, has also visited Folsom Prison and has been associated with the UPU and with the Black Cultural Association at Vacaville.

The Concord area suburban home which Little and Nancy Ling Perry lived in under the name of George and Nancy Devoto was located at 1560 Sutherland Court, Clayton, and was not only SLA headquarters and armory, but also a bomb factory. It is a \$31,000 house with three bedrooms and two baths and the rent, since August 1973, \$500 per month plus an initial \$100 security deposit, has been paid by money orders from "an eastern United States—probably a New York City—bank," according to the property owner, Ken Horner of Rath Realty, Concord. References given by Nancy when she first rented the property were George Ling, her brother, of 3856 Whittle Avenue, Oakland, and an Andrew Botsford of Quogue, N.Y., listed only as a "friend of a friend."

On the same day that Little and Remiro were apprehended the Concord Fire Department responded to a fire at the 1560 Sutherland Court address. Before firemen arrived and just moments after neighbors spotted smoke coming from the house, Nancy Devoto with one and

perhaps three other people, left the house and drove off in a Buick Riviera. The car was heavily loaded and was driven at a high speed. The registration of the car was later traced to William "Willie" Wolfe, 4616 Bond Street, Oakland—an address also used by Remiro. Wolfe has been associated with the UPU and accompanied Little on the visits to Folsom prison to see Clifford Jefferson.

Firemen were able to determine the cause of the fire as being gasoline from a 5-gallon container poured over floors and walls plus black powder spread over the floor. The prompt arrival of the fire-fighters, however, prevented the explosion and kept damage to approximately \$10,000. Much evidence of the SLA was thus preserved including several pounds of potassium cyanide, bullets packed with cyanide, pipe bombs, explosives, ammunition cartons for 12-gauge shotguns and .30-06 rifles, two boxes of 9 mm ammunition, parts of dismantled weapons and stock for carbines. Also found was evidence the SLA had new Lafayette walkie-talkies, wilderness maps for adjoining counties and the Grand Teton mountain range, maps of the Oakland area marked up to indicate possible escape routes to and from the city, a list of California prison officials and their wives marked for assassination, a record of surveillance conducted on those marked for execution, the original copy of the SLA communiqué on Foster's murder and numerous press clippings and revolutionary books and pamphlets.

After search warrants were obtained, a search of Little's home address at 5939 Chabot Road, Oakland, produced hundreds of rounds of pistol and rifle ammunition, an M-1 rifle, 2 typewriters, an electric hand drill and 23 separate drill bits, pairs of boots, jackets, and a box of papers and 4 posters.

Remiro's home address at 4616 Bond Street, Oakland, provided searchers with several typewriters, a printing press, other printing equipment and SLA literature.

Evidence was also found that indicated the SLA intended to finance itself by well-organized burglaries.

Public source material links a number of people from the bay area with the Foster assassination investigation.

These include:

David Gunnell, 36, a freelance artist who is landlord of 5939 Chabot. His wife, Jean Wah Chan Gunnell has in the past visited Folsom prison with Nancy Ling Perry.

Robin Sue Steiner, of 2014 Channing Way, Berkeley, who had received mail at 5939 Chabot and has been identified as a former girl friend of Little.

Jean Tarshis Dolly, nee Bonner, who resides at 4614 Bond Street with a 2-year-old daughter, was formerly a member of the VO and is now associated with the West Oakland VVAW/WSO discharge upgrading project and was in December nominated for the post of a national coordinator of VVAW/WSO.

Bob Hood, 28, 4614 Bond Street, is the VVAW/WSO regional coordinator who operates from a Telegraph Avenue office formerly used by Remiro.

Reese Erlich, who with his wife lived at 4616 Bond last year, and who has been associated since 1967 with revolutionary

groups in the bay area ranging from student activists through the International Liberation School to the VO. In 1969 he took a major part in organizing antiwar riots in Washington, D.C.

Dan Siegel, a former student activist, treasurer of the San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, and a vocal Maoist who was admitted to the State bar last October after a protracted fight regarding his suitability because of his student arrest record. Siegel, who now writes for the *Guardian* was present at both the Chabot and Bond Street addresses acting as a legal adviser to the occupants during the period of the police searches. The *Guardian* is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" pledged to "assist in bringing to birth a new revolutionary political party, based in the working class, armed with the science of Marxism-Leninism, committed to Socialist revolution."

Robin M. Yeamans, a member of the NLG who graduated from Stanford University Law School in 1969 and has traveled to Cuba as a member of the Venceremos Brigade. Robin Yeamans is a member of the Menlo Park, Calif. Law Commune. Robin Yeamans is the attorney of record for Joseph Remiro. Little is represented by John Bain, a deputy public defender in Oakland.

Ray Hofstetter, 31, has been identified as the titular head of VO in San Francisco and the operational leader of UPU. On January 15, 1974, he, with a Robert McBriarty, 25, claiming to be investigators from Robin Yeamans office, was allowed by police to sift rubble and remove materials from 1560 Sutherland Court.

Mr. Speaker, worthy of note with respect to the kidnapping of Patricia Hearst was a letter received by the San Francisco Examiner January 19, 1974, from fugitive Nancy Ling Perry who gave her Symbionese membership name as "Fahizah" and said the pseudonym means "one who is victorious." The letter stated that she, Little, and Remiro are "an information/intelligence unit of the United Federal Forces of the Symbionese Liberation Army" whose duty it is to support such acts as the assassination of Foster but not to carry out the acts. Others, she said, must take credit for the killing.

In what she entitled her "Letter to the People," she said Little and Remiro would be defended and described the two men as "my closest companions."

She added:

You have not been forgotten and you will be defended because there has been no set back and all combat forces are intact....

As a member of the SLA information/intelligence I fight against our common oppressor and this I do with my gun as well as my mind....

The writer criticized other radical organizations which support armed revolution abroad—but

When it comes to the struggle here in Amerikka (sic) they consistently denounce militancy and revolutionary violence....

I believe that whenever people are confronted with oppression, starvation and the death of their freedom that they want to fight . . . there has never been a precedent for a nonviolent revolution—

She concluded:

All members of the SLA recognize that we, right here in Amerikka are in a state of war and that in a state of war all must be armed and understand the true meaning of self-defense.

This is the letter published in the San Francisco Examiner a month ago. The Examiner, as you know, is published by Randolph A. Hearst, Patricia's father.

Mr. Speaker, I would conclude these remarks by quoting from an editorial in the February 14, 1974, *Wall Street Journal*:

At the same time, the SLA certainly shows how easy it is for groups spewing out violent rhetoric to turn their fantasies into reality. Yet we have heard it suggested, have we not, that concern over such "dissenters" is somehow not quite a legitimate concern of the FBI and other law enforcement agencies, that such concern is evidence of official "paranoia," if not indeed a plot to change the U.S. into a police state. How many of those who have made these suggestions, we wonder, would be willing to make them in front of the Hearst family?

CONGRESSMAN CHET HOLIFIELD: MR. ENERGY

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

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the Congress and the Nation will suffer a very serious loss as a consequence of the planned retirement of Congressman CHET HOLIFIELD, at the end of the 93d Congress. CHET's recent announcement of his plans finds many of us with mixed emotions. We will miss his presence in this body, his cordiality, and his leadership. At the same time, we respect his desire to spend more time with his wonderful family and pursue activities which he has postponed again and again because of the press of his legislative duties.

CHET is a Congressman's Congressman. In his 32 years of service, he has established a record of accomplishments qualifying him as a legislator and statesman without peer. Although his accomplishments in government were legion in all areas—security, health, welfare, and good government in general—I want to focus special attention at this time on his accomplishments in the energy field.

In my 30 years as a Member of this body, I know of no person who has devoted himself more completely to the development of adequate energy supplies for this Nation. In the energy field many know him only as a leader in the development of nuclear energy, but I can assure you his interests go beyond that and indeed encompass the entire spectrum of energy resources.

I have had the privilege of serving with CHET on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy since its inception in 1946. I have seen him, in the consideration of a planned civilian nuclear power program, ask the fundamental questions—What justification is there for such a program? Do we really need nuclear energy as a source of electric power? What about coal, gas, and oil? What about alternate sources? He insisted that the potential of nuclear power be considered in context with all

other practicable energy sources. The reviews he initiated with his fundamental questions in the 1950's were consummated in 1963. From then on we have followed the goals laid out as a result of the reviews he initiated.

I recall how Congressman HOLIFIELD, while in furthering our development of nuclear energy, continually emphasized how important it was to plan for major increases in the utilization of coal, our greatest developed energy resource.

One cannot overemphasize his significant accomplishments in furthering the development of nuclear energy. He more than anyone I know, is deserving of full credit for providing the initiative to this new and vital source of energy into being. How fortunate this Nation is to have a new source of energy to turn to at this time.

In further description of his accomplishments in the nuclear field, I include in the RECORD at this point an article from the February 18, 1974, issue of *Weekly Energy Report*.

HOLIFIELD, FATHER OF AMERICA'S ATOMIC ESTABLISHMENT, IS BOWING OUT

Rep. Chet Holifield will call a press conference this week to announce that he is not planning to run for Congress again. Holifield's decision, based on a variety of factors including his age (70), family considerations and redistricting of the 19th District in California which he represents, are understood to have contributed to his decision not to seek re-election. Holifield has been the chief legislative architect of the nuclear industry and the Atomic Energy Commission, and has done more to bring the atom along in the United States than any other man. "Mr. Holifield," as most people refer to him, also has been the undisputed mastermind of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. He has nursed and bullied every major piece of legislation affecting atomic energy through Congress.

On learning of his imminent retirement, Rep. Mike McCormack of Washington State said: "The lion is going. Mr. Holifield has been without peer in Congress and the nuclear establishment is a tremendous monument to his dedication and singlemindedness." Holifield's departure represents the end of a dynasty that brought the atom from the Manhattan Project to the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder. Among a group of remarkable men who devoted themselves to atomic energy, including Hyman Rickover, Craig Hosmer, James T. Ramey and Clinton Anderson, Holifield stood head and shoulders higher. He has been their leader, their driver and the most completely devoted friends of atom.

He entered Congress in 1942 and was for years considered to be on the liberal wing of the Democratic Party, but with the passing of time and with his closeness to the defense establishment, Holifield gained a public image as being crusty and conservative. His capacity for work is a legend in Congress and his personal stature among his colleagues is as high as that of any man on Capitol Hill. Holifield has always conceived of himself as a simple public servant and has allowed himself to incur the wrath of presidents, colleagues, scientists and environmentalists to carry out the work that he believed was in the public interest. Holifield sees issues in black and white terms: what needs to be done and those who are obstructing what needs to be done. Likewise, he has appeared to divide men into two groups—those who are with him and those who are against him. This simplicity of approach contributed to Holifield's strength and the respect he commands. In an environ-

ment in which compromise is a mainstay of survival, Holifield has had little time for dealing and conniving. He has approached the countless battles that he has fought in the House with an attitude that a man was better armed with a battering ram than with the silver tongue, although when all else had failed, he would drive a bargain to save those programs and objectives that he believed to be in the public interest.

Probably Holifield's most persistent critic of recent years has been Ralph Nader. They have fought a series of running battles extending over a variety of issues including government reorganization and the safety of nuclear power plants.

In personal terms Holifield in recent years has given the air of a country squire—tweedy, courtly and distant. Holifield's personal and political dealings have always been beyond reproach. A haberdasher by trade, he had a reputation for being careful with his own money and miserly with the public money, although he foresaw the energy crisis and insisted on heavy government spending on nuclear power. He set a tone of wholesomeness in the Joint Committee and in the Atomic Energy Commission that has never been impugned. Both the committee and the agency have been above any of the venality that from time to time clouds the Washington scene. This success is but one small gem in a tiara of achievements for Chet Holifield.

FEDERAL PAPERWORK DROWNS SMALL BUSINESSMAN

(Mr. DE LA GARZA asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, the small businessman is drowning in a sea of paperwork demanded by a vast array of Federal regulations.

The majority of the business establishments in my south Texas district fall in the category of small. Their proprietors are in most cases sole owners. Typically, they have one, three, half a dozen employees. The boss works along with them—and when he shuts up shop in the evening he often has to stay behind to wrestle with a multitude of forms, questionnaires, and reports required by Federal agencies.

Some of this paperwork is no doubt necessary. Much of it, I venture to think, is not. The small businessman, struggling to keep afloat in this inflationary period, sorely needs to be relieved of any part of the proliferating paperwork burden that serves no essential purpose.

Comprehensive information in this area is hard to come by. In an effort to find out more, I have—with some of my colleagues—introduced legislation directing the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the burden of reporting requirements of Federal regulatory programs on independent business establishments.

The purpose of this proposed study is to determine the extent to which these requirements may be revised in order to lighten the load on small business establishments. The bill provides that the Comptroller General shall complete his study within a year's time and report to Congress his recommendations for remedial administrative actions and legislative enactments. I believe such a re-

port would prove enlightening and helpful.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. JONES of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. O'NEILL), for today, on account of illness in the family.

To Mr. RONCALLO of New York (at the request of Mr. RHODES) for today, on account of illness in the family.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon, for 60 minutes, today; and to revise and extend her remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOSMER, for 30 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RANDALL, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BURGENER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LOTT, for 1 hour, today.

Mr. BLACKBURN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BURGENER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. HOGAN, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Miss JORDAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. O'NEILL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FRASER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GONZALEZ, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CULVER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CHAPPELL, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ADDABBO, for 15 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. SATTERFIELD) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ADAMS, for 60 minutes, on February 21.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. FRASER and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$992.75.

Mr. FRASER and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$940.50.

Mr. HOSMER, and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds two pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$2,403.50.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BURGENER) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. WINN in three instances.

Mr. KEMP in five instances.

Mr. HANRAHAN in two instances.

Mr. TREEN in two instances.

Mr. HOSMER in three instances.

Mr. WHALEN.

Mr. NELSEN.

Mr. MAYNE.

Mr. KETCHUM.

Mr. BELL.

Mr. HUNT in five instances.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois in three instances.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. CONLAN in two instances.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN.

Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota.

Mr. HOGAN.

Mr. COLLIER in five instances.

Mr. SANDMAN.

(The following Members (at the request of Miss JORDAN) and to include extraneous material:)

Mr. CONYERS.

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois.

Mr. MINK.

Mr. LEHMAN in 10 instances.

Mr. CHISHOLM.

Mr. YATRON.

Mr. OBEY in three instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. RARICK in three instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.

Mr. RODINO.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. DINGELL in two instances.

Mr. HARRINGTON in two instances.

Mr. MORGAN.

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma.

Mr. MINISH in two instances.

Mr. REES.

Mr. DENT.

Mr. PREYER.

Mr. CHAPPELL.

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts.

Mrs. BOGGS.

Mr. ANDERSON of California in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SATTERFIELD) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BURTON.

Mr. PICKLE in two instances.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SATTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, February 21, 1974, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1913. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Housing), transmitting notice of the location, nature, and estimated cost of various construction projects proposed to be undertaken for the Air Force Reserve, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2233a(1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1914. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the Department of State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1915. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, to extend the authorizations for a 1-year period, to establish an economic adjustment assistance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

1916. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting notice of the proposed transfer of certain NASA land at Wallops Station, Va., to the Department of the Interior, pursuant to section 207 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended by section 7 of Public Law 93-74; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1917. A letter from the Chairman, U.S. Tariff Commission, transmitting the 57th Annual Report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1973; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DENT: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 871. Resolution authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to John P. Murtha (Rept. No. 93-801). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 894. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 12670. A bill to amend section 301 of title 37, United States Code, relating to incentive pay, to attract and retain volunteers for aviation crew member duties, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 93-802). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MURPHY of Illinois: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 895. Resolution providing for the consideration of S. 1752. An act prescribing the objectives and functions of the National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality. (Rept. No. 93-803). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SISK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 896. Resolution providing for the consideration of H.R. 2. A bill to revise the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. (Rept. No. 93-804). 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 Ms. COLLINS of Illinois (for herself and Mr. PODELL):

H.R. 12897. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include breast prosthesis among the items and services for which payment may be made under the supplementary medical insurance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 12898. A bill to provide for the regulation of surface coal mining operations, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make grants to States to encourage the State regulation of surface coal mining, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Ms. ABZUG:

H.R. 12899. A bill to direct the President to halt all exports of gasoline, No. 2 fuel oil, and propane gas until he determines that no shortage of such fuels exists in the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 12900. A bill to establish a corporation for the development of new energy sources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 12901. A bill to amend the Mineral Lands Leasing Act to provide for a more efficient and equitable method for the exploration for and development of oil shale resources on Federal lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 12902. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to preserve and promote competition among corporations in the production of oil, natural gas, coal, oil shale, tar sands, uranium, geothermal steam, and solar energy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 12903. A bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to provide for emergency Federal assistance grants to aged, blind, or disabled individuals whose supplemental security income checks (or the proceeds thereof) are lost, stolen, or undelivered; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 12904. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for an energy conservation tax, to establish the Energy Development and Supply Trust Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DE LA GARZA:

H.R. 12905. A bill to direct the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study of the burden of reporting requirements of Federal regulatory programs on independent business establishments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DENT:

H.R. 12906. A bill to revise the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FOLEY:

H.R. 12907. A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to authorize a feasibility study for the establishment of certain bicycle trails; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 12908. A bill for the relief of the city of Asotin, Wash.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. ASPIN, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. BOLAND, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONVERS, Mr. DELJUMS, Mr. DRINAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. EILBERG, Mr. FASCCELL, Mr. FAUNTRY, and Mr. FORD):

H.R. 12909. A bill to amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to eliminate the exemption of the first sale of crude oil of certain leases from price controls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FRASER (for himself, Mr. GUDIE, Mr. GUNTER, Mr. HECHLER of West Virginia, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Miss HOLTZMAN, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KYROS, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. NEDZI, Mr. NIX, Mr. PODELL, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SEIBERLING, Mr. STARK, and Mr. WON PAT):

H.R. 12910. A bill to amend the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973 to eliminate the exemption of the first sale of crude oil of certain leases from price controls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUNT:

H.R. 12911. A bill to require the execution of an oath or affirmation or declaration of allegiance before a passport is granted or issued; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 12912. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct certain expenses paid by him for special education furnished to a child or other minor dependent who is physically or mentally handicapped; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MELCHER (for himself, Ms. BURKE of California, Mr. CHAPPELL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. RYAN, and Mr. SISK):

H.R. 12913. A bill to designate certain lands as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MILFORD:

H.R. 12914. A bill to provide for appropriate access by the Congress to information required in connection with proceedings relating to the impeachment of the President or the Vice President and to protect a prosecutor's confidential work product; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H.R. 12915. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act and the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to provide a minimum rate of interest which banks must pay on Christmas club accounts; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 12916. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make it an unlawful employment practice to discriminate against individuals who are physically handicapped because of such handicap; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 12917. A bill to prohibit certain sterilizations which are financed by Federal funds; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 12918. A bill to authorize the Administrator of the Federal Energy Office to take certain action so as to assure the maintenance of operations involving the transporting, by truck or trucks, of perishable food, including fruit, vegetables, meats, and all seafood items; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 12919. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow any individual employed on a part-time basis to deduct under section 214 expenses for household and dependent care services necessary for gainful employment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORGAN (by request):

H.R. 12920. A bill to authorize additional appropriations to carry out the Peace Corps Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO (for himself, Ms. JORDAN, Mr. MEZVINSKY, and Mr. SEIBERLING):

H.R. 12921. A bill to permit the attorneys general of the several States to secure redress to the citizens and political subdivisions of their States for damages and injuries sustained by reason of unlawful restraints and monopolies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ST GERMAIN:

H.R. 12922. A bill to provide for the disposition of abandoned money orders and traveler's checks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. SCHROEDER:

H.R. 12923. A bill to prohibit the dumping of spent oil shale on any Federal land other than Federal land leased for the operation of shale oil recovery facilities and to provide for the recovery of damages for injury to the United States caused by the unlawful dumping of spent oil shale; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 12924. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of

1965 to extend the authorizations for a 5-year period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN (for herself and Mr. CLARK):

H.R. 12925. A bill to amend the act to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1974 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WHITE (for himself, Mr. HANLEY, Mr. UDALL, Mr. LEHMAN, Mr. HINSHAW, Mr. BAFFALO, Mr. ERELBORN, Mr. FUQUA, Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MCKAY):

H.R. 12926. A bill to amend title 13, United States Code, to provide for a mid-decade sample survey of population, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ASHERBOOK:

H.R. 12927. A bill to authorize the establishment of the Ohio and Erie Canal National Historical Park in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 12928. A bill to provide for a study of the most feasible and suitable means of preserving the resources of the Ohio and Erie Canal in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H.R. 12929. A bill to provide a penalty for the robbery or attempted robbery of any narcotic drug from any pharmacy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FULTON (for himself, Mr. BERGLAND, Mrs. BURKE of California, Mr. DAVIS of South Carolina, Mr. FISHER, Mr. GUNTER, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. OBEY, Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia, Mr. SEBELIUS, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas, Mr. WON PAT, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. ZWACH):

H.R. 12930. A bill to repeal the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HARSHA:

H.R. 12931. A bill to prohibit the sale of grain produced in the United States to any country participating in any oil embargo of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 12932. A bill to amend the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 for States adopting safety belt use laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOGAN:

H.R. 12933. A bill to authorize voluntary withholding of Maryland and Virginia income taxes in the case of Members of Congress and congressional employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG of Maryland (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. ADDABBO, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. CARTER, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. GUNTER, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NIX, Mr. RYAN, Mr. STOKES, Mr. THORNTON, Mr. WALDE, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California):

H.R. 12934. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase the vocational rehabilitation subsistence allowance, educational assistance allowances, and the special training allowances paid to eligible veterans and persons under chapters 31, 34, and 35 of such title; to improve and expand the special programs for educationally disadvantaged veterans and servicemen under chapter 34 of such title; to improve and expand the veteran-student services program; to establish a veterans education loan program for veterans eligible for benefits under chapter 34 of such title; to promote the employment of veterans and the wives and widows of cer-

tain veterans by improving and expanding the provisions governing the operation of the Veterans Employment Service and by providing for an action plan for the employment of disabled and Vietnam-era veterans; to make improvements in the educational assistance program; to recodify and expand veterans' reemployment rights; to make improvements in the administration of educational benefits; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MAYNE:

H.R. 12935. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of certain increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. QUIE:

H.R. 12936. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to determine if bounties, grants, or export subsidies are paid by foreign countries with respect to dairy products imported into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TIERNAN (for himself, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BERGLAND, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ST GERMAIN, and Mr. VIGORITO):

H.R. 12937. A bill to protect the environment and conserve natural resources by stimulating the recovery, reuse, and recycling of waste materials and by decreasing the quantity of materials moved in commerce which must be disposed of ultimately as waste; to promote and regulate commerce by identifying and establishing standards and guidelines for the proper management of waste which poses a substantial hazard to human health or the environment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TIERNAN (for himself, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. EDWARDS of California, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. ST GERMAIN, Mr. SYMINGTON, and Mr. VIGORITO):

H.R. 12938. A bill to protect the environment and conserve natural resources by stimulating the use of recycled or recyclable materials by effecting rate changes in the movement of these materials by common carrier, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAILSBACK (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON of California, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRAY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. HANRAHAN, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. MURPHY of Illinois, Mr. PODELL, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. REES, Mr. WON PAT, and Mr. YATRON):

H. Con. Res. 433. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Energy; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FINDLEY:

H. Res. 885. Resolution providing for the revision, update, and distribution of "Cannon's Procedure in the House of Representatives"; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HALEY:

H. Res. 886. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations and studies authorized by House Resolution 163; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LANDRUM:

H. Res. 887. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MATHIAS of California:

H. Res. 888. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with re-

spect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MOAKLEY:

H. Res. 889. Resolution to create a select subcommittee on the House of Representatives to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the health effects of the current energy crisis on the poor; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROGERS:

H. Res. 890. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Members of Congress transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCHERLE (for himself, Mr. MAYNE, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SCHNEEBELI, Mr. MOSHER, Mr. CRANE, Mr. JARMAN, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. ZION, Mr. O'BRIEN, Mr. OWENS, Mr. FROELICH, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. DEVINE, Mr. SIKES, Mr. SARASIN, Mr. LOTT, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. FISHER, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. TAYLOR of Missouri):

H. Res. 891. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SCHERLE (for himself, Mr. MILLER, Mr. SYMMS, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. NICHOLS, and Mr. COHEN):

H. Res. 892. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STEELMAN:

H. Res. 893. Resolution disapproving the recommendations of the President with respect to the rates of pay of Federal officials transmitted to the Congress in the budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. STEPHENS introduced a bill (H.R. 12939) for the relief of Raymond Kwan-Sang Shum, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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 fourth calendar quarter 1973:

(NOTE.—The form used for report is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration") : To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

REPORT		QUARTER				
Year: 19_____		P	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:

(i) "Employee"—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) "Employer"—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

A. Aberg, Bell, Blake & Metzner, 222 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. 53703.
 B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., ICU Services Corp., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis. 53704.

A. Robert K. Aberg, 222 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. 53703.
 B. Aberg, Bell, Blake & Metzner, 222 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. 53703.

A. Herbert E. Adelman, 1730 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. American Society of Pension Actuaries, 1122 Sinclair Building, Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N.J. 07110.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1125 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Realty Committee, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Kenneth L. Bachman, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Kenneth L. Bachman, Jr., 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Baer & Marks, 70 Pine Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
 B. Commodity Exchange, Inc., 81 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004.

A. Baker & McKenzie, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Showell Poultry Co., Showell, Md. 21862.

A. Donald Baldwin, 906—1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Pepco, 1900 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Barrett Smith Schapiro & Simon, 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.
 B. New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc., 127 John Street, New York, N.Y.; New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., 79 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.

A. William M. Bates, Bell & Stanton, Inc., 2016 Peachtree Center Building, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
 B. Georgia Farm Bureau.

A. Berl Bernhard, Suite 1100, 1680 L Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Engelhard Industries, 430 Mountain Avenue, Murray Hill, N.J.

A. Eleanor Bissinger, 275 Central Park West, New York, N.Y. 10024.
 B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Nancy Blum, 215 10th Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
 B. Women's Lobby, Inc., 1345 G Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

A. Calling Concerned Christian Citizens, P.O. Box 2866, Washington, D.C. 20013.

A. Caplin & Drysdale, 1101 17th Street NW, Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn. 06115; Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co., P.O. Box 7318, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., 200 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass. 02117.

A. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Henry A. Carrington, 1200 17th Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street, Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Alabama Refining Co., Inc., 310 One Office Park, Mobile, Ala. 36609.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Charter Oil Co., P.O. Box 4726, Jacksonville, Fla. 32202.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Peugeot, Inc., 300 Kuller Road, Clifton, N.J. 07015.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Co., 600 Grant Street, P.O. Box 536, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.

A. Eleanor M. Cole, 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. UBA, Inc.

A. Robert B. Collyer, 720 Hotel Washington, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. UBA, Inc.

A. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. John R. Cooper, Suite 801, 1629 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Motorsports Committee, Suite 801, 1629 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Council For A Livable World, 100 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association of Bituminous Contractors, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Erectors Association, 1800 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va.

A. Elizabeth M. Cox, 1107 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. National Organization for Women, Inc., 1107 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. William J. Cudlip, 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

B. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc., 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Gerber Cheese Co., Inc., P.O. Box 3115, Ridgway Center Building, Stamford, Conn. 06905.

A. Fred E. Darling, 110 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. Noncommissioned Officers Association of the USA, P.O. Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex. 78298.

A. Charles W. Davis, One First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. The First National Bank of Chicago, One First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

A. John L. Delano, Box 1172, Helena, Mont. 59601.

B. Montana Railroad Association.

A. Andrew Drance, Room 511 Wilson Plaza Building, 2425 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22201.

B. Media General, Inc., 333 East Grace Street, Richmond, Va. 23219.

A. John R. Englehorn, P.O. Box 948, Stamford, Conn. 06904.

B. Texasgulf, Inc., 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; Noranda Mines, Ltd., Commerce Court West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

A. Environmental Lobby, Inc., 2233 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

A. Mrs. Joseph S. Fair, 1900 Lamont Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20010.

B. Calling Concerned Christian Countrymen, P.O. Box 2866, Washington, D.C. 20013.

A. James F. Fleming, 991 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. United Egg Producers, 1001 International Boulevard, Suite 1105, Atlanta, Ga. 30354.

A. Foley & Lardner, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Cabot Corp. and Subsidiaries, 125 High Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

A. Jean Fox, 88 Central Park West, New York, N.Y. 10023.

B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Gilbert M. Frimet, 26600 Telegraph Road, Suite 310, Southfield, Mich. 48076.

A. Gausewitz, Carr & Rothenberg, Suite 711, South Tower, Union Bank Square, Orange, Calif. 92668.

B. The Patent Law Association of Los Angeles, Suite 711, South Tower, Union Bank Square, Orange, Calif. 92668.

A. Llewellyn Henley Gerson, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Glassie, Pewett, Beebe & Shanks, 1819 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Music Publishers' Association, Inc., 110 East 56th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Horace D. Godfrey, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Godfrey Associates, Inc., 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Ilene Goldman, 740 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021.

B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. John Goldsum, P.O. Box 1148, Austin, Tex. 78767.

B. Texas Power & Light Co., P.O. Box 6331, Dallas, Tex.

A. Isabel Halliburton, 320 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y.
B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Heavy Duty Truck Manufacturers' Association, Suite 1300, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. William F. Heimlich, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Association of National Advertisers, 155 East 44 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. C. Alexander Hewes, Jr., Suite 606, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. J. Thomas Higginbotham, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
B. Mellon Bank, N.A. & Mellon Natl. Corp., Mellon Square, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.

A. Thomas W. Holland, 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. W. Dean Hopkins, 1105 East Ohio Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

B. McDonald, Hopkins & Hardy Co., 1105 East Ohio Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

A. Vivian Horner, 30 West 90th Street, New York, N.Y. 10024.

B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Howrey, Simon, Baker & Murchison, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Irmgard Hunt, 336 Central Park West, New York, N.Y. 10025.

B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. David R. Ignatius, 133 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

A. John H. Johnson, Jr., 1133 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Robert D. Krause, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Susannah Lawrence, 215 East 72d Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Lawyers To Preserve the Constitution, 36 West 44th Street, Room 500, New York, N.Y. 10036.

A. George Lefont, 1819 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30309.

B. CompuTech Systems, Inc., 1819 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30309.

A. Albert Lehrer.
B. American Consumer Action Foundation, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Life Lobby, Inc., Box 224, Wantagh, N.Y. 11793.

A. Gay Lord, 150 East 73d Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.
B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Freddie H. Lucas, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. W. Terry Maguire, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. National Newspaper Association, 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. Barbara Maltby, 600 West End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10024.
B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Carlin Masterson, 801 West End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10025.
B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Mayer, Brown & Platt, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60604.
B. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

A. Carlos R. McCalla, Jr., Route 2 Box 72F, New Windsor, Md. 21776.
B. U.S. Tobacco Co., 100 West Putman Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

A. Ellen M. McCartney, 2401 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

A. Francis O. McDermott, 1750 K Street NW., Suite 1110, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The First National Bank of Chicago, One First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

A. Harry C. McPherson, Jr., Suite 1100, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Engelhard Industries, 430 Mountain Avenue, Murray Hill, N.J.

A. William H. Megoneill, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Jeffrey M. Menick, 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.

A. Marc Messing, 324 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Environmental Policy Center, 324 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Society of Pension Actuaries, 1122 Sinclair Building, Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund, 2021 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John V. Moller, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association of the United States, Inc., 320 New Center Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

A. Maryann Napoli, 800 West End Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10025.
B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Nash, Ahern & Abell, 4400 Jenifer Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund, 2021 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. The National Committee on the Presidency, Inc., 23d Floor, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

A. National Organization for Women, Inc., 1107 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. Barbara Niles, 170 East 79th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.
B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Alleghany Corp., New York, N.Y.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Pasco, Inc., 530 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036.

A. David A. Oxford, 314 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Washington Affairs for Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 14650 Lee Road, Chantilly, Va. 22021.

A. The Patent Law Association of Los Angeles, Suite 711, South Tower, Union Bank Square, Orange, Calif. 92668.

A. Peabody, Rivlin & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Independent Oil & Gas Association of West Virginia P.O. Box 1740, Clarksburg, W. Va. 26301.

A. Peabody, Rivlin & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Center of New England, Inc., 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02210.

A. Peabody, Rivlin & Lambert, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Mass Retailing Institute, 570 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018.

A. Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Sun Oil Co., 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Pepper, Hamilton & Scheetz, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Golf Association, Golf House, Far Hills, N.J. 07931.

A. John J. Power, 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.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Amarillo Convention and Visitor's Board, Amarillo, Tex.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. L. T. Barringer Co., Memphis, Tenn.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Board of Trade of Kansas City, Missouri, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Campbell-Taggart, Inc., Dallas, Tex.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Cheese Importers Association of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW, Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Independent Milk Producer-Distributor Association, Seattle, Wash.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW, Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Air Tankers Association, Washington, D.C.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW, Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Association of Wheat Growers, Washington, D.C.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW, Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Rolling Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., Stamford, Tex.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW, Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Texas Cattle Feeders Association, Amarillo, Tex.

A. Howard Pyle, 1000 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Standard Oil Co., 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., P.O. Box 1166, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc., 401 North Main Street, Winston-Salem, N.C.

A. Gall Rakow, 77 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011.

B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. David A. Rapoport, 2626 South 12th Street, Arlington, Va. 22204.

B. Zero Population Growth, 901 East Capitol Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.

A. Lola Redford, 1125 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10028.

B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Paul M. Riley, 1730 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, 820 First National Bank Building, Peoria, Ill. 61602.

A. Clyde F. Roberts, Jr.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Byron G. Rogers, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Denver Board of Water Commissioners, 144 West Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colo. 80202.

A. Rogers & Wells, 1666 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America/College Retirement Equities Fund, 730 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Larry M. Rosenstein, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1660 L Street NW, Suite 514, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, 1730 M Street NW, Suite 206, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Carroll J. Savage, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Rochester Tax Council, 1100 Midtown Tower, Rochester, N.Y. 14604.

A. Ann Scott, 1107 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. National Organization for Women, Inc., 1107 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. Sharman Associates, Inc., Suite 1000, 1100 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Movers' Committee for Emergency Fuel Resources, c/o Robert K. Lee, P.O. Box 272, Wichita, Kans.

A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crolius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crolius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20007.

B. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., 528 North New Street, Bethlehem, Pa. 18018.

A. Charles W. Shipley, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Frederick Simpich, 910 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Peugeot, Inc., 300 Kuller Road, Clifton, N.J. 07015.

A. Donald K. Simpson, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Smathers, Merrigan & Herlong, 888 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Hockey League, 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, Suite 2430, New York, N.Y. 10001.

A. Robert H. Starkey, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Cynthia Stein, 50 West 96th Street, New York, N.Y. 10025.

B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Rule of Law Committee, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Stockholders of America, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Stroock, Stroock and Lavan, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Music Publishers Association, 110 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Margaret Cox Sullivan, 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Stockholders of America, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Sun Oil Co., 1800 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Surrey, Karasik & Morse, 1156 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 1607 23d Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20008.

A. Samuel Thurm, 1725 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Association of National Advertisers, 155 East 44 Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. United Egg Producers, 1001 International Boulevard, Suite 1105, Atlanta, Ga. 30354.

A. United States Golf Association, Golf House, Far Hills, N.J. 07931.

A. Robert V. Vaughn, 25 Broadway, Room 1012, New York, N.Y. 10004.

B. Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

A. Mary E. Vogel, 1107 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. National Organization for Women, Inc., 1107 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. Anne Walker.

B. American Consumer Action Foundation, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Anne Walker, Potomac Plaza, No. 501, 2475 Virginia Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. Committee for Ethical Medical Standards in Psychiatric Practice and Research.

A. Charles E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Laredo National Bank, Laredo, Tex.; National Bank of Commerce, San Antonio, Tex.; Alamo National Bank, San Antonio, Tex.

A. Pamela R. Warner, 121 Second Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. National Health Federation, P.O. Box 688, Monrovia, Calif. 91016.

A. Weisman, Celler, Spett, Modlin, & Wertheimer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 910, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Beneficial Management Corp., 200 South Street, Morristown, N.J.

A. Arlene Weltman, 239 Central Park West, New York, N.Y. 10024.

B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. William E. Wickens, 1520 33d Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Howrey, Simon, Baker & Murchison, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Globe Feather & Down Co., 1030 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60622.

A. Curtin Winsor, Jr., 900 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015.

A. J. S. Yonk, P.O. Box 5108, Greenwood Plaza, Denver, Colo. 80217.

A. Thomas K. Zaucha, 1725 I Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Nicholas H. Zumas, 1990 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. AMEX Champlain Co., 177 Ocean Lane Drive, Key Biscayne, Fla.

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 fourth calendar quarter 1973:

(NOTE.—The form used for registration is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

FILE ONE COPY WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE TWO COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration") : To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19----- <

REPORT
PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—Reports by Agents or Employees. An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated,

place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report. <

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1 <

NOTE ON ITEM "D"—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes *anything of value*. When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302(a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) *If THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.*—(1) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of \$500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) *If THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT or EMPLOYEE.*—(1) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of \$500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to \$500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. \$ _____ Dues and assessments
2. \$ _____ Gifts of money or anything of value
3. \$ _____ Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. \$ _____ Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. \$ _____ Received for services (e.g., salary, fee, etc.)

6. \$ _____ TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. \$ _____ Received during previous Quarters of calendar year

8. \$ _____ TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(a).

9. \$ _____ TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. \$ _____ Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. \$ _____ Repaid to others during this Quarter

12. \$ _____ "Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of \$500 or more
(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?

Please answer "yes" or "no": _____

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total \$500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Name and Address of Contributor
(\$Period" from Jan. 1 through _____, 19____)	
\$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N.Y.
\$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

\$3,285.00 TOTAL

NOTE ON ITEM "E"—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302(b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) *If THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT or EMPLOYEE.* In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. \$ _____ Public relations and advertising services
2. \$ _____ Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. \$ _____ Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. \$ _____ Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. \$ _____ Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. \$ _____ Telephone and telegraph
7. \$ _____ Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. \$ _____ All other expenditures

9. \$ _____ TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. \$ _____ Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year

11. \$ _____ TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . loan . . ."—Sec. 302(b).

12. \$ _____ TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. \$ _____ Lent to others during this Quarter
14. \$ _____ Repayment received during this Quarter

15. Recipients of Expenditures of \$10 or More

In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	Date or Dates	Name and Address of Recipient	Purpose
\$1,750.00	7-11:	Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.	Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
\$2,400.00	7-15, 8-15, 9-15:	Britten & Blaten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D.C.	Public relations service at \$800.00 per month.

\$4,150.00 TOTAL

A. Aberg, Bell, Blake & Metzner, 222 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. 53703.
 B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis. 53704.
 D. (6) \$4,815. E. (9) \$5,750.51.

A. Robert K. Aberg, 222 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. 53703.
 B. Aberg, Bell, Blake & Metzner, 222 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wis. 53703.
 D. (6) \$2,675. E. (9) \$186.37.

A. John J. Adams, Suite 1060, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Ethyl Corp., 330 South Fourth Street, Richmond, Va.
 D. (6) \$800.

A. John J. Adams, Suite 1060, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Vepco, Seventh and Franklin Streets, Richmond, Va.
 D. (6) \$950.

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) \$300.

A. Ad Hoc Committee of Shipbuilders, 1200 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$14,382.93.

A. Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc., 1725 De Sales Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$9,228.49. E. (9) \$9,228.49.

A. Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, Post Office Box 5800, Washington, D.C. 20014.

A. Randolph H. Aires, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 802, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Sears, Roebuck and Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60684.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$45.

A. Air Traffic Control Association, Inc., Suite 409, ARBA Building, 525 School Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20024.

A. Alderson, Catherwood, Ondov & Leonard, 105 East Oakland Avenue, Austin, Minn. 55912.

B. The Hormel Foundation, Austin, Minn. 55912.

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. 20008.
 B. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 555 North Western Avenue, Room 2, Los Angeles, Calif. 90004.
 D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$1,656.16.

A. Nicholas E. Allen, 444 Shoreham Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. Music Operators of America, Inc., 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$184.91.

A. Altman, Kurlander & Weiss, 125 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.
 D. (6) \$550.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Amalgamated Transit Union, National Capital Local Division 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW, No. 403, Washington, D.C. 20001.

A. American Academy of Family Physicians, 1740 West 92d Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64114.
 D. (6) \$6,863.39. E. (9) \$6,863.93.

A. American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042.

A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$6,056.98.

A. The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
 D. (6) \$1,402.70. E. (9) \$1,402.70.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.
 D. (6) \$45,804. E. (9) \$45,804.

A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 E. (9) \$63,815.42.

A. American Feed Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$56,039.95. E. (9) \$1,737.30.

A. American Hotel & Motel Association, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.
 D. (6) \$2,851. E. (9) \$3,018.15.

A. The American Humane Association, 5351 South Roslyn Street, P.O. Box 1266, Englewood, Colo.
 E. (9) \$1,800.

A. American Insurance Association, 85 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

B. Admiral Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.; Aetna Casualty & Surety Co., Hartford, Conn.; Aetna Casualty & Surety Co. of Illinois, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$34,848.88. E. (9) \$34,848.88.

A. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$26,547.02. E. (9) \$26,520.86.

A. American Land Title Association, Suite 303, 1828 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 E. (9) \$2,304.67.

A. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 E. (9) \$2,019.33.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
 E. (9) \$26,750.75.

A. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
 E. (9) \$3,275.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1001 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80202.
 E. (9) \$2,900.

A. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
 E. (9) \$1,130.11.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$7,050.96. E. (9) \$6,860.52.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$3,307. E. (9) \$59,077.

A. American Physical Therapy Association, 1156 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$7,510.56. E. (9) \$7,510.56.

A. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW, Washington, D.C. 20015.
 E. (9) \$10,816.73.

A. American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, 817 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$1,218,223.64. E. (9) \$126,874.65.

A. American Rivers Conservation Council, 324 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
 D. (6) \$533.76. E. (9) \$631.69.

A. The American Society of Radiologic Technologists, 500 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 836, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
 D. (6) \$705.73. E. (9) \$4,292.45.

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. 10048.
 D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$74.29.

A. American Textile Machinery Association, 1730 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$3.

A. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C. 28281.
 D. (6) \$19,837.93. E. (9) \$19,837.93.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$54,896.80.

A. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 502, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$93,002. E. (9) \$2,846.30.

A. Ted E. Amick, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$750.

A. Donald E. Anderson.
 B. National Cable Television Association, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$8,750. E. (9) \$324.

A. J. Lem Anderson, 400 First Street NW, Room 809, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Eastex Inc., 229 North Bowie Street, Jasper, Tex. 75551.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$406.15.

A. Leonard Appel, Wilson, Woods & Villaion, 425 13th Street NW, Suite 1032, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. Everett Terminal Co., Inc., Hewitt Avenue Marine Terminal, P.O. Box 1478, Everett, Wash. 98206.
 D. (6) \$5,100. E. (9) \$241.09.

A. George W. Apperson, 100 Indiana Avenue NW, No. 403, Washington, D.C. 20001.
 B. Amalgamated Transit Union, Local Div. 689, 100 Indiana Avenue NW, No. 403, Washington, D.C. 20001.

A. Clarence A. Arata, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade, 1129 20th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$15,000.

A. John C. Archer, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.

B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$300.

A. Arent, Fox, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn, 1815 H Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Soft Drink Association, 1101 16th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$280. E. (9) \$4.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$7,500.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Realty Committee, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$37.98.

A. Carl F. Arnold, 1100 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Securities Industry Association, 20 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$49.18.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bottled Water Association, 1411 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90015.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Hoffmann-LaRoche Inc., Nutley, N.J. 07110.
D. (6) \$260. E. (9) \$2.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp., 464 Ellis Street, Mountain View, Calif. 94040.
D. (6) \$825.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1125 15th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Judith A. Assmus, 1763 R Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Montgomery County, Maryland, Lawyers Association, c/o George Ballman, 3720 Far-
ragut Street, Kensington, Md. 20795.
D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$48.13.

A. Arnold & Porter, 1229 19th Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Realty Committee, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) \$392.01. E. (9) \$10.

A. Judith A. Assmus, 1763 R Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
B. Washington Research Project Action Council, 1763 R Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) \$1,375.

A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, New-
ark, N.J. 07102.
D. (6) \$95. E. (9) \$199.45.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, Suite 607, 1725 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. Association for the Advancement of In-
vention & Innovation, Suite 301, Crystal
Mall 1, 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, Ar-
lington, Va. 22202.
D. (6) \$160. E. (9) \$2,941.14.

A. Association of American Railroads, American Railroads Building, Room 211, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$7,053.89. E. (9) \$7,053.89.

A. Association of Maximum Service Tele-
casters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW., Wash-
ington, D.C. 20036.

A. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) \$410.

A. Association on Japanese Textile Im-
ports, Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
10017.
E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
D. (6) \$1,050. E. (9) \$975.

A. Robert L. Augenblick, 1775 K Street,
NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Richard W. Averill, 1730 M Street, NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Optometric Association, c/o
Jack A. Potter, 820 First National Bank
Building, Peoria, Ill. 61602.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$301.

A. Nicholas R. Bach, 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Paint and Coatings Associa-
tion, Inc., 1500 Rhode Island Avenue NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Kenneth L. Bachman, Jr., 1250 Connect-
icut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250
Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
20036.

A. Kenneth L. Bachman, Jr., 1250 Connect-
icut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250
Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
20036.

A. Donald L. Badders, 2030 M Street NW.,
Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. TRW Credit Data, 1230 M Street NW.,
Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$443. E. (9) \$156.30.

A. Baer & Marks, 70 Pine Street, New York,
N.Y. 10005.
B. Commodity Exchange, Inc., 81 Broad
Street, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$200.

A. Carl E. Bagge, Coal Building, Wash-
ington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Coal Association, Coal Build-
ing, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) \$1,353.86.

A. John C. Bagwell, 723 Investment Build-
ing, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

A. James F. Baily, 101 Constitution Avenue
NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. United Brotherhood of Carpenters &
Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue
NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) \$6,175. E. (9) \$431.73.

A. Grace C. Baisinger, 2870 Arizona Terrace
NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teach-
ers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
E. (9) \$497.48.

A. Thomas F. Baker, 1101 16th Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Soft Drink Association.
D. (6) \$113.58. E. (9) \$6.

A. Donald F. Bale, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North
SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.

B. The Boeing Co., Post Office Box 3707,
Seattle, Wash. 98124.
D. (6) \$575. E. (9) \$174.

A. Markham Ball, 815 Connecticut Avenue
NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Op-
penheimer, 660 First Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Ernest L. Barcella, 1660 L Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 W. Grand
Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

A. Thomas H. Barksdale, 1801 K Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K
Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$7,837. E. (9) \$584.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut
Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250
Connecticut Ave. NW., Washington, D.C.
20036.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 1250 Connecticut
Ave. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250
Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
20036.

A. Vincent Gerrard Barnett, 919 18th
Street NW., Suite 400, Washington, D.C.
20006.
B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-
32 St. Mary Axe, London EC3A 8ET, England.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$9,381.95.

A. James C. Barr, 1156 15th Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Federal Credit
Unions, 1156 15th Street NW., Suite 315,
Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$117.50.

A. Barrett, Smith, Schapiro & Simon, 26
Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc., 127 John
Street, New York, N.Y.; New York Coffee &
Sugar Exchange, Inc., 79 Pine Street, New
York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$8.50.

A. Robert W. Barrie, 777 14th Street, NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington
Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$180.

A. David S. Barrows, 214 Century Building,
Portland, Oreg. 97205.
B. Association of Oregon & California Land
Grant Counties, Douglas County Court
House, Roseburg, Oreg. 97470.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$596.98.

A. T. Michael Barry, 1771 N Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Broadcasters,
1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$82.36.

A. Weldon Barton.
B. The Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative
Union of America, Post Office Box 2251,
Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$3,969.41. E. (9) \$99.84.

A. William M. Bates, Bell & Stanton, Inc.,
2016 Peachtree Center Building, Atlanta, Ga.
30303.

B. Georgia Farm Bureau Federation.
D. (6) \$9,000. E. (9) \$2,367.42.

A. Batzell & Nunn, 1523 L Street NW.,
Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Independent Gasoline Marketers Coun-
cil, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D.C.
20005.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$377.52.

February 20, 1974

A. Batzell & Nunn, 1523 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Independent Terminal Operators Association, 1523 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Congress of Railway Unions, 400 First Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$579.57.

A. Daniel S. Bedell, 1125 15th Street NW, No. 600, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.

D. (6) \$5,229.24. E. (9) \$450.75.

A. John H. Beidler, 1125 15th Street NW, No. 600, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.

D. (6) \$7,637.03. E. (9) \$515.68.

A. Page Belcher, Suite 870, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$212.

A. Thomas S. Belford, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$199.98.

A. Winston Everett Bell, P.O. Box 1718, Las Vegas, Nev.

A. Berry & Gipson, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 670, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Atlanta Corp., 17 Varick Street, New York, N.Y. 10013.

E. (9) \$94.28.

A. Berry & Gipson, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 670, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. East-West Trade Council, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Max N. Berry, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Meat Products Group, American Importers Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Robert L. Bevan, 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) \$98.

A. Andrew J. Bleimiller, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,100. E. (9) \$169.35.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 5025 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20016.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, 5025 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Lydia Bitter, 1801 K Street NW, Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 1801 K Street NW, Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$450.

A. Neal R. Bjornson, 30 F Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$125.10.

A. John W. Black, 1800 K Street NW, Suite 920, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Bank of America N.T. and S.A., Bank of America Plaza, San Francisco, Calif. 94137.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$605.

A. Blumberg, Singer, Ross, Gottesman & Gordon, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

D. (6) \$6,875.01.

A. Becky Bogard, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. American Public Power Association, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Jerald Blizin, 1425 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 638 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$75.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, Suite 1001, 1150 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C. 28281.

D. (6) \$1,225. E. (9) \$77.05.

A. Charles G. Botsford, 1730 M Street NW, Suite 609, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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) \$1,063.77.

A. J. Wiley Bowers, 415 Pioneer Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402.

B. Tennessee Valley Public Power Association, 415 Pioneer Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402.

A. Edward L. Bowley, 817 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, 817 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$7,865.35. E. (9) \$1,242.09.

A. Melvin J. Boyle, 1125 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1125 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$6,333.

A. George E. Bradley, 1841 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of USDA, 1841 G Street NW, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$25.

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) \$2,500. E. (9) \$800.

A. Charles N. Brady, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042.

B. American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042.

A. Joseph E. Brady, Room 122, Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.

B. National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.

A. Charles G. Bragg, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

D. (6) \$1,325.76. E. (9) \$80.06.

A. Edward J. Brenner, Suite 301, Crystal Mall 1, 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.

B. Association for the Advancement of Invention and Innovation, Suite 301, Crystal Mall 1, 1911 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202.

A. Parke C. Brinkley, The Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association.

A. Wally Briscoe.

B. National Cable TV Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$16.50.

A. John Broadbent, 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

B. Recycled Paperboard Division of the American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

D. (6) \$435. E. (9) \$111.91.

A. John Broadbent, 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

B. J. R. Timmins & Co., 37 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.

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) \$375.

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) \$4,500.

A. George Bronz, 888 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$28.78.

A. David W. Broome, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$47.

A. J. Colvin Brown, 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) \$100.

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) \$800.

A. Travis Taylor Brown, 2525 49th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Brown, Vlassis & Bain, 222 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz. 85004.

B. Navajo Tribe, Window Rock, Ariz. 85515.

D. (6) \$2,375. E. (9) \$790.

A. Brownstein, Zeidman, Schomer & Chase, Suite 900, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Council of Housing Producers, Suite 308, 10920 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024.

A. Brownstein, Zeidman, Schomer & Chase, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. International Franchise Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Brownstein, Zeldman, Schomer & Chase, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Massachusetts Bankers Association, Inc., 125 High Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
 E. (9) \$65.72.

A. Brownstein, Zeldman, Schomer & Chase, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Mobile Home Manufacturers Association, 14650 Lee Road, Chantilly, Va. 22021.

A. Brownstein, Zeldman, Schomer & Chase, Suite 900, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Mortgage Guaranty Insurance Corp., MGIC Plaza, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201.

A. Lawrence E. Bruce, Jr., 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$2,438. E. (9) \$3,052.

A. Marguerite E. Bryan, 400 First Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20001.
 B. Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, AFL-CIO, District No. 1, Pacific Coast District, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$280.57.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.

A. Philip N. Buckminster, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Chrysler Corp., 12000 Oakland Avenue, Highland Park, Mich. 48231.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$482.42.

A. Robert D. Bushler, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 929, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio 44318.
 D. (6) \$220.

A. J. J. Burke, Jr., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont. 59701.
 B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont. 59701.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, P.O. Box 860, Lexington, Ky. 40501.
 D. (6) \$11,001.96. E. (9) \$991.18.

A. Phil Burnett, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
 D. (6) \$538.13. E. (9) \$117.99.

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) \$302. E. (9) \$384.

A. Charles S. Burns, 1620 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Phelps Dodge Corp., 300 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$179.90.

A. Business Executives Move for Vietnam, Peace and New National Priorities, 901 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md. 21201.
 D. (6) \$1,810. E. (9) \$2,133.

A. Harry W. Buzzard, Jr., 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
 D. (6) \$312.50. (9) \$6.96.

A. John W. Byrnes, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Cabot Corp. and Subsidiaries, 125 High Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
 D. (6) \$9,150. (9) \$402.81.

A. Charles S. Caldwell, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$5,542.05. E. (9) \$416.10.

A. Calling Concerned Christian Countrymen, P.O. Box 2866, Washington, D.C. 20013.
 D. (6) \$280.10. E. (9) \$278.50.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
 D. (6) \$52.84.

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) \$256.80.

A. Charles O. Campbell, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042.
 B. American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042.

A. Sharyn G. Campbell, 1620 I Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. National BankAmericard, Inc., 555 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94126.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$2,716.55.

A. W. Dean Cannon, Jr., 1444 Wentworth Avenue, P.O. Box R, Pasadena, Calif. 91109.
 B. California Savings & Loan League, 1444 Wentworth Avenue, P.O. Box R, Pasadena, Calif. 91109.
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Capital Holding Corp., Commonwealth Building, Louisville, Ky. 40201.
 E. (9) \$1,000.

A. Marvin Caplan.
 B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$3,458. E. (9) \$101.70.

A. Ronald A. Capone, Kirlin, Campbell & Keating, Room 505, The Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
 B. Committee of European Shipowners, 30-32 St. Mary Ave., London EC3A 8ET, England.
 D. (6) \$5,008.12. E. (9) \$279.17.

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, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232.
 B. Seafarers International Union, 675 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11232.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,827.32.

A. Charles R. Carlisle, Suite 903, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Lead-Zinc Producers Committee.
 D. (6) \$1,057.50. E. (9) \$1,084.56.

A. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 E. (9) \$148.43.

A. Elizabeth Carpenter, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
 D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$12.

A. L. C. Carpenter, 201 South Seventh Street, Columbia, Mo.
 B. Midcontinent Farmers Association.

D. (6) \$5,299.32. E. (9) \$248.49.

A. John R. Carson, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C. 20015.
 B. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,500.

A. David C. Carter, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. John L. Casey, 127 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
 B. Investment Counsel Association of America, Inc., 127 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

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) \$20,000. E. (9) \$7,017.97.

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) \$3,000. E. (9) \$53.95.

A. James Cassese, Sr., 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
 B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.
 D. (6) \$3,600.

A. Frank R. Cawley, 511 Wilson Plaza Building, 2425 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22201.
 B. Agricultural Publishers Association, 511 Wilson Plaza Building, 2425 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22201.
 D. (6) \$46. E. (9) \$26.

A. Frank R. Cawley, Room 511 Wilson Plaza Building, 2425 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22201.
 B. Media General, Inc., 333 East Grace Street, Richmond, Va. 23219.
 D. (6) \$67.20. E. (9) \$26.24.

A. Center for Public Financing of Elections, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
 D. (6) \$24,941.43. E. (9) \$25,632.28.

A. Central America Cooperative Federation, Inc., 400 World Center Building, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 E. (9) \$726.91.

A. J. M. Chambers & Co., Inc., 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
 B. Cordage Institute, 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
 D. (6) \$937.50.

A. J. M. Chambers & Co., Inc., 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
 B. Satra Corp., 475 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2300 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
 B. Swaziland Sugar Association, P.O. Box 445, Mbabane, Swaziland.
 D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$3,503.38.

A. Chapman, Duff & Lenzini, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, 5727 Blake Road, Minneapolis, Minn. 55346.

A. James W. Chapman, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$1,411.

A. William C. Chapman, 1680 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48202.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$4,047.83.

A. Nancy H. Chasen, 133 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) \$200.

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. 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) \$3,000.

A. Albert T. Church, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$57.50. E. (9) \$4.95.

A. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) \$53,449.73.

A. Citizens for Control of Federal Spending, 1629 K Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$57,163.75.

A. Earl W. Clark, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee.
D. (6) \$1,650. E. (9) \$123.79.

A. Kimball Clark, 40 Ivy Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$166.88. E. (9) \$79.25.

A. Richard W. Clark, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$4,749.99. E. (9) \$282.90.

A. Robert M. Clark, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

A. Joan Claybrook, 133 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) \$300.

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) \$942.30.

A. Clay Pipe Industry Depletion Committee, P.O. Box 6, Pittsburg, Kans. 66762.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Alabama Refining Co., Inc., 310 One Office Park, Mobile, Ala. 36609.
E. (9) \$2.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The Charter Oil Co., P.O. Box 4726, Jacksonville, Fla. 32202.
E. (9) \$10.

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.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Oil Shale Corp., 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Peugeot, Inc., 300 Kuller Road, Clifton, N.J. 07015.
E. (9) \$16.

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. 10533.
D. (6) \$2,000.

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) \$50.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., Louisville, Ky. 40201.
E. (9) \$50.

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) \$50.

A. Earle C. Clements, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Lorillard, Division of Loews Theatres, Inc., 200 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
E. (9) \$50.

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) \$50.

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) \$50.

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. Ronald D. Clements, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) \$80.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Avco Corp., 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$122.20.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Co., 600 Grant Street, P.O. Box 536, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.

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.
D. (6) \$2,800. E. (9) \$560.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Railroad Passenger Corp. (AMTRAK), 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$136.60.

A. Clifford, Warnke, Glass, McIlwain & Finney, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc., 127 John Street, New York, N.Y.; New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., 79 Pine Street, New York, N.Y.; Commodity Exchange, Inc., 81 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$5,625. E. (9) \$1,216.80.

A. Coalition for a National Population Policy, Suite 1010, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Coalition to End Grand Jury Abuse, 412 Fifth Street NW., Room 708, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$545.34.

A. Grover B. Cobb, 1200 Travis, Houston, Tex.
B. Houston Natural Gas Corp., P.O. Box 1188, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$3,072.22.

A. Grover C. Cobb, 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) \$400.

A. The Coca-Cola Bottlers' Association, 166 16th Street NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30318.
E. (9) \$600.80.

A. John M. Coffey, Suite 870, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Page Belcher, Suite 870, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Jeffery Cohelan, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$999.99.

A. David Cohen, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$6,562.44. E. (9) \$311.85.

A. Timothy A. Colcord, 1620 I Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National BankAmericard, Inc., 555 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94126.
D. (6) \$7,291.66. E. (9) \$7,496.11.

A. R. Michael Cole, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$220.46.

A. Robert T. Cole, 1200 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. H. H. Robertson Co., Two Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
 D. (6) \$4,715.83. E. (9) \$104.18.

A. Robert T. Cole, 1200 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

A. Lynn R. Coleman, Vinson, Elkins, Sears, Connally & Smith, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 1120, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$2,250.

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. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW, No. 410, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Independent U.S. Tanker Owners Committee, 1612 K Street NW, Suite 510, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$3,167.50.

A. William J. Colley, 1776 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
 D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$900.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1666 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Cylinder Manufacturers Committee, 1666 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$25.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1666 K Street NW, Suite 701, 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, 1666 K Street NW, Suite 701, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$300.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1666 K Street NW, Suite 701, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$300.

A. Collier, Shannon, Rill & Edwards, 1666 K Street NW, Suite 701, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Tool & Stainless Steel Industry Committee, 1666 K Street NW, Suite 701, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$525.

A. Paul G. Collins, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I. 02903.
 B. 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.
 D. (6) \$850. E. (9) \$2,200.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$5,873.82.

A. Committee of Copyright Owners, c/o Phillips, Nizer, Benjamin, Krim & Ballon, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
 D. (6) \$54,473.66. E. (9) \$46,308.39.

A. Committee on Strikes in Transportation, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$1,560,540.01. E. (9) \$253,976.57.

A. Computer Industry Association, Inc., 16255 Ventura Boulevard, Encino, Calif. D. (6) \$121,270. E. (9) \$6,269.

A. Harold B. Confer, 245 Second Street NE, Washington, D.C.
 B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$1,767.

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) \$157.60.

A. Richard J. Congleton, 734 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 1225 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) \$7,296.78.

A. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
 D. (6) \$2,215. E. (9) \$2,215.

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) \$200. E. (9) \$83.40.

A. Connecticut Bankers Association, 100 Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06103.
 D. (6) \$3,983.86. E. (9) \$3,983.86.

A. Robert J. Conner, Jr., 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Chrysler Corp., 12000 Oakland Avenue, Highland Park, Mich. 48231.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$275.

A. Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co., Inc., Four Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

A. Jack T. Conway, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$2,812.50.

A. Cook & Franke, 660 East Mason Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.
 B. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

A. Howard Lee Cook, Jr., 1775 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$800.

A. Eileen D. Cooke, 110 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.
 B. American Library Association, 50 E. Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
 D. (6) \$608.40.

A. John R. Cooper, Suite 801, 1629 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. National Motorsports Committee of ACCUS, Suite 801, 1629 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$565.67.

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) \$1,830. E. (9) \$1,245.38.

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. 20036.
 B. Footwear Division, Rubber Manufacturers Association, 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3.72.

A. Darrell Coover, 1625 I Street NW, No. 812, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 2600 River Road, Des Plaines, Ill. 60018.
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$212.

A. James T. Corcoran, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Association of Motor Bus Owners, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 308, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$975. E. (9) \$87.50.

A. Allan D. Cors, 1629 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Corning Glass Works, Corning, N.Y. 14830.

A. William R. Corson, 1707 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Penthouse International Ltd., 1707 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$4,789.

A. Bertram Robert Cottine, 2000 P Street NW, Suite 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Health Research Group, 2000 P Street NW, Suite 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Robert M. Coulter, 1612 K Street NW, Suite 508, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Council for a Livable World, 100 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$294.48. E. (9) \$294.48.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Adhesive & Sealant Council, 1410 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, 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, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Industrial Diamond Association of America, 2017 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis., 53004.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Linen Supply Association of America, 975 Arthur Godfrey Boulevard, Miami Beach, Fla. 33140.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Casualty & Surety Agents, 5225 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20015.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers, 101 Executive Building, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Erectors Association, 1800 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20031.

B. National Glass Dealers Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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. Roger C. Courtney, 1730 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, c/o Jack A. Potter, 820 First National Bank Building, Peoria, Ill. 61602.

D. (6) \$105.80. E. (9) \$120.15.

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. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Irving Trust Co., One Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015.

E. (9) \$174.30.

A. Covington & Burling, 888 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101.

A. Eugene S. Cowen, 9024 Willow Valley Drive, Potomac, Md. 20854.

B. American Broadcasting Co., 1150 17th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$45. E. (9) \$45.

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.

E. (9) \$2.

A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 21 Dupont Circle NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, U.S. Highway 50 and Nall Avenue, P.O. Box 1906, Shawnee Mission, Kans. 66222.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$28.50.

A. Cox, Langford & Brown, 21 Dupont Circle NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Robert W. Crawford, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Association of General Merchandise Chains, Inc., 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$9,999.99. E. (9) \$1,218.24.

A. W. J. Crawford, P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Tex. 77001.

B. Exxon Co., U.S.A., 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.

A. H. C. Crotty, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48203.

A. Jack A. Crowder, Suite 1001, 1150 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C. 28281.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$11.45.

A. Frank Cummings, Gall, Lane & Powell, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$2,750.

A. John T. Curran, 905 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 905 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$8,250. E. (9) \$3,388.54.

A. William Kay Daines, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$2,100. E. (9) \$246.

A. Thomas A. Daly, 1101 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Soft Drink Association, 1101 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Importers Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,545.09.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Japan Lumber Importers Association, Tokyo, Japan.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Office Machine Dealers Association, 1510 Jarvis Avenue, Elkgrove, Ill. 60007.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$592.07.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Orgalime, Brussels, Belgium.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$263.64.

A. Philip J. Daugherty.

B. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$3,374. E. (9) \$135.14.

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) \$1,500. E. (9) \$28.50.

D. (6) \$130.

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) \$100. E. (9) \$115.47.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Bankers Life and Casualty Co., 4444 Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60630.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. The First National Bank of Chicago, 1 First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

E. (9) \$236.11.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Inland Steel Co., 30 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. The Myron Stratton Home, Post Office Box 1178, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Northwest Industries, Inc., 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60684.

E. (9) \$1,779.39.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. Trans Union Corp., 111 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604.

D. (6) \$1,050.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 First National Plaza, No. 5200, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

B. United Insurance Co. of America, 1 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

A. Claire Davis, 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. R. Hilton Davis, 1615 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Chamber of Commerce of the USA, 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. Daniel P. Dawson, 200 East Randolph Drive, M.C. 3101, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, M.C. No. 3101, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, 3379 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30326.

D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$287.87.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Wool Growers Association, 600 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$745.37.

A. Charles W. Day, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. 48121.
 D. (6) \$325. E. (9) \$325.

A. J. Edward Day, 21 Dupont Circle NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. J. Edward Day, 21 Dupont Circle NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Electronic Industries Association, Consumer Electronics Group, 2001 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Ronald B. Dear, 1225 Martha Custis Drive, No. 1216, Alexandria, Va. 22302.
 B. American Conservative Union, 422 First Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
 D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Tony T. Dechant.
 B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, P.O. Box 2251, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$236.44.

A. John L. Delano, P.O. Box 1172, Helena, Mont. 59601.
 B. Montana Railroad Association, P.O. Box 1172, Helena, Mont. 59601.
 E. (9) \$499.85.

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. George W. Della III, 1115 Maryland National Bank Building, 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md. 21202.
 B. Baltimore Gas & Electric Co., Gas & Electric Building, Baltimore, Md. 21203.
 D. (6) \$250.

A. Delta Group, Ltd., 2535 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20008.
 B. National Committee for Effective Non-Fault, 2535 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20008.
 D. (6) \$3,000.

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) \$7,399. E. (9) \$446.85.

A. Claude J. Desautels, Suite 811, 1725 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Alyeska Pipeline Service Co., P.O. Box 576, Bellevue, Wash. 98009.

A. Claude J. Desautels, Suite 811, 1725 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, One Lincoln Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10023.

A. Claude J. Desautels, Suite 811, 1725 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Emergency Committee for American Trade, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. R. Daniel Devlin, 1000 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 605 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
 E. (9) \$160.

A. Ralph B. Dewey, 1150 17th Street NW, Suite 1109, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 77 Beale Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94106.
 D. (6) \$2,860. E. (9) \$1,578.39.

A. John M. Dickerman, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Lumber & Building Material Dealers Association, 1990 M Street NW, Suite 350, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$6,029.28. E. (9) \$375.68.

A. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Spring, Ky. 41076.
 D. (6) \$41,178. E. (9) \$41,178.

A. William H. Dodds, 1125 15th Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.
 D. (6) \$6,763.24. E. (9) \$877.16.

A. James F. Doherty, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW, No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW, No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$4,374.99. E. (9) \$1,161.16.

A. John D. Doherty, Jr., 900 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015.
 D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$25.75.

A. Patrice M. Doherty, Suite 1001, 1150 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C. 28281.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$60.

A. Robert C. Dolan, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$348.75. E. (9) \$123.14.

A. Edward V. Donahue, 1900 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Graphic Arts International Union, 1900 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$2,669. E. (9) \$2,757.

A. James A. Dorsch, 1701 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$305.25. E. (9) \$56.55.

A. C. L. Dorson, Suite 529, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
 B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, Suite 529, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
 D. (6) \$3,701.95. E. (9) \$245.

A. Richard Morgan Downey, 133 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
 B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.
 D. (6) \$200.

A. F. Raymond Downs, 1801 K Street NW, Suite 1104, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. The 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 Jack A. Potter, 820 First National Bank Building, Peoria, Ill. 61602.
 D. (6) 735.30. E. (9) \$608.10.

A. Robert H. 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) \$4,031.25.

A. Andrew Drance, Room 511 Wilson Plaza Building, 2425 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22201.
 B. Media General, Inc., 333 East Grace Street, Richmond, Va. 23219.
 D. (6) \$23. E. (9) \$18.55.

A. Wilbur B. Dronen, 100 Northeast Adams Street, Peoria, Ill. 61602.
 B. Caterpillar Tractor Co., 100 Northeast Adams Street, Peoria, Ill. 61602.
 D. (6) \$1,600. E. (9) \$871.63.

A. Dean W. Drulias, 1730 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. American Optometric Association, c/o Jack A. Potter, 820 First National Bank Building, Peoria, Ill. 61602.
 D. (6) \$205.80. E. (9) \$258.06.

A. Franklin B. Dryden.
 B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$120. E. (9) \$120.

A. Evelyn Dubrow, 1710 Broadway, N.Y. 10019.
 B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, N.Y. 10019.
 D. (6) \$4,329. E. (9) \$3,481.83.

A. William DuChessl, 1126 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.
 D. (6) \$1,475. E. (9) \$100.

A. William E. Duke, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$300.

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. Norman Duncan, 1156 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. J. C. Fenney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.
 D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$87.

A. R. Michael Duncan, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Pauline B. Dunckel, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 900, Arlington, Va. 22209.
 B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 900, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Bruce Dunton, 1126 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.
 D. (6) \$1,975. E. (9) \$100.

A. J. D. Durand, 1725 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Association of Oil Pipe Lines, 1725 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 E. (9) \$410.

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.

A. East-West Trade Council, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 E. (9) \$875.10.

A. N. Boyd Ecker, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$8.

A. Arthur B. Edgeworth, Jr., 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. United States Savings & Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$500.

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) \$1,125.

A. E. Neel Edwards, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. National Federation of Independent Business.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$620.89.

A. J. Rodney Edwards, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
 B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
 E. (9) \$92.

A. Macon T. Edwards, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
 D. (6) \$350.25. E. (9) \$23.96.

A. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, 1600 South Eads Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.
 B. The Tobacco Institute, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Harmon L. Elder, 2000 L Street NW., Suite 520, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Wilson E. Hamilton and Associates, Inc., 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$136.57.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 5500 Quincy Street, Hyattsville, Md. 20784.

A. Ruth Bowdery Elliott, 5500 Quincy Street, Hyattsville, Md. 20784.
 D. (6) \$3,204.51. E. (9) \$3,675.59.

A. Frank Ellis Associates, Inc., Suite 400, 1730 North Lynn St., Arlington, Va. 22209.
 E. (9) \$195.10.

A. Roy Elson, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$4,200. E. (9) \$723.75.

A. Emergency Committee for American Trade, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$44,128.05. E. (9) \$10,264.84.

A. Emergency Committee for the American Offshore Service Industry, 2000 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex. 77002.
 E. (9) \$8,291.71.

A. Richard W. Emory, 1800 Mercantile 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.
 E. (9) \$35.59.

A. Employers Insurance of Wausau, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis. 54401.
 E. (9) \$1,105.81.

A. Lowell J. Endahl, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
 D. (6) \$225.

A. Gertrude Engel, 2450 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
 B. Bob Hoffman, York Barbell Co., York Pa. 17405.
 D. (6) \$1,625. E. (9) \$330.32.

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) \$414.

A. Glenn R. Erickson, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$150.

A. Russell G. Ernest, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 1014, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Exxon Corp., 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

A. John D. Fagan, 200 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.
 B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$20.

A. Robert R. Fahs, 1030 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. Cargill, Inc., 1200 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$44.

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) \$7,161.

A. Mrs. Joseph S. Fair, 1900 Lamont Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20010.
 B. The Four C's, P.O. Box 2866, Washington, D.C., 20013.
 D. (6) \$55. E. (9) \$26.55.

A. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, P.O. Box 2251, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$62,670.28. E. (9) \$33,073.64.

A. Edward J. Farrell, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. George Bronz, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 E. (9) \$3.

A. Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.
 D. (6) \$678.76. E. (9) \$678.76.

A. Federation of American Hospitals, 1101 17th Street NW., Suite 810, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 E. (9) \$4,500.

A. Fruzsina H. Fediam, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$550.

A. Fensterwald & Ohlhausen, 910 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Committee for Humane Legislation, Inc., 11 West 60th Street, New York, N.Y. 10023.
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$610.20.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia, 1500/1055 West Hastings Street, Vancouver 1, British Columbia, Canada.
 D. (6) \$8,499. E. (9) \$210.

A. Herbert A. Fierst, 607 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Joint Committee of Printing and Publishing Industries of Canada, 321 Bloor Street, East, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.
 D. (6) \$999.99. E. (9) \$130.

A. Francis S. Filbey, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$5,504.41.

A. Lloyd Fillion, 3308 Ross Place NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
 B. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 555 North Western Avenue, Room 2, Los Angeles, Calif. 90004.
 D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$1,150.79.

A. Matthew P. Fink, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$7.50. E. (9) \$2.95.

A. Thomas W. Fink, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
 D. (6) \$975. E. (9) \$25.50.

A. James W. Flinley, 1015 18th Street, Suite 303, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Crown Zellerbach Corp., 1 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94119.

A. Firearms Lobby of America, 319 Fifth Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
 D. (6) \$6,808. E. (9) \$5,852.76.

A. William J. Flaherty, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.
 D. (6) \$7,250. E. (9) \$52.68.

A. James F. Fleming, 991 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
 B. United Egg Producers, 1001 International Boulevard, Suite 1105, Atlanta, Ga. 30354.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. John F. Fochtman, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$800.

A. Gordon Forbes, 203 Hanover Building, 480 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.
 B. Minnesota Railroads Association.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$647.82.

A. Forest Farmers Association, 4 Executive Park East NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30329.

A. James W. Forstel, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.
 D. (6) \$2,300. E. (9) \$800.

A. John S. Forsythe, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$350.33.

A. David Foster.

B. National Cable TV Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$237.50.

A. John G. Fox, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 105 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007.

A. Joe H. Foy, 1200 Travis, Houston, Tex. 77001.

B. Houston Natural Gas Corp., P.O. Box 1188, Houston, Tex. 77001. D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$4,376.89.

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) \$5,200.

A. James O. Freeman, 1709 New York Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. U.S. Savings & Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$2,187.50. E. (9) \$10.

A. Benjamin W. Fridge, 1900 South Eads Street, Arlington, Va. 22202.

B. National Rifle Association of America, 1600 Rhode Island Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$1,489.37.

A. Susan Fridy, 30 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20001. D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$10.10.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1343 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$10.

A. Gay H. Friedmann, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Lone Star Gas Co., 301 Dallas, Tex. 75001. D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$180.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$81,083. E. (9) \$12,592.

A. Friends of the Regional Medical Programs, 2128 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20008. E. (9) \$3,750.

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) \$510. E. (9) \$2,842.18.

A. Frank W. Frisk, Jr., 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. 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) \$207.70. E. (9) \$40.05.

A. Robert E. Gallimore, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$1,656.24.

A. Nicole Gara, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$2,206.91.

A. William B. Gardiner, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky. D. (6) \$6,375.

A. John W. Gardner, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$1,296.08.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209. E. (9) \$870.

A. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$19,353.80. E. (9) \$119,270.42.

A. General Aviation Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1215, Washington, D.C. 20036. E. (9) \$1,820.

A. George W. Gephart, 1412 Gas & Electric Building, Baltimore, Md. 21203.

B. Baltimore Gas & Electric Co., Gas & Electric Building, Baltimore, Md. 21203. D. (6) \$61.52. E. (9) \$19.52.

A. Lesley Chapman Gerould, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$4,933.

A. William T. Gibb III, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. D. (6) \$10.

A. Wayne Gibbons, 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 1111 Thompson Building, Tulsa, Okla. 74103. D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$333.92.

A. Joseph L. Gibson, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 8339, Chicago, Ill. 60680. D. (6) \$60. E. (9) \$210.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

A. Dave Givens, Tennessee Railroad Association, 916 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn. 37201.

B. Class I Railroads In Tennessee.

A. Glidden-Durkee, Division of SCM Corp., 5601 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Md. 21224. E. (9) \$50.

A. John Goldsum, P.O. Box 1148, Austin, Tex. 78767.

B. Texas Power & Light Co., P.O. Box 6331, Dallas, Tex. E. (9) \$1,257.45.

A. Don A. Goodall, 1625 I Street NW., Suite 614, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Cyanamid Co., Wayne, N.J. 07470. D. (6) \$418. E. (9) \$171.68.

A. Vance V. Goodfellow, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55401.

B. Crop Quality Council, 828 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55401. D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

B. Florists' Transworld Delivery Association, 900 W. Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48226.

A. Government Employees Council, AFL-CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001. D. (6) \$12,809.09. E. (9) \$6,214.02.

A. David B. Graham, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009. D. (6) \$110.

A. Graphic Arts International Union, 1900 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$2,669. E. (9) \$2,757.

A. Cornelius R. Gray, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042.

B. American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042.

A. James A. Gray, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101.

B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101. D. (6) \$23,156.92. E. (9) \$181.14.

A. Robert K. Gray, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. D. (6) \$2,474. E. (9) \$468.07.

A. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 110 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002. D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$199.25.

A. Samuel A. Grayson, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho. 83702.

B. Union Pacific Railroad, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68102. E. (9) \$1,839.42.

A. Richard Greenspan, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003. D. (6) \$120.

A. Chellis O'Neal Gregory, Jr., 151 North Carolina Avenue, Washington, D.C.

B. Center for Public Financing of Elections, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002. D. (6) \$6,461.49.

A. William G. Greif, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Bristol-Myers Co., 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. D. (6) \$500.

A. Group Health Association of America, Inc., 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., No. 800, Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$9,995.19. E. (9) \$9,995.19.

A. James J. Gudinas, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042.

A. American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042.

A. Kenneth J. Guido, Jr., 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$662.49.

A. Jerome R. Gulian, 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. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. 60602.

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) \$2,779.55.

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. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Business Roundtable, 888 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$250.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Hardaway Co., 11th Street and Third Avenue, Columbus, Ga. 39102.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$25.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National School Supply & Equipment Association, 1500 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.

A. Hamel, Park, McCabe & Saunders, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. United Student Aid Funds, Inc., 845 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. James E. Hanson, Ron Ahern & Associates, 121 Second Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. Puget Sound Tug & Barge Co., 1102 Southwest Massachusetts Street, Seattle, Wash. 98134.

A. Robert B. Harding, 1801 K Street NW., No. 1041, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Southern California Edison Co., P.O. Box 800, Rosemead, Calif. 91770.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$72.58.

A. Eugene J. Hardy.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$758.55.

A. William B. Harman, Jr., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$76.50.

A. John H. Harper, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$205.25. E. (9) \$35.09.

A. A. J. Harris II, 425 13th Street NW., Washington D.C. 20004.

B. Securities Industry Association, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.

D. (6) \$402.90. E. (9) \$42.92.

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) \$7,069.60. E. (9) \$614.90.

A. Walter A. Hasty, Jr., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$722.03.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Patrick J. Head, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., Post Office Box 8339, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$550.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$13,918.29. E. (9) \$13,918.29.

A. Health Research Group, 2000 P Street NW., Suite 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$508.81. E. (9) \$508.81.

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) \$39.50.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. John F. Heilman, 1221 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Disabled American Veterans, 3725 Alexandria Pike, Cold Springs, Ky.

D. (6) \$4,375.

A. Spencer H. Heine, 1660 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 8339, Chicago, Ill. 60680.

D. (6) \$56. E. (9) \$206.

A. Phil D. Helmig, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.

D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$675.

A. Leslie P. Henry, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$174.65.

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. 20005.

D. (6) \$8,946.16. E. (9) \$359.93.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 720 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

B. Iowa Railway Association, 720 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.

D. (6) \$666.66. E. (9) \$68.83.

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) \$666.66. E. (9) \$68.83.

A. J. Thomas Higginbotham, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.

B. Mellon Bank, N.A. & Mellon National Corp., Mellon Square, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$369.

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. Richard Hinds, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Harry R. Hinton, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$800.

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) \$480.

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. Philip R. Hochberg, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Hockey League, Two Pennsylvania Plaza, Suite 2480, New York, N.Y. 10001.

E. (9) \$150.

A. Leo D. Hochstetter.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Dale Curtis Hogue, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Specialty Equipment Manufacturers Association, 11001 East Valley Mall, Suite 204, El Monte, Calif. 91734.

E. (9) \$300.

A. Henry W. Holling, 100 Northeast Adams Street, Peoria, Ill. 61602.

B. Caterpillar Tractor Co., 100 Northeast Adams Street, Peoria, Ill. 61602.

D. (6) \$640. E. (9) \$1,157.

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) \$3,825. E. (9) \$15,823.

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) \$26.

A. Miles B. Hopkins, 5601 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Md. 21224.

B. Glidden-Durkee Division, SCM Corp., 5601 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Md. 21224.

A. W. Dean Hopkins, 1105 East Ohio Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

B. McDonald, Hopkins & Hardy Co., 1105 East Ohio Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$2,587.80.

A. The Hormel Foundation, Austin, Minn. 55912.

A. Douglass C. Horstman, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Northern Textile Association, Maytag Co.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$125.

A. Houston Natural Gas Corp., 1200 Travis, Houston, Tex. 77001.

E. (9) \$21,807.92.

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) \$224.

A. Thomas Howarth, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. United States Independent Telephone Association, 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1201, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$3,352.88. E. (9) \$3,352.88.

A. Joe L. Howell, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Allstate Enterprises, Inc., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062.

A. Joe L. Howell, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20006.

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) \$5,769.

A. William J. Hull, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Ashland Oil, Inc., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. Richard M. Hunt, 490 L'Enfant Plaza East SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.

B. NL Industries, Inc., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006.

D. (6) \$562.

A. James L. Huntley, 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) \$6,545.73. E. (9) \$773.48.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, P.O. Box 2255, Washington, D.C. 20013.

B. Elmer P. Hutter, Lobbyist, P.O. Box 2255, Washington, D.C. 20013.

D. (6) \$5.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, Lobbyist, P.O. Box 2255, Washington, D.C. 20013.

B. Harry E. Chapman, Washington, D.C. E. (9) \$272.

A. David Ignatius, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Public Citizen, Inc., Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D.C.

A. Frank N. Ikard, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Independent U.S. Tanker Owners Committee, 1612 K Street NW., Suite 510, Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$3,280.49.

A. Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, 815 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$8,666.14. E. (9) \$8,666.14.

A. Institute for Rapid Transit, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$36.96.

A. Insurance Economics Society of America, 11 East Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. 60603.

D. (6) \$6,820.34. E. (9) \$540.

A. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$7,839.10.

A. International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$4,520.30.

A. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

E. (9) \$16,533.88.

A. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. 48214.

D. (6) \$147,764. E. (9) \$147,764.

A. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

E. (9) \$3,788.45.

A. Investment Counsel Association of America, Inc., 127 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

E. (9) \$1,093.75.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., 1500 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.

D. (6) \$3,113.58. E. (9) \$9,505.48.

A. Joseph S. Ives, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$115.

A. Ronald A. Jacks, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Reinsurance Association of America, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$100.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1150 Seventeenth 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) \$170.75.

A. Robert L. James, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 920, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Bank of America N.T. and S.A., Bank of America Plaza, San Francisco, Calif. 94137.

D. (6) \$315. E. (9) \$277.50.

A. Philip F. Jehle, 300 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. SmithKline Corp., 1600 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.

E. (9) \$735.

A. David M. Jenkins II, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 622, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio 44316.

A. Jersey Central Power & Light Co., Madison Avenue at Punch Bowl Road, Morristown, N.J. 07960.

A. Anita Johnson, 2000 P Street NW., Suite 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Health Research Group, 2000 P Street NW., Suite 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$224.

A. Charles E. Johnson, B. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc.

A. Jess Johnson, Jr., 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. John H. Johnson, Jr.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 1776 F Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$55.75.

A. Rady A. Johnson, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

D. (6) \$1,820.62. E. (9) \$12.33.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, P.O. Box 2251, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$4,674.43. E. (9) \$445.30.

A. Charles N. Jolly, 1775 K Street NW., Suite 315, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Miles Laboratories, Inc., 1127 Myrtle Street, Elkhart, Ind. 46514.

E. (9) \$6,769.03.

A. Allan R. Jones, 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$332.38.

A. Charlie W. Jones, 1150 17th Street NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 1150 17th Street NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$95.

A. H. Daniel Jones III, Suite 1001, 1150 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C. 28281.

D. (6) \$40. E. (9) \$20.

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) \$18.

A. Oliver H. Jones, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 1125 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$813. E. (9) \$8,569.

A. Robert S. Jones, 900 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

B. Glidden-Durkee, Division of SCM Corp., 900 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

D. (6) \$50.

A. Ronald K. Jones, 8209 Carleigh Parkway, Springfield, Va. 22152.

B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, P.O. Box 201, Chantilly, Va. 22021.
D. (6) \$5,530. E. (9) \$230.

A. Carl D. Jordan, 408 East Maple Street, Fremont, Mich. 49412.
B. Gerber Products Co., 445 State Street, Fremont, Mich. 49412.
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$60.

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.

A. Roger P. Kaplan, 1341 G Street NW, Suite 512, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Association of Government Employees, Inc., 285 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02127.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$50.

A. Gerald M. Katz, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md. 21201.

B. Maryland State Fair & Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md. 21093.
E. (9) \$35.59.

A. Carleton R. Kear, Jr., 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$170.

A. 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.

A. Howard B. Keck, 555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
E. (9) \$300.

A. W. M. Keck, Jr., 1801 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1110, Los Angeles, Calif. 90067.

B. The Superior Oil Co., 555 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
E. (9) \$275.

A. Patricia Keefer, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$289.30.

A. Eugene A. Keeney, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) 2,000. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. John T. Kelly, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. George Kelm, One First National Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, Illinois 60670.
B. The Myron Stratton Home, P.O. Box 1178, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1341 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20000.

B. American Israel Public Affairs Committee, 1341 G Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Marathon Oil Company, Findlay, Ohio 45840.
E. (9) \$426.35.

A. Jeremiah J. Kenney, Jr., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Union Carbide Corporation, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) \$40.85.

A. William J. Kenney, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.

B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) \$660. E. (9) \$150.

A. Kenyon & Kenyon, Reilly, Carr & Chapin, 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038.

B. Estate of Bert N. Adams, 1461 West 16th Place, Yuma, Ariz. 85364; Emma Giambald, 1461 West 16th Place, Yuma, Ariz. 85364; George Hallingby, 4104 Chestnut Drive East, Forest Hills, Holiday, Fla. 33589.
E. (9) \$25.

A. Thomas P. Kester, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230.
D. (6) \$925. E. (9) \$200.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$325. E. (9) \$60.

A. Charles L. King, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) \$45.

A. Susan B. King, 421 Fourth Street SE, Washington, D.C.

B. Center for Public Financing of Elections, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$6,734.

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) \$7,500. E. (9) \$694.12.

A. Walter A. Kischefsky, 5408 Rickenbacker Avenue, No. 302, Alexandria, Va. 22304.

B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 N. Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.
D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Ernest A. Kistler, Two North Ninth Street, Allentown, Pa. 18101.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, Two North Ninth Street, Allentown, Pa. 18101.
D. (6) \$1,159.40. E. (9) \$926.20.

A. James D. Kittelton, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101.

B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101.
D. (6) \$7,033.42. E. (9) \$20.45.

A. Ralph W. Kittle.
B. International Paper Co., Room 700, 1620 Eye Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$1,500.

A. Douglas E. Kliever, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Paul R. Knapp, 1511 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., Long Grove, Ill. 60049.

D. (6) \$875.

A. John S. Knox, Jr., 1666 16th Street NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30318.

B. The Coca Cola Bottlers' Association, 166 16th Street NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30318.
D. (6) \$175.

A. Philip M. Knox, Jr., 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 802, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60684.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$100.

A. Joseph L. Koach, 2000 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, Inc., 2000 L Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Bradley R. Koch, 2000 Florida Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.
D. (6) \$160.

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.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$175.

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. 20006.
E. (9) \$500.

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) \$125.50.

A. Robert D. Krause, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Lawrence E. Keider, 1015 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Conference of State Bank Supervisors, 1015 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. William J. Kuhfuss, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 225 Touhy Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.
D. (6) \$891.

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) \$7,092. E. (9) \$2,142.94.

A. Norman G. Kurland, 2027 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$3,715. E. (9) \$3,281.40.

A. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1200 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 100 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) \$9,273. E. (9) \$8,524.

A. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 905 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) \$14,055.93.

A. Nick L. Laird, Suite 300, 1700 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Shell Oil Co., One Shell Plaza, Post Office Box 2463, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44113.

A. David R. Lambert, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$750.

A. A. M. Lamplie, 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) \$200.

A. Karl S. Landstrom, 510 North Edison Street, Arlington, Va. 22203.
B. Sportsman's Paradise Homeowners Association, 10612 Dalerose Avenue, Inglewood, Calif. 90304.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$286.05.

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. 20006.
B. Laborers' International Union of North America, AFL-CIO, 905 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) \$542.39.

A. Clifford C. LaPlante, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. The Boeing Co., P.O. Box 3707, Seattle, Wash. 98124.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$372.78.

A. Glenn T. Lashley, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042.
B. District of Columbia Division, American Automobile Association, 8111 Gatehouse Road, Falls Church, Va. 22042.

A. Robert B. Laurens, 7205 Reservoir Road, Springfield, Va. 22150.
B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.
D. (6) \$2,700.

A. George H. Lawrence, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$125.

A. Lawyers Committee To End the War, One Wall Street, 25th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10005.
E. (9) \$1,356.46.

A. Lawyers To Preserve the Constitution, 36 West 44th Street, Room 500, New York, N.Y. 10036.
D. (6) \$7,468.55. E. (9) \$7,216.09.

A. Monte Lazarus, 1825 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United Air Lines, P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$92.

A. William Lazarus, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$150.

A. Robert W. Lee, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, No. 1004, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The John Birch Society, Inc., 395 Concord Avenue, Belmont, Mass. 02178.

A. George Lefont, 1819 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
B. Computech Systems, Inc., 1819 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30309.
D. (6) \$123.07. E. (9) \$200.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$2,527. E. (9) \$2,035.03.

A. Gilbert LeKander, 910 17th Street NW, Suite 501, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Montana Power Co., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont. 59701; Washington Water Power Co., Post Office Box 3727, Spokane, Wash. 99220.
D. (6) \$450.

A. Nils A. Lennartson, 801 N. Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
B. Railway Progress Institute, 801 N. Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) \$673.71.

A. Donald Lerch & Co., Inc., 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Shell Chemical Co., 2401 Crow Canyon Road, San Ramon, Calif.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. General Cable Corp., 500 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Union Investment GmbH, Neue Mainzer Strasse 33-35, 6 Frankfurt am Main 16, Federal Republic of Germany.
E. (9) \$12.50.

A. S. R. Levering, 245 Second Street NE, Washington, D.C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE, Washington, D.C.

A. Harry LeVine, Jr., 777 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$127.

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) \$3,223.05.

A. Robert G. Lewis.
B. The Farmers' Education and Co-Operative Union of America, Post Office Box 2251, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,384.61. E. (9) \$110.83.

A. Herbert Liebenson, 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. Russell B. Light, 955 L'Enfant Plaza North SW, Washington, D.C. 20024.
B. The Boeing Co., Post Office Box 3707, Seattle, Wash. 98124.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$226.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, Inc., 1735 DeSales Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
A. John E. Linster, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis. 54401.
B. Employers Insurance of Wausau, 2000 Westwood Drive, Wausau, Wis. 54401.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Joseph Lippman, 133 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) \$150.

A. Charles B. Lipsen.
B. National Cable Television Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$11,442.34. E. (9) \$426.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$316.50. E. (9) \$282.71.

A. Laurence London, 25 Broadway, Room 1012, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Sheldon I. London, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. National Home Furnishings Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$455.50.

A. Philip J. Loree, 25 Broadway, Room 1012, New York, N.Y. 10004.
B. Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$50.

A. James F. Lovett, 1801 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Westinghouse Electric Corp., Westinghouse Building, Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.
D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$200.

A. James P. Low, 1101 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Society of Association Executives, 1101 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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. Charles Emmet Lucey, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Catholic Press Association, 432 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$10.

A. Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., Long Grove, Ill. 60049.
E. (9) \$1,550.

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. Lund Levin & O'Brien, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ebasint International Inc., One Penn Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10001.

A. Lund Levin & O'Brien, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Jersey Central Power & Light Co., Madison Avenue at Punch Bowl Road, Morristown, N.J. 07960.

A. Lund Levin & O'Brien, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg. 97204.

A. Clarence T. Lundquist, 4822 Tilden Street NW., Washington D.C. 20018.

B. Menswear Retailers of America, Room 390, National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Lusk-Evans Ltd., 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 940, Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$5.

A. James H. Lynch, Jr., 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$5,208.70. E. (9) \$534.36.

A. Mark H. Lynch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Congress Watch, 133 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Shane MacCarthy, 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.

B. Printing Industries of America, 1730 North Lynn Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.

D. (6) \$950. E. (9) 1,359.40.

A. Thomas J. Mader, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$52.50.

A. Ronald E. Madsen, 962 Wayne Avenue, Silver Spring, Md. 20010.

B. Park Mobile, Inc., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$20.

A. Robert L. Maier, 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Kaiser Industries, Corp., 900 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$73. E. (9) \$4.

A. Andre Maisondieu, 66 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

E. (9) \$495.

A. Thomas M. Malone, Suite 1014, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Exxon Co., U.S.A., Post Office Box 2180, Houston Tex.

E. (9) \$71.54.

A. Ben J. Man, 400 First Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, District No. 1, Pacific Coast District, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004.

D. (6) \$1,638. E. (9) \$379.51.

A. Carter Manasco, 5932 Chesterbrook Road, McLean, Va. 22101.

B. National Coal Association, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$7,374.99. E. (9) \$100.15.

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) \$110.15. E. (9) \$511.75.

A. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 1150 17th Street NW., Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$445.

A. H. Warren Mann, 1200 Travis, Houston, Tex. 77001.

B. Houston Natural Gas Corp., Post Office Box 1188, Houston, Tex. 77001.

D. (6) \$190. E. (9) \$577.81.

A. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Dallace E. Marable.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$485. E. (9) \$430.

A. Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, AFL-CIO, District No. 1—Pacific Coast District, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004.

E. (9) \$5,716.85.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. 48121.

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) \$1,175.

A. Dan V. Maroney, Jr., 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

D. (6) \$1,600. E. (9) \$175.

A. William J. Marschalk, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,600. E. (9) \$175.

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 & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 40 Ivy Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$265.83. E. (9) \$333.25.

A. Guy R. Martin, 655 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. State of Alaska.

D. (6) \$7,875. E. (9) \$6,897.26.

A. Thomas A. Martin, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Steven A. Martindale, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hill & Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.

D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$180.

A. Richard E. Martinez, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, c/o Jack A. Potter, 820 First National Bank Building, Peoria, Ill. 61602.

D. (6) \$551.30. E. (9) \$541.85.

A. Maryland State Fair & Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md. 21093.

E. (9) \$35.59.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Japanese Trade Committee, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Association on Japanese Textile Imports, 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. Nisei Lobby, 2021 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 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, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Paul J. Mason, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Walter J. Mason, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Building & Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street NW., Suite 603, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$5,500.27. E. (9) \$510.

A. Craig Mathews, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.

A. P. H. Mathews, 40 Ivy Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,094.27. E. (9) \$1,030.13.

A. Barry D. Matsumoto, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Suite 204, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Japanese American Citizens League, 22 Peace Plaza, Suite 203, San Francisco, Calif. 94115.

D. (6) \$200.

A. Charles D. Matthews, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Ocean Industries Association, 1100 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$69.26.

A. Robert A. Matthews, 801 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

B. Railway Progress Institute, 801 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.

D. (6) \$331.82.

A. C. V. & R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. Georgia Power Co., 270 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

A. C. V. & R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. Joint Government Liaison Committee, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$177.70.

A. Albert E. May, 1625 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1625 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$95. E. (9) \$17.56.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW, Room 410, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL-CIO, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill. 60657.

D. (6) \$6,260. E. (9) \$760.

A. Mayer, Brown & Platt, Suite 400, 888 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Brunswick Corp., 1 Brunswick Plaza, Skokie, Ill. 60076.

A. Mayer, Brown & Platt, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

B. Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611. E. (9) \$470.

A. Mayer, Brown & Platt, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60604.

B. L. M. Williams & Clayton Burch families, % Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60693.

D. (6) \$3,625.

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) \$966. E. (9) \$10.90.

A. Michael J. McCabe, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Allstate Enterprises, Inc., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062.

A. Michael J. McCabe, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 750, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Allstate Insurance Cos., Allstate Plaza, Northbrook, Ill. 60062.

A. William C. McCamant, 1725 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$300.

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) \$3,522.61.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Coca-Cola Co., P.O. Drawer 1734, Atlanta, Ga. 30301.

D. (6) \$3,878.13. E. (9) \$57.63.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Gulf and Western Industries, Inc., One Gulf and Western Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10023.

D. (6) \$9,612. E. (9) \$127.55.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Magnavox Co., 1700 Magnavox Way, Fort Wayne, Ind. 46804.

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) \$8,685.56. E. (9) \$93.23.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Montgomery Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Inc., North Perry and Jefferson Streets, Montgomery, Ala. 36103.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 600 Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Quaker State Oil Refining Corp., Oil City, Pa. 16302.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Alfred P. Sloaner, 640 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10019.

A. McClure & Trotter, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. United Artists Corp., 729 Seventh Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

A. Harry G. McComas, 1016 20th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Plumbing, Heating, Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$637.50. E. (9) \$159.12.

A. E. L. McCulloch, Room 819, 400 First Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 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) \$434.40. E. (9) \$151.15.

A. Francis O. McDermott, 1750 K Street NW, Suite 1110, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The First National Bank of Chicago, One First National Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

E. (9) \$236.11.

A. Francis O. McDermott, 1750 K Street NW, Suite 1110, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Sears, Roebuck and Co., Sears Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60684.

E. (9) \$1,779.39.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont. 59701.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont. 59701.

E. (9) 179.53.

A. Robert M. McElwaine, American Imported Automobile Dealers Association, 1129 20th Street, Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$829.95.

A. Robert E. McGrath, Jr., 2000 P Street NW, Suite 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Health Research Group, 2000 P Street NW, Suite 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$22.

A. J. Raymond McGlaughlin, 400 First Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48203.

D. (6) \$7,080.

A. Marshall C. McGrath.

B. International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW, No. 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$111.85.

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) \$7,927.50. E. (9) \$319.17.

A. Clarence M. McIntosh, Jr., 400 First Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$681.67.

A. William F. McKenna, 1200 17th Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$320.02.

A. C. A. Mack McKinney, 110 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. National Headquarters, Marine Corps League, Suite 321, 933 North Kenmore Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.

E. (9) \$24.78.

A. C. A. Mack McKinney, 110 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. Non Commissioned Officers Association of the USA, P.O. Box 2268, San Antonio, Tex. 78298.

D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$3,494.52.

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) \$250. E. (9) \$115.50.

A. C. W. McMillan, Suite 1015, National Press Building, 14th and F Streets NW, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1001 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80202.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$190.

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) \$2,162.86.

A. McNutt, Dudley, Easterwood & Losch, 910 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Dredging Co., 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co., 228 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. 60601; Dunbar & Sullivan Dredging Co., 22720 Michigan Avenue, Dearborn, Mich. 48124.

D. (6) \$7,000. E. (9) \$2,257.10.

A. Carlos R. McCalla, Jr., Route 2, Box 72 F, New Windsor, Md. 21776.

B. U.S. Tobacco Co., 100 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

D. (6) \$1,507.50.

A. Harry C. McPherson, Jr., Suite 1100, 1600 L Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Montgomery Ward, Inc., 619 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60607.

D. (6) \$1,507.50.

A. George G. Mead, 1616 P Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1616 P Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$226.78.

A. Louis L. Meier, Jr., 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Society of Civil Engineers, United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) \$430. E. (9) \$480.

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) \$7,399. E. (9) \$212.76.

A. R. Otto Meletzke, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$80.

A. Jeffrey M. Menick, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., 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. Ellis E. Meredith, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.

B. American Apparel Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
E. (9) \$212.74.

A. Lawrence C. Merthan, 1425 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,701.25. E. (9) \$408.35.

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. The Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$392.

A. James G. Michaux, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Federated Department Stores, Inc., 222 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Ronald Michie, Suite 1015, National Press Building, 14th and F. Streets NW., Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 1001 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colo. 80202.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 1111 Thompson Building, Tulsa, Okla. 74103.
D. (6) \$33.53. E. (9) \$799.65.

A. A. Stanley Miller, 310 16th Street NW., Room 302, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) \$100.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Capital Holding Corp., Commonwealth Building, Louisville, Ky. 40201.
E. (9) \$600.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund, 2021 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$262.50. E. (9) \$83.01.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Texasgulf, Inc., New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$286.24.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, Union Pacific Building, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68179.

B. Nebraska Railroad Association, Union Pacific Building, 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68179.
D. (6) \$6,550.02. E. (9) \$1,553.20.

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; Hormel Co.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$250.

A. Luman G. Miller, 620 Southwest Fifth Avenue Building, Suite 912, Portland, Oreg. 97204.

B. Oregon Railroad Association, 620 Southwest Fifth Avenue Building, Suite 912, Portland, Oreg. 97204.
E. (9) \$1,214.24.

A. Jack Mills, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$250.

A. Thomas F. Mitchell, 1735 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Georgia-Pacific Corp., 900 Southwest Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oreg. 97204.
E. (9) \$250.

A. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, P.O. Box 201, 14650 Lee Road, Chantilly, Va. 22021.
D. (6) \$1,730. E. (9) \$1,730.

A. John S. Monagan, Whitman & Ransom, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Connecticut Bankers Association, 100 Constitution Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06103.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$233.86.

A. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., 1660 L Street NW., Suite 1001, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 8339, Chicago, Ill. 60680.
E. (9) \$8,313.50.

A. G. Merrill Moody, 40 Ivy Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$100.30. E. (9) \$103.75.

A. Joseph E. Moody, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006; Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$13,333. E. (9) \$8,706.

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) \$791.61.

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. 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) \$1,800.

A. Morison, Murphy, Abrams & Haddock, 1776 K Street NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Gene P. Morrell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1206, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Lone Star Gas Co., 301 South Harwood, Dallas, Tex. 75201.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$907.

A. Jack Moskowitz, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$246.21.

A. Lynn E. Mote, 1133 15th Street NW., Suite 503, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Northern Natural Gas Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68102.
D. (6) \$2,000.

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) \$291.91.

A. Robert M. Mulligan, 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. John J. Murphy, 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) \$500.

A. Tom O. Murphy, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. D. Michael Murray, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 842, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co., 516 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
D. (6) \$95. E. (9) \$140.

A. D. Michael Murray, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 842, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co., 1480 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.
D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$119.

A. D. Michael Murray, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 842, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Industrial Parks, 1800 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$158.40.

A. D. Michael Murray, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 842, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Council of Coal Lessors, Inc., 1425 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$120.

A. William E. Murray, 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. Thomas H. Mutchler.

B. International Paper Co., 1620 I Street NW, Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006. D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$15.

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, 1625 I Street NW, Suite 812, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Association of Independent Insurers, 2600 River Road, Des Plaines, Ill. 60018. D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$400.

A. Nash, Ahern & Abell, 4400 Jenifer Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20015.

B. United Mine Workers of America Welfare and Retirement Fund, 2021 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07102.

B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07102. D. (6) \$82.50. E. (9) \$116.95.

A. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1155 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. National Association for Humane Legislation, Inc., 675 Pinellas Point Drive South, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33705. D. (6) \$812.50. E. (9) \$604.56.

A. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 N. Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201. D. (6) \$29,769. E. (9) \$13,574.03.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$1,287.68. E. (9) \$11,070.44.

A. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611. D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$1,230.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 85 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038. E. (9) \$24,467.36.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20001. D. (6) \$3,967,191.72. E. (9) \$48,189.52.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1725 K Street NW, Suite 1202, Washington, D.C. 20006.

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) \$3,166.77. E. (9) \$3,166.77.

A. National Association of Plumbing, Heating, Cooling Contractors, 1016 20th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$9,615.36. (9) \$9,615.36.

A. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. National Building Granite Quarries Association, Inc., 202 South Second Street, Cold Spring, Minn.

A. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$471,714.22. E. (9) \$3,577.95.

A. National Committee Against Repressive Legislation, 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90004. D. (6) \$2,306.95. E. (9) \$2,806.95.

A. National Committee for Effective No-Fault, 2535 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20008. D. (6) \$3,802. E. (9) \$3,000.

A. The National Committee on the Presidency, Inc., 23d Floor, 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020. D. (6) \$4,076. E. (9) \$624.04.

A. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112. D. (6) \$11,021.12. E. (9) \$11,021.12.

A. National Convocation of Lawyers To End the War, 32d Floor, 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. 02110. E. (9) \$526.16.

A. National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$2,828.25. E. (9) \$55.

A. National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, 3379 Peachtree Road NE, Atlanta, Ga. 30326. E. (9) \$9,765.87.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014.

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) \$291,754.58. E. (9) \$22,705.53.

A. National Grain and Feed Association, 725 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. E. (9) \$55.93.

A. The National Grange, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. D. (6) \$118,097.38. E. (9) \$12,420.

A. National Home Furnishings Association, 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654. D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$455.

A. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036. D. \$372,112.42. E. (9) \$612.02.

A. National Livestock Feeders Association, Inc., 309 Livestock Exchange Building, Omaha, Nebraska 68107.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001. D. (6) \$3,265.89. E. (9) \$3,265.89.

A. National Small Business Association, 1225 19th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 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. \$19,941.78.

A. National Soft Drink Association, 1101 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$503. E. (9) \$2,896.98.

A. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1343 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$510. E. (9) \$510.

A. Navajo Tribe, c/o Controller, Window Rock, Ariz. 86515. E. (9) \$3,165.

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. 20036. D. (6) \$1,395.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 1801 K Street NW, No. 1041, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Southern California Edison Co., P.O. Box 800, Rosemead, Calif. 91770. D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$50.

A. Allen Neece, Jr., 512 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Companies, 512 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005. D. (6) \$300.

A. Frances E. Neely, 245 Second Street NE, Washington, D.C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 245 Second Street NE, Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$2,120.

A. Stanley Nehmer, Suite 800, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Footwear Industries Association, Inc., 1611 N. Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209. D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$500.

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) \$190.05.

A. Robert W. Nelson, 2000 Florida Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20009. D. (6) \$160.

A. Ivan A. Nestingen, Suite 700, 1010 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Nursing Home Association, 1200 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005. D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$174.95.

A. E. John Neumann, 1515 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22209.

B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209. D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$300.

A. Robert B. Neville, 1155 15th Street NW, Suite 505, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Restaurant Association, 1530 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$361.78.

A. Louis H. Nevins, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$609.29.

A. E. J. Newbould, 1130 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Clay Pipe Institute, 350 W. Terra Cotta Avenue, Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$15.50.

A. Richard Ney, Watergate South, 700 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.

B. American Academy of Family Physicians, 1740 West 92d Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64114.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$3,128.55.

A. Charles E. Nichols, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$357.25.

A. F. Clayton Nicholson, Box 15, Route 1, Henryville, Pa. 18332.

B. Northern Helex Co., 2223 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr. 68102.

D. (6) \$1,630. E. (9) \$575.67.

A. Patrick J. Nilan, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO, 817 14th Street NW., Washington, D.C. D. (6) \$8,496.31. E. (9) \$903.39.

A. NL Industries, Inc., 111 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006.

E. (9) \$562.

A. Charles M. Noone, 1225 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Cos., 512 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$135.86.

A. Robert F. 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) \$514.

A. Seward P. Nyman, 20 Chevy Chase Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.

B. American Podiatry Association, 20 Chevy Chase Circle, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$650.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Alleghany Corp., New York, N.Y.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Transit Association, 465 L'Enfant Plaza, West SW., Suite 2900, Washington, D.C. 20024.

D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$233.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Investors Diversified Services, Inc., 2900 IDS Tower, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Northwestern Steel & Wire Co., Sterling, Ill. 61081.

D. (6) \$2,820. E. (9) \$229.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Pasco, Inc., 530 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10036.

E. (9) \$420.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Upper Mississippi Towing Corp., 7703 Normandale Road, Room 110, Minneapolis, Minn. 55435.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$192.84.

A. L. L. O'Connor, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

B. Profit Sharing Council of America, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Lawrence J. O'Connor, Jr., 1801 K Street NW., Suite 1021, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Standard Oil Co., Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

E. (9) \$895.08.

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) \$300.

A. James L. O'Dea, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Association of Government Employees, Inc., 285 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02127.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$95.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 716, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 716, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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) \$4,529.98. E. (9) \$2,897.36.

A. Bartley O'Hara, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$5,000.04.

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. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Grain and Feed Association, 725 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

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. Michael S. Olsen, P.O. Box 2776, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

B. Carolinas Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, P.O. Box 2776, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

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. Charles T. O'Neill, Jr., 1120 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$103.05.

A. Franz M. Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.

E. (9) \$12.50.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$2,730.26. E. (9) \$1,944.99.

A. David E. Osterhout, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$2,206.91.

A. David A. Oxford, 314 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, P.O. Box 201, Chantilly, Va. 22021.

D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Juris Padegs, 127 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

B. Investment Counsel Association of America, Inc., 127 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Raymond S. Page, Jr., Mill Creek Terrace, Gladwyne, Pa. 19035.

B. Campbell Soup Co., Campbell Place, Camden, N.J. 08101.

A. Norman Paige, 538 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. Distilled Spirits Council of the United States, Inc., 538 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. William G. Painter, 324 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20009.

B. American Rivers Conservation Council, 324 C Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

D. (6) \$480.

A. Edward J. Panarello, 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) \$6,545.73. E. (9) \$1,014.84.

A. Frederick Panzer, 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$250.

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) \$217.13.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Alyeska Pipeline Service Corp., P.O. Box 576, Bellevue, Wash.

D. (6) \$7,760. E. (9) \$127.67.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. American Imported Automobile Dealers Association, 1129 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$250.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. American Maritime Association, 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004.
 D. (6) \$650.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Boating Industry Associations, 401 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60601; National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, 587 Steamboat Road, Greenwich, Conn. 06830.
 D. (6) \$7,000. E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Central American Sugar Council, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$1,300.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Chippewa-Cree Tribe, Rocky Boy Route, Box Elder, Mont. 59521.
 D. (6) \$130. E. (9) \$114.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Inc., 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005
 D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$3,433. E. (9) \$400.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. International Snowmobile Industry Association, 5100 Edina Industrial Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minn. 55435.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1400 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Marcor, Inc., 619 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60607.
 D. (6) \$840.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Moody's Investors Service, Inc., 99 Church Street, New York, N.Y. 10008.
 D. (6) \$75.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. The Nestlé Co., 100 Bloomingdale Road, White Plains, N.Y. 10605.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. New Process Co., 220 Hickory Street, Warren, Pa. 16365.
 D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Ralston Purina Co., Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.
 D. (6) \$225.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Reader's Digest Association, Inc., Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570.
 D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Tax Corporation of America, 2441 Honolulu Avenue, Montrose, Calif. 91020.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 345 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
 B. Warner Bros. Inc., 4000 Warner Boulevard, Burbank, Calif. 91505.
 D. (6) \$5,100.

A. John J. Pecoraro, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$2,556.28.

A. Pennzoll Co., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex. 77002.
 E. (9) \$6,330.98.

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. 20006.
 D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$25.

A. J. C. Perkins, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Shell Oil Co., P.O. Box 2463, Houston, Tex. 77001.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

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) \$7,161. E. (9) \$349.49

A. Richard W. Peterson, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$500.

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) \$300. E. (9) \$200.

A. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. John P. Philbin, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Mobil Oil Corp., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$16.

A. Howard Phillips, 5 Lobao Drive, Danvers, Mass.
 B. American Conservative Union, 422 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
 D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$251.15.

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) \$2,222.22. E. (9) \$156.72.

A. Pierson, Ball & Dowd, 1000 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60605.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

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) \$350. E. (9) \$1,200.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., P.O. Box 10425, Lubbock, Tex. 79406.
 D. (6) \$8,570.51. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Nathaniel Polster, 2128 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20008.
 B. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017; Research to Prevent Blindness, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; Neuro-Research Foundation, 35 Chestnut Place, Brookline, Mass.
 D. (6) \$10,750. E. (9) \$2,671.49.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Investment Co. Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$28.

A. Ramsay D. Potts, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Investment Counsel Association of America, Inc., 127 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
 D. (6) \$1,074.50. E. (9) \$19.25.

A. Richard M. Powell, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014.
 B. International Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014.

A. Carlton H. Power, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
 D. (6) \$680. E. (9) \$107.31.

A. John J. Power, 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) \$600. E. (9) \$41.

A. William C. Prather, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
 B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
 D. (6) \$500.

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) \$312.60.

A. Arnold J. Prima, Jr., 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$2,920.60.

A. PROD, Inc., Suite 700, 2000 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 E. (9) \$38.

A. Profit Sharing Council of America, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Proprietary Association, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$40. E. (9) \$40.

A. Earle W. Putnam, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.
 B. Amalgamated Transit Union, AFL-CIO, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20016.

A. Joseph E. Quinn, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. National Grange, 1616 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$720.

A. Thomas H. Quinn, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 600, 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) \$378.68.

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) \$2,209.20.

A. Alex Radin, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
B. American Public Power Association, 2800 Virginia Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) \$393.12.

A. Raymond Raedy, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$10,692. E. (9) \$10,692.

A. Railway Progress Institute, 801 North Fairfax Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,500.

A. D. Michael Rappoport, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$177.75. E. (9) \$63.43.

A. G. J. Rauschenbach.
B. Communications Satellite Corp., 950 L'Enfant Plaza South SW., Washington, D.C. 20024.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,294.38.

A. Carl L. Rechin, 900 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.
B. Glidden-Durkee, Division of SCM Corp., 900 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115.

A. Timothy J. Redmon, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Optometric Association, c/o Jack A. Potter, 820 First National Bank Building, Peoria, Ill. 61602.
D. (6) \$15.12. E. (9) \$35.

A. Dwight C. Reed, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Soft Drink Association.
D. (6) \$75.72. E. (9) \$6.

A. David J. Reedy, 68430 Huntington Circle East, Naperville, Ill. 60540.
B. National Advertising Co., 6850 South Harlem Avenue, Bedford Park, Argo, Ill. 60501.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. W. W. Renfroe, 69 Fountain Place, Capital Plaza, Frankfort, Ky. 40601.
B. Kentucky Railroad Association, 69 Fountain Place, Capital Plaza, Frankfort, Ky. 40601.

A. Research To Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$2,614.51.

A. The Retired Officers Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$1,973.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government, Suite 529, Munsey Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
D. (6) \$6,044.80. E. (9) \$8,454.56.

A. James J. Reynolds, 1625 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1625 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$381.29.

A. William L. Reynolds, 1200 17th Street, Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National League of Insured Savings Associations, 1200 17th Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$190. E. (9) \$102.

A. Austin T. Rhoads.
B. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$200.

A. Theron J. Rice, 1130 17th Street NW., Apt. 400, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Continental Oil Co., High Ridge Park, Stamford, Conn. 06904.

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. Mark Richardson, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va.
B. American Footwear Industries Association, Inc., 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) \$270. E. (9) \$250.

A. Robert R. Rickett, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Robert R. Rickett, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen & Hamilton, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Siert F. Riepma, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1202, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1202, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Stark Ritchie, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. George W. Ritter, 3914 King Arthur Road, Annandale, Va. 22003.
B. Alton Box Board Co., Alton, Ill. 62002.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,661.

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) \$6,000. E. (9) \$224.95.

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) \$75.

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) \$285.

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. Thomas G. Roderick, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Consolidated Natural Gas Service Co., Inc., Four Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

A. William L. Rodich, 5601 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Md. 21224.
B. Glidden-Durkee Division, SCM Corp., 5601 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Md. 21224.

A. Byron G. Rogers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Denver Board of Water Commissioners, 144 West Colfax Avenue, Denver, Colo. 80202.
D. (6) \$922.50.

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) \$750.

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. Rogers & Wells, 1666 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Iron & Steel Institute, 1000 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$4,150. E. (9) \$20.

A. Rogers & Wells, 1666 K Street NW., Suite 900, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Deltona Corp., 3250 Southwest Third Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33129.

A. John F. Rolph III, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Larry M. Rosenstein, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Rouss & O'Rourke, 231 East Vermijo Avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903.
B. Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, S.A. de C.V., Balderas 36, Mexico, D. F. Mexico.
D. (6) \$2,820. E. (9) \$2,599.56.

A. John Forney Rudy, 1800 K Street NW., Suite 622, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio 44316.

A. Wally Rustad, 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. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1660 L Street NW., No. 514, Washington, D.C. B. The American College of Radiology, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606. D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$902.70.

A. J. T. Rutherford & Associates, Inc., 1660 L Street NW., No. 514, Washington, D.C. 20036. B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1616 P Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$589.45.

A. Millard H. Ruud, Suite 370, 1 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. B. Association of American Law Schools, Suite 370, 1 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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) \$1,421.82. E. (9) \$308.72.

A. Ella Marice Ryan, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$113.25.

A. William Ryan, 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) \$3,500. E. (9) \$149.05.

A. Sachs, Greenebaum & Tayler, 1620 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. B. Ontario Corp., 1200 West Jackson Street, Muncie, Ind. D. (6) \$520. E. (9) \$7.53.

A. Carl K. Sadler, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20005. B. American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20005. D. (6) \$6,291.60. E. (9) \$5,873.53.

A. Irene Saunders, 2827 28th Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. Center for Public Financing of Elections, 201 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002. D. (6) \$2,995.

A. Thomas H. Saunders, 1825 K Street NW., Suite 501, Washington, D.C. 20006. B. The Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. 48640.

A. Ruth M. Saxe, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$300.

A. Kenneth D. Schanzer, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. D. (6) \$1,249.98. E. (9) \$266.45.

A. Jacques T. Schlienger, 1800 Mercantile Bank & Trust Building, 2 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md. 21201. B. Maryland State Fair & Agricultural Society, Inc., Timonium State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Md. 21093. E. (9) \$35.59.

A. Stephen I. Schlossberg, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. B. International Union, United Automobile Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 6000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214. D. (6) \$8,823.53. E. (9) \$664.74.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, 5010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite B-3, Washington, D.C. 20016. B. National Liquor Stores Association, Inc., 5010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite B-3, Washington, D.C. 20016. D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$55.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, 5010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite B-3, Washington, D.C. 20016. B. Washington, D.C. Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Inc., 5010 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Suite B-3, Washington, D.C. 20016. D. (6) \$555. E. (9) \$120.

A. Donald H. Schwab, 200 Maryland Avenue NE., Washington, D.C. 20002. B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States. D. (6) \$2,014.05. E. (9) \$7.50.

A. Sydnee M. Schwartz, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. D. (6) \$879.75. E. (9) \$44.

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 502, Washington, D.C. 20036. B. Jefferson Pilot Corp., P.O. Box 21008, Greensboro, N.C. 27402.

A. Scribner, Hall, Thornburg & Thompson, 1200 18th Street NW., Suite 502, Washington, D.C. 20036. B. Provident Life & Accident Insurance Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402.

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) \$153. E. (9) \$13.08.

A. Ronald C. Seeley, 1357 Nicolet Place, Detroit, Mich. 48207. B. Estate of Bert N. Adams, Emma (Adams) Giambald, George Hallingby.

A. Stanton P. Senter, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 802, Washington, D.C. 20036. B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60607. D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$25.

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) \$340. E. (9) \$236.

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) \$195.04.

A. J. Richard Sewell, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. National Association of Food Chains, 1725 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. E. (9) \$500.

A. Robert L. Shafer, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. B. Pfizer Inc., 235 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. D. (6) \$510. E. (9) \$155.

A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crolius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007. B. Albright Title & Trust Co., 100 North Main Street, Newkirk, Okla. 74647; American Title Insurance Co., 150 Southeast Third Avenue, Miami, Fla. 33131; Chelsea Title & Guaranty Co., 1300 Bacharach Boulevard, Atlantic City, N.J. 08401. D. (6) \$7,459.07. E. (9) \$1,526.39.

A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crolius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y., 10022. D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$54.

A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crolius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. Howard Allington, Estate of Robert P. Anniger, Henry Arnhold. E. (9) \$165.

A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crolius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. B. Independent Grocers' Alliance, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. 60606; Topco Associates, Inc., 7711 Gross Point Road, Skokie, Ill. 60076; Alpens Wholesale Grocer Co., P.O. Box 475, Alpens, Mich. 49707. D. (6) \$17,027.28. E. (9) \$344.61.

A. Sharon, Pierson, Semmes, Crolius & Finley, 1054 31st Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20007. B. The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., 528 North New Street, Bethlehem, Pa. 18018. E. (9) \$103.77.

A. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. B. American Fur Merchants Association, 224 West 30th Street, New York, N.Y. Fur Conservation Council of America, Inc. D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$114.50.

A. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. B. Ametaco, Inc., 530 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

A. Shaw, Pittman, Petts & Trowbridge, Barr Building, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. B. Doubleday & Co., Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. W. Lee Shield, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Edward L. Shields, 666 11th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001. B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. E. (9) \$1,140.

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) \$250. E. (9) \$1,393.15.

A. L. J. Sichel, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. B. Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. 60064. E. (9) \$18.

A. David Silver, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. B. Investment Company Institute, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Frederick Simpich, 910 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006. B. Peugeot, Inc., 300 Kuller Road, Clifton, N.J. 07015.

A. Talmage E. Simpkins, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee.
D. (6) \$1,650. E. (9) \$207.05.

A. Lana H. Sims, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C. 29201.
B. South Carolina Railroad Association, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C. 29201.
D. (6) \$30.42. E. (9) \$19.59.

A. Julian H. Singman, 724 14th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. International Longshoremen's Association, AFL-CIO, 17 Battery Place, Suite 1530, New York, N.Y. 10004.
D. (6) \$5,000.

A. Carstens Slack, 1825 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Phillips Petroleum Co., Bartlesville, Okla. 74004.

A. William L. Slayton, 1735 New York Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$2,206.91.

A. Stephen Slipher, 1709 New York Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Smathers, Merrigan & Herlong, 888 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Horse Council, Inc., 1776 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$1,843.19.

Smathers, Merrigan & Herlong, 888 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$6,250. E. (9) \$32.05.

A. Smathers, Merrigan & Herlong, 888 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Hockey League, 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, Suite 2480, New York, N.Y. 10001.
D. (6) \$8,500. E. (9) \$62.29.

A. Donald E. Smiley, Suite 1014, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Exxon Co., U.S.A., P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) \$322.15.

A. Arthur J. Smith, 1700 K Street NW, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Shell Oil Co., P.O. Box 2463, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Everard H. Smith, Jr., 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich. 48121.
D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$322.45.

A. Gordon L. Smith, 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Edward Gottlieb & Associates, Ltd., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. J. Kenneth Smith, 1800 K Street NW, Suite 820, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Sun Oil Co., 240 Radnor Chester Road, Saint Davids, Pa. 19087.
D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$235.

A. James R. Smith, 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 502, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1250 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 502, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Robert William Smith, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich., 48121.
D. (6) \$424. E. (9) \$466.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20004.
B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Cos., 3611 East 46th Street, Suite H, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205.
D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$80.

A. Wayne H. Smithy, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,848.75. E. (9) \$1,025.10.

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. 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) \$640.75. E. (9) \$351.43.

A. John M. Snow, 8401 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20015.
B. National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$30.

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) \$2,296.

A. J. R. Snyder, 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) \$350.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, P.O. Box 3719, Georgetown Station, Washington, D.C. 20007.
D. (6) \$913.42. E. (9) \$2,470.17.

A. Carl A. Soderblom, One East First Street, Room 803, Reno, Nev. 89501.
B. Nevada Railroad Association, One East First Street, Room 803, Reno, Nev.; Southern Pacific Transportation Co., Western Pacific Railroad Co.

A. Fred Solowey, 412 Fifth Street NW, Room 708, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Coalition to End Grand Jury Abuse, 412 Fifth Street NW, Room 708, Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) \$155.34. E. (9) \$240.

A. Charles B. Sonneborn, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Blue Shield Plans, 211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

A. William W. Spear, 1000 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.
D. (6) \$1,466. E. (9) \$5.05.

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. 20006.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Milk Industry Foundation, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. William C. Spence, Box 683, Houston, Tex. 77001.
B. Columbia Gulf Transmission Co., Box 683, Houston, Tex. 77001.
D. (6) \$580. E. (9) \$462.82.

A. Joseph L. Spilman, Jr., 1801 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Sportsman's Paradise Homeowners Association, 10612 Dalerose Avenue, Inglewood, Calif. 90304.
E. (9) \$616.05.

A. Squibb Corp., 40 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.
E. (9) \$167.

A. John M. Stackhouse, The Madison Building, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Lynn Stalbaum, 400 World Center Building, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Central America Cooperative Federation, Inc., Room 400, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$575. E. (9) \$65.75.

A. The Standard Oil Co. (Ohio), 1801 K Street NW, Suite 1021, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) \$895.08.

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. 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) \$1,000.

A. David J. Steinberg, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Council for a Responsible Firearms Policy, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.

A. William M. Stephens, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$104.45.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Rule of Law Committee, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 800, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$220. E. (9) \$8.

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.
D. (6) \$40. E. (9) \$2.

A. B. H. Steuerwald, 400 First Street NW, Washington, D.C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, 2247 West Lawrence Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Wynne A. Stevens, Jr., 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.

B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 1901 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.

D. (6) \$870.

A. Edward T. Stevenson, 2021 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association, P.O. Box 951, High Point, N.C. 27261.

D. (6) \$562.50. E. (9) \$555.36.

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) \$500. E. (9) \$200.

A. Edward W. Stimpson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 1215, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. General Aviation Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 1215, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$1,820.

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) \$6,039.35. E. (9) \$400.60.

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) \$1,000. E. (9) \$100.

A. John D. Stringer, 666 11th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

E. (9) \$1,640.

A. Norman Strunk, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

B. United States League of Savings Associations, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$319.47.

A. Walter B. Stults, 512 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. National Association of Small Business Investment Cos., 512 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Sullivan, Beauregard, Meyers & Clarkson, 1200 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$684.47.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 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.

D. (6) \$475. E. (9) \$360.

A. Glenn A. Swanson, 1725 DeSales Street NW, Suite 905, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Independent Bankers Association of America, Sauk Centre, Minn. 56378.

D. (6) \$17,901.15. E. (9) \$3,145.15.

A. Irving W. Swanson, 1155 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, Suite 61, 128 C Street NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

B. American Lung Association, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

D. (6) \$1,000.

A. David A. Sweeney, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. International Brotherhood of Teamsters, 25 Louisiana Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$7,500.

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) \$450. E. (9) \$296.25.

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) \$153.84. E. (9) \$198.35.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Legislative Committee, Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Charles C. Talley, 100 Angus Court, Charlottesville, Va. 22901.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. David Tarr, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$225.

A. Tax Reform Research Group, 733 15th Street NW, Suite 426, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$718.15. E. (9) \$718.15.

A. Richard M. Tempero, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$343.74.

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. Joseph F. Thomas, 1735 New New York Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$2,920.80.

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) \$2,255.16.

A. Cyrus C. Tichenor, III, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 1007, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. A. H. Robins Co., Inc., 1407 Cummings Drive, Richmond, Va. 23220.

D. (6) \$5,250. E. (9) \$3,165.67.

A. Paul J. Tierney, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Transportation Association of America.

D. (6) \$213. E. (9) \$100.

A. J. R. Timmins & Co., 37 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.

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) \$1,651.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 30 F Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. National Milk Producers Federation, 30 F Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$41.19.

A. David R. Toll, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, No. 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$685.25. E. (9) \$658.67.

A. Christine Topping, Suite 614, 1800 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting, Inc., Suite 614, 1800 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$114.97.

A. John P. Tracey.

B. American Bar Association, 1705 DeSales Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$50.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1101 17th Street 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.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 1709 New York Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$5,625. E. (9) \$27.90.

A. St. Clair J. Tweedie, Suite 1001, 1150 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C. 28281.

D. (6) \$1,074.30. E. (9) \$115.94.

A. J. Drake Turrentine, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.

A. John D. Tyson.

B. International Paper Co., Room 700, 1620 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$185.75. E. (9) \$147.50.

A. United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.

E. (9) \$8,880.98.

A. United Egg Producers, 1001 International Boulevard, Suite 1105, Atlanta, Ga. 30354.

E. (9) \$1,475.

A. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

E. (9) \$7,019.40.

A. United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.

E. (9) \$255.47.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$67,178.79.

A. Universal Development Consultants, Inc., 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20004.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America.
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$48.

A. Jack J. Valenti, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John A. Vance, 1150 17th Street NW., Suite 1109, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 77 Beale Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94106.
D. (6) \$591.25. E. (9) \$447.95.

A. Ted Van Dyk Associates, Inc., 1156 15th Street NW., Suite 912, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United Air Lines, P.O. Box 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666.

A. Lois Van Valkenburgh, 1673 Preston Road, Alexandria, Va. 22302.

B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 110 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.
D. (6) \$77.50. E. (9) \$5.40.

A. Robert V. Vaughn, 25 Broadway, Room 1012, New York, N.Y. 10004.

B. Federation of American Controlled Shipping, 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004.

A. Richard E. Verner, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Life Insurance Association, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$136. E. (9) \$21.50.

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) \$155.

A. Elizabeth Alderman Vinson, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$650. E. (9) \$4,933.

A. Robert E. Vinson, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1101 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) \$15.

A. Walter D. Vinyard, Jr., 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. 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) \$157.25. E. (9) \$24.05.

A. Paul A. Wagner, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Implement Workers, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.
D. (6) \$5,198.78. E. (9) \$168.02.

A. E. F. Waldrop, Jr., 40 Ivy Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. Association of American Railroads, 1920 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$70.44.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Allied Chemical Corp., P.O. Box 1057R, Morristown, N.J. 07960.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Aluminum Co. of America, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$238.10.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Bethlehem Steel Corp., Bethlehem, Pa. 18016.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Ford Motor Co., The American Road, Dearborn, Mich. 48121.
D. (6) \$238.10.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. General Electric Co., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) \$238.10.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. General Motors Corp., General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Georgia-Pacific Corp., 900 Southwest Fifth Avenue, Portland, Oreg. 97204.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Gulf Oil Corp., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$238.10.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Steel Corp., 2800 Grant Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201.
D. (6) \$238.10.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Time, Inc., Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Union Camp Corp., 1600 Valley Road, Wayne, N.J. 07040.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Union Carbide Corp., 270 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Charls E. Walker Associates, Inc., 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Weyerhaeuser Co., Tacoma, Wash. 98401.

A. George R. Walker, 3901 Hawkins Point Road, Baltimore, Md. 21226.

B. Glidden-Durkee Division SCM Corp., 3901 Hawkins Point Road, Baltimore, Md. 21226.

A. John S. Walker, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Glidden-Durkee Division of SCM Corp., 5601 Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, Md. 21224.

A. Lionel L. Wallenrod, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

B. American Paper Institute, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Jack A. Waller, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. International Association of Fire Fighters, 1750 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$5,869.

A. Franklin Wallick, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.
D. (6) \$5,725.68. E. (9) \$1,273.

A. Charles S. Walsh.

B. National Cable TV Association, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington D.C.
D. (6) \$127.50. E. (9) \$15.

A. William A. Walton, 800 Merchants National Bank Building, Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kans. 66612.

B. Kansas Railroad Committee, 800 Merchants National Bank Building, Eighth and Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans. 66612.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$450.

A. Richard D. Warden, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48214.
D. (6) \$5,894.94. E. (9) \$518.73.

A. Jack Ware, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$8,100. E. (9) \$422.

A. James A. Warren, 5500 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.

B. REA Express Inc., 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$75.

A. Washington Research Project Action Council, 1763 R Street NW., Washington D.C. 20009.
D. (6) \$3,065.52. E. (9) \$3,651.37.

A. George B. Watts, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Broiler Council, 1155 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) \$300.

A. Clyde M. Webber, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. American Federation of Government Employees, 1325 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) \$11,583.60. E. (9) \$1,534.99.

A. Clarence M. Weiner, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

B. Cigar Manufacturers Association of America, Inc., 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
D. (6) \$10,000.

A. Weisman, Celler, Spett, Modlin & Wertheimer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 910, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Lawrence N. Brandt & Co., 4201 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.
D. (6) \$400.

A. Weisman, Celler, Spett, Modlin & Wertheimer, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Suite 910, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Football League Players Association, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Bernard J. Welch, 1800 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Pan American World Airways, Inc., 1800 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 E. (9) \$114.86.

A. Frank J. Welch, 3724 Manor Road, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.
 B. The Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Fred M. Wertheimer, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$7,500. E. (9) \$174.73.

A. West Mexico Vegetable Distributors Association, P.O. Box 848, Nogales, Ariz. 85621. E. (9) \$500.

A. Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr., 1800 K Street NW, Suite 820, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Sun Oil Co., 240 Radnor Chester Road, St. Davids, Pa. 19087.
 D. (6) \$7,000. E. (9) \$1,810.

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. Wheeler, Van Sickle, Day & Anderson, 25 West Main Street, Madison, Wis. 53703.
 B. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53202.

A. Donald F. White, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Retail Federation, 1616 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$1,600. E. (9) \$115.

A. John S. White, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Marathon Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio 45840.
 E. (9) \$747.80.

A. John C. White, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., Room 1008, 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Robert L. White, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014.
 B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014.

A. Douglas Whitlock II, 1660 L Street NW, Suite 1005, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Zale Corp., 1660 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$150.

A. Alan J. Whitney, 1341 G Street NW, Suite 512, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. National Association of Government Employees, Inc., 285 Dorchester Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02127.
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$400.

A. Richard J. Wiechmann, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
 B. American Paper Institute, 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

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) \$503.96.

A. David Wilken, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Common Cause, 2030 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 E. (9) \$120.

A. Francis G. Williams.
 B. American Frozen Food Institute, 919 18th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

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, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Ashland Oil, Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, Ky. 41101.
 D. (6) \$250.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Bankers Association of Puerto Rico, % Wender, Murase & White, 350 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Globe Feather & Down Co., 1030 West North Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60622.
 D. (6) \$33. E. (9) \$20.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. IU International Management Corp., 1500 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$200.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Council for Health Care Services, 407 N Street SW, Washington, D.C. 20024.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Williams & Jensen, 1130 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Ward Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 849, Conway, Ark. 72032.
 E. (9) \$200.

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) \$511.91.

A. Samuel M. Williams, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
 B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
 D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$300.

A. Kenneth Williamson, 2130 LeRoy Place, NW, Washington, D.C. 20008.
 B. Seventh-Day Adventists Hospital Association, 6840 Eastern Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20221.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$165.47.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 1666 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Basketball Association, 1700 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.
 D. (6) \$364.74. E. (9) \$47.17.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 1666 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Council for Responsible Nutrition, 1776 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$10.

A. Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 1666 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Oil Investment Institute, 2500 Dunstan, Houston, Tex. 77005.

A. W. E. Wilson, 623 Ockley Drive, Shreveport, La. 71106.

B. Pennzoil Co., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex. 77002.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$229.98.

A. R. J. Winchester, 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex. 77002.
 B. Pennzoil Co., 900 Southwest Tower, Houston, Tex. 77002.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,901.

A. Curtin Winsor, Jr., 900 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. The Chase Manhattan Bank, 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015.
 D. (6) \$50. E. (9) \$13.69.

A. Richard F. Witherall, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo. 80202.
 B. Colorado Railroad Association, 702 Majestic Building, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$850. E. (9) \$2,200.

A. Barry Wolf, 631 North Carolina Avenue SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
 B. National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, 1237 22d Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20037.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$1.75.

A. Sidney M. Wolfe, 2000 P Street NW, Suite 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Health Research Group, 2000 P Street NW, Suite 708, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$20.

A. Nathan T. Wolkomir, 1737 H Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1737 H Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$9,693.60. E. (9) \$1,632.90.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Flying Tiger Line Inc., Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. The Signal Co., Inc., 9665 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212.

A. Perry W. Woofter, 1801 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$8,550. E. (9) \$341.

A. George M. Worden, 1425 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. Hill and Knowlton, Inc., 633 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. Wyatt, Saltzstein, Minton & Howard, 1300 Wyatt Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. American Business Press, Inc., 205 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
 D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$59.75.

A. Gerald L. Wykoff, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014.
 B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20014.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Airbus Industrie, 160 Avenue de Versailles, Paris 16^e, France.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc., 1675 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. City of Palm Springs, 3200 Tahquitz-McCallum Way, Palm Springs, Calif. 92262.

D. (6) \$651. E. (9) \$1.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. California Canners and Growers, 3100 Ferry Building, San Francisco, Calif. 94106. D. (6) \$100.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Copyright Owners Negotiating Committee, % 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 NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

A. Wyman, Bautzer, Rothman & Kuchel, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Petersen Publishing Co., 8490 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90069. D. (6) \$550.

A. Dennis M. Yamamoto, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, % Jack A. Potter, 820 First National Bank Building, Peoria, Ill. 61602.

D. (6) \$187.46. E. (9) \$184.30.

A. Charles S. Yerrid, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Optometric Association, c/o Jack A. Potter, 820 First National Bank Building, Peoria, Ill. 61602.

D. (6) \$540. E. (9) \$633.87.

A. John H. Yingling, 1156 15th Street NW., Suite 701, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. First National City Bank, 399 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$142.96.

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) \$7,322. E. (9) \$407.30.

A. Donald P. Zeifang, 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) \$72.88.

A. Nicholas H. Zumas, 1990 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. National Music Publishers Association, 110 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. D. (6) \$450.

*All alphanumeric characters and monetary amounts refer to rece'73 were received too late to be included in the published reports Report Form.

The following reports for the third calendar quarter of 1973 and expenditures on page 2, paragraphs D and E of the Quarterly 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_____ <
PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

- (i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
- (ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
- (b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:
 - (i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
 - (ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) If the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302(e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

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).

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. Albert E. Abrahams, 925 Fifteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. National Association of Realtors, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,850. E. (9) \$68.15.

A. Action for Legal Rights, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Room 533, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$11,509. E. (9) \$12,425.89.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$27,195.77. E. (9) \$27,195.77.

A. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42 Street, New York, N.Y.
 E. (9) \$7,516.24.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, 22 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.
 D. (6) \$37,061.60. E. (9) \$37,061.60.

A. American Feed Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$300.

A. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
 D. (6) \$5,315.28. E. (9) \$5,315.28.

A. American Institute of Housing Consultants, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$100.

A. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1625 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 E. (9) \$2,161.75.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 2420 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64108.
 D. (6) \$46,951.78. E. (9) \$46,951.78.

A. Robert E. Ansheles, Suite 718, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. CITC Industries, Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.
 D. (6) \$200. (9) \$77.20.

A. John C. Archer, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
 B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
 D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$300.

A. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07102.
 D. (6) \$220. E. (9) \$93.55.

A. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 1500 North Quincy Street, Box 7116, Arlington, Va. 22207.

A. Atlantic Richfield Company, 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
 D. (6) \$1,050. E. (9) \$1,000.

A. James Arthur Austin, 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.
 B. American Feed Manufacturers Assn., Inc., 1701 North Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209.

D. (6) \$300.

A. Carl E. Bagge, Coal Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Coal Association, Coal Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 E. (9) \$1,873.93.

A. Charles W. Bailey, 1990 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Right to Work Committee, 1990 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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. Markham Ball, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.

A. David S. Barrows, 214 Century Building, Portland, Oreg. 97205.

B. Association of Oregon and California Land Grant Counties, Douglas County Court House, Roseburg, Oreg. 97470.

D. (6) \$1,200.

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., No. 611, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Ethyl Corporation, 1155 15th Street NW., No. 611, Washington, D.C. 20005.

D. (6) \$600.

A. Donald S. Beattie, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Congress of Railway Unions.

D. (6) \$579.57.

A. C. Thomas Bendorf, 1620 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Association of Trial Lawyers of America.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,300.

A. H. Michael Bennett, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Room 533, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Action for Legal Rights, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Room 533, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$5,250.

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) \$8,450. E. (9) \$169.95.

A. Billig, Sher & Jones, 126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Steamship Conferences.

E. (9) \$94.48.

A. Robert J. Bird, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 412, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Ad Hoc Coalition for Cemetery Care, 6216 S. Stanford Way, Whittier, Calif. 90601.

E. (9) \$11.51.

A. Robert J. Bird, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 412, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Occidental Life Insurance Co., 12th Street at Hill, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054.

E. (9) \$11.27.

A. Robert J. Bird, 1140 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 412, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Paul Revere Corp., Worcester, Mass. 01608.

E. (9) \$3.50.

A. Richard W. Bliss, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$475.

A. Boston Lawyers Vietnam Committee, 32d Floor, 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

E. (9) \$3.52.

A. Melvin J. Boyle, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC, 1125 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$6,338.

A. Joseph E. Brady, Room 122, Sheraton Gibson Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
 B. National Coordinating Committee of the Beverage Industry.

A. Cyril F. Brickfield, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 E. (9) \$44.

A. David W. Broome, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$42.

A. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.

D. (6) \$19,457.35. E. (9) \$19,457.35.

A. W. F. Broxterman, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.

D. (6) \$1,744.58. E. (9) \$87.30.

A. David A. Bunn, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. The Hearst Corp., 959 Eighth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$300.

A. David A. Bunn, 1211 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$300.

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. George J. Burger, 250 W. 57th Street, New York City, N.Y.

B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y.

A. George J. Burger, 30 Clinton Place, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801.

B. National Federation of Independent Business, 30 Clinton Place, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801.

D. (6) \$4,249.98. E. (9) \$365.52.

A. J. J. Burke, Jr., 40 East Broadway, Butte, Mont. 59701.

B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont. 59701.

E. (9) \$42.65.

A. Donald L. Calvin, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005.

B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.

A. Capital Holding Corp., Commonwealth Building, Louisville, Ky. 40201.

E. (9) \$500.

A. Charles R. Carlisle, Suite 903, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Lead-Zinc Producers Committee.

D. (6) \$1,057.50. E. (9) \$753.26.

A. Blue Carstenson, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Room 509, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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) \$3,000. E. (9) \$49.75.

A. Albert T. Church, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$57.50. E. (9) \$4.95.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 712, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$14,735. E. (9) \$8,162.59.

A. Citizens for Control of Federal Spending, 1629 K Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$26,160.94.

A. Coalition for a National Population Policy, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Suite 1010, Washington, D.C. 20036.

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. 20036.
D. (6) \$7,124.99. E. (9) \$527.95.

A. The Coca-Cola Bottlers' Association, 168 16th Street NW., Atlanta, Ga. 30318.
D. (6) \$1,100. E. (9) \$415.34.

A. Cohen and Uretz, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, c/o Jose A. Cabranes, 2210 R Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20008.

A. Cohen and Uretz, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. McDonnell Douglas Finance Corp., 3855 Lakewood Boulevard, Long Beach, Calif. 90801.
D. (6) \$6,819.49. E. (9) \$49.85.

A. Paul G. Collins, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I. 02903.
B. Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island, 111 Westminster Street, Providence, R.I. 02903.
D. (6) \$68.75.

A. Colson & Shapiro, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Committee for the Martin Report, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$3,600. E. (9) \$486.15.

A. Colson & Shapiro, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Vance Sanders & Co., Boston, Mass.; Federated Investors, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Fidelity Management & Research Co., Boston, Mass.

A. Committee for Humane Legislation, Inc., 11 West 60th Street, New York, N.Y. 10023.
D. (6) \$8,167.86. E. (9) \$16,261.55.

A. The Committee of Publicly Owned Co's, 22 Thames Street, New York, N.Y. 10006.
D. (6) \$69,100. E. (9) \$100,272.

A. Communities in Action Together, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$19,915.78. E. (9) \$17,075.40.

A. Congress of Railway Unions, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
D. (6) \$7,296.78.

A. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.
D. (6) \$2,407.35. E. (9) \$8,157.27.

A. Charles F. Cook, Jr., 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$1,075.

A. Cooperative League of the U.S.A., 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$965.50.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Adhesive & Sealant Council, 1410 Higgins Road, Park Ridge, Ill. 60068.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, 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, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Industrial Diamond Association of America, 2017 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis. 53004.

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 & Surety Agents, 5225 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.

A. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers, 101 Executive Building, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523.

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. Counihan, Casey & Loomis, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Optical Manufacturers Association, 30 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. John A. Couture, 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) \$4,687.52. E. (9) \$262.71.

A. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$5,200.68. E. (9) \$673.15.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Importers Association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
E. (9) \$498.04.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Gerber Cheese Co., Inc., P.O. Box 3115, Ridgeview Center Building, Stamford, Conn. 06905.
D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$8.45.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Japan Lumber Importers Association, Tokyo, Japan.
D. (6) \$1,850. E. (9) \$43.25.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Office Machine Dealers Association, 1510 Jarvis Avenue, Elk Grove, Ill. 60007.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$81.90.

A. Daniels & Houlihan, 1819 H Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Orgalime, Brussels, Belgium.

A. Richard C. Darling, 1156 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. J. C. Penney Co., Inc., 1301 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.
D. (6) \$640. E. (9) \$170.88.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Opticians Association of America, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Air Transport Association, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. Association of Plaintiffs Trial Attorneys for Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Inc., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. C.I.T. Financial Corp., 650 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

A. Dawson, Quinn, Riddell, Taylor & Davis, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. United States Brewers Association, Inc., 1750 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. J. Edward Day, 21 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1725 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. J. Edward Day, 21 Dupont Circle NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Electronic Industries Association, 2001 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. John L. Delano, P.O. Box 1172, Helena, Mont. 59601.
B. Montana Railroad Association, P.O. Box 1172, Helena, Mont. 59601.
E. (9) \$430.58.

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) \$6,604. E. (9) \$324.45.

A. Leslie E. Dennis, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.
D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$128.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Department of Water Resources, State of California, P.O. Box 388, Sacramento, Calif. 95802.
D. (6) \$2,257.05. E. (9) \$228.36.

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A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Marysville Dam Committee, P.O. Drawer B, Marysville, Calif. 95902.
 D. (6) \$744.10. E. (9) \$34.10.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Sacramento Yolo Port District, P.O. Box 815, West Sacramento, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,665.25. E. (9) \$45.25.

A. Steven P. Doshler, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20026.
 B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$1,770.89. E. (9) \$209.59.

A. William DuChessi, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.
 D. (6) \$1,475. E. (9) \$100.

A. William E. Duke, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$325.

A. Bruce Dunton, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N.Y. 10003.
 D. (6) \$1,975. E. (9) \$100.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$1,175.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$32.27. E. (9) \$34.52.

A. Hope B. Eastman, 410 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
 B. American Civil Liberties Union, 22 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.
 D. (6) \$37,061.60. E. (9) \$37,061.60.

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) \$1,125.

A. E. Neel Edwards, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. National Federation of Independent Business.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$183.73.

A. Charles E. Ehrhart, 1800 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Raiston Purina Co., Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo. 63188.
 D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$124.

A. Harmon L. Elder, 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates Inc., 2000 L Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$44.37.

A. D. A. Ellsworth, 400 First Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20001.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline, and Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.
 D. (6) \$5,943.34. E. (9) \$907.57.

A. Ethyl Corp., 1155 Fifteenth Street NW., No. 611, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 E. (9) \$600.

A. Clinton M. Fair, 815 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$6,396.

A. Federation of American Scientists, 203 C Street NE., Washington, D.C. 20002.
 D. (6) \$3,404.75. E. (9) \$10,875.53.

A. Frank C. Fini, 2020 Brooks Drive, Apt. 506, Suitland, Md. 20028.
 B. Air Force Sergeants Association, 6101 Twenty-eighth Avenue SE., Suite 713, Marlow Heights, Md., 20081.

A. Thomas W. Flink, 1030 15th Street NW., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, P.O. Box 12285, Memphis, Tenn. 38112.
 D. (6) \$585. E. (9) \$99.07.

A. Forest Farmers Assoc., 4 Executive Park East NE., Atlanta, Ga. 30329.

A. Foss Launch & Tug Co., 660 West Ewing Street, Seattle, Wash. 98119.
 E. (9) \$975.

A. Ronald C. Frankis, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
 D. (6) \$1,279.32. E. (9) \$31.50.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
 B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Peach Springs, Ariz.
 D. (6) \$117. E. (9) \$18.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
 B. Metlakatla Indian Community, Box 142, Metlakatla, Alaska.
 D. (6) \$1,687.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
 B. The Navajo Tribe, Window Rock, Ariz.
 D. (6) \$8,500. E. (9) \$576.17.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
 B. The Nez Perce Tribe, Lapwai, Idaho.
 D. (6) \$600.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
 B. Oglala Sioux Tribe, Pine Ridge, S.D. 57770.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
 B. Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna, N. Mex.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
 B. Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Box 120, Route 1, Scottsdale, Ariz.
 D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$4.00.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
 B. The Seneca Nation of Indians, Box 268-A, Irving, N.Y. 14081.
 D. (6) \$1,430. E. (9) \$8.10.

A. Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman, 600 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20037.
 B. The Tuscarora Indian Nation, Lewiston, N.Y.

A. Friends of the Regional Medical Programs, 2128 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20008.
 E. (9) \$3,750.

A. Frosh, Lane and Edson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. American Institute of Housing Consultants, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$100.

A. Frosh, Lane and Edson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Institute for Government Assisted Housing, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$900.

A. Frosh, Lane and Edson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Association of Building Manufacturers, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Frosh, Lane and Edson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. The Section 23 Leased Housing Association, Suite 707, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$450.

A. Gas Supply Committee, 1725 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$37,475. E. (9) \$76,151.38.

A. Leo J. Gehrig, 1 Farragut Square South, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Hospital Association, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
 D. (6) \$1,838.95. E. (9) \$143.93.

A. Lou Gerber, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 E. (9) \$3,055.18.

A. Llewellyn Henley Gerson, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. National Federation of Independent Business, 921 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$3,400.

A. Caesar A. Giolito, 1700 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
 B. American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20009.
 E. (9) \$2,150.

A. Godfrey Associates, Inc., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 E. (9) \$138.67.

A. Horace D. Godfrey, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Florida and Louisiana sugar cane producers and processors.

A. Horace D. Godfrey, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Godfrey Associates, Inc., 918 Sixteenth Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$138.67.

A. Gore, Cladouhos & Brashares, 1730 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., 2055 West 190th Street, Torrance, Calif. 90504.

A. George W. Gowen, 27th Floor, 161 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
 B. United States Lawn Tennis Association, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
 E. (9) \$20.

A. Harold E. Griffin, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. National Association of Realtors, 155 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$86.66.

A. Ben H. Guill, 2000 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006; Texasgulf, Inc., 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. Norando Mines Co., Ltd., Commerce Courts West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
D. (6) \$2,850. E. (9) \$950.

A. James M. Hacking, 1909 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association, 1909 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) \$116.60.

A. Hubert D. Hagen, Suite 1800, 500 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 63101.
B. Arch Mineral Corp., Suite 1800, 500 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 63102.
D. (6) \$352. E. (9) \$414.22.

A. Robert B. Harding, 1801 K Street NW, No. 1041, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Southern California Edison Co., P.O. Box 800, Rosemead, Calif. 91770.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$119.16.

A. Andrew E. Hare, 1990 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1990 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$440. E. (9) \$88.

A. Donald L. Harlow, 310 Riley Street, Falls Church, Va. 22046.
B. Air Force Sergeants Association, Inc., 6101 28th Avenue SE, Marlow Heights, Md. 20031.

A. Phil D. Helmig, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$675.

A. Henkel & Lamon, 2500 Peachtree Center-Cain Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
B. American Society of Pension Actuaries, 1112 Sinclair Building, Fort Worth, Tex. 76102.
D. (6) \$5,656.21. E. (9) \$1,493.79.

A. Philip R. Hochberg, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Hockey League, Two Pennsylvania Plaza, Suite 2480, New York, N.Y. 10001.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$150.

A. Leo D. Hochstetter.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Ralph D. Hodges, Jr., 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C.
B. National Forest Products Association.
E. (9) \$20.

A. Frank J. Holzman, Suite 405, 1828 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. GAC Corp., 7880 Biscayne Boulevard, Miami, Fla. 33152.
D. (6) \$14,525. E. (9) \$16,258.

A. W. Dean Hopkins, 1105 East Ohio Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.
B. McDonald, Hopkins & Hardy Co., 1105 East Ohio Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44114.
D. (6) \$10,150. E. (9) \$1,825.

A. Douglass C. Horstman, 1612 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Northern Textile Association; Maytag Co.
D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$125.

A. Peter W. Hughes, 1909 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association, 1909 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) \$66.48.

A. William J. Hull, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Ashland Oil, Inc., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

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.
E. (9) \$199.50.

A. Irmgard Hunt, 336 Central Park West, New York, N.Y. 10025.
B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, P.O. Box 2255, Washington, D.C. 20013.
D. (6) \$5.

A. Elmer P. Hutter, P.O. Box 225, Washington, D.C. 20013.
B. Harry E. Chapman, Washington, D.C.
E. (9) \$223.

A. Institute for Government Assisted Housing, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$900.

A. International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
E. (9) \$8,008.60.

A. Charles E. Johnson.
B. Recording Industry Association of America, Inc.

A. H. Bradley Johnson, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$975.

A. Charlie W. Jones, 1150 17th Street NW, Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 1150 17th Street NW, Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. James J. Judge, 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. John G. Keller, Suite 1014, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Exxon Co. U.S.A., P.O. Box 2180, Houston, Tex.

A. James J. Kennedy, Jr., 400 First Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001.
B. Brotherhood of Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, 6300 River Road, Rosemont, Ill. 60018.
D. (6) \$5,396.27. E. (9) \$647.

A. William J. Kenney, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.

B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) \$220. E. (9) \$125.

A. Gibson Kingren, 900 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc.
D. (6) \$1,125. E. (9) \$1,403.75.

A. Peter M. Kirby, 1709 New York Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Air Transport Association.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$691.49.

A. Walter A. Kischefsky, 5408 Rickenbacker Avenue, No. 302, Alexandria, Va. 22304.
B. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.
D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Keith R. Knoblock, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$725.

A. John D. Knodell, Jr., 200 112th Avenue NE, Bellevue, Wash. 98004.
B. Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.
E. (9) \$3,144.05.

A. John S. Knox, Jr., 1666 16th Street NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30318.
B. The Coca-Cola Bottlers' Association, 1666 16th Street NW, Atlanta, Ga. 30318.
D. (6) \$225.

A. Joseph L. Koach, 2000 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Wilson E. Hamilton & Associates, Inc., 2000 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. Koob, Robert L., 1155 15th Street NW, Suite 311, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. IMCO Services Division, Halliburton Co., 2400 West Loop South, Houston, Tex. 77027.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$93.

A. Philip Kugler, 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) \$211.50.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44113.

A. Laurence F. Lane, 1909 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association, 1909 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) \$118.47.

A. Reed E. Larson, 1990 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. National Right To Work Committee, 1990 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$80.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, P.O. Box 270, Washington, D.C. 20044.
B. American Trucking Association, 1616 P Street NW, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$3,525.

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) \$2,700.

A. George H. Lawrence, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$125.

A. Susannah Lawrence, 215 East 72d Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.
 B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.
 E. (9) \$150.

A. Richard J. Leighton, 1701 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 1425 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

A. Donald Lerch & Co., Inc., 1101 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Shell Chemical Co., 2401 Crow Canyon Road, San Ramon, Calif.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc., 660 First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. General Cable Corp., 730 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
 D. (6) \$360.

A. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Union Investment GmbH, Neue Mainzer Strasse 33-35, 6 Frankfurt am Main 16, Federal Republic of Germany.

A. J. M. B. Lewis, Jr., 308 Shenandoah Building, P.O. Box 2887, Roanoke, Va. 24001.
 B. National Council of Coal Lessors, 317 Southern Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$6,250.

A. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 130 Third Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
 D. (6) \$18,943.66. E. (9) \$19,211.02.

A. J. Patrick Logue, 1030 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 2420 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Mo. 64108.
 D. (6) \$3,865.81.

A. Gay Lord, 150 East 73rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.
 B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Ronald E. Madsen, 962 Wayne Avenue, Room 802, Silver Spring, Md. 20010.
 B. Park Mobile, Inc., 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006.
 D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$85.

A. Robert L. Maier, 900 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Kaiser Industries Corp., 900 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C.

A. Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, Inc., 1150 17th Street NW, Suite 310, Washington, D.C. 20036.

A. William J. Marschalk, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Forest Products Association, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$1,600. E. (9) \$160.

A. Craig Mathews, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.

A. Charles E. Mattingly, 1608 K Street NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 D. (6) \$4,368. E. (9) \$354.99.

A. Albert E. May, 1625 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1625 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 D. (6) \$95. E. (9) \$19.58.

A. John L. McConnell, 1800 K Street NW, Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 11 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$245.

A. Robert M. McElwaine, American Imported Automobile Dealers Association, 1129 20th Street, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 E. (9) \$1,664.62.

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) \$6,604. E. (9) \$311.40.

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) \$3,853.

A. Medical-Surgical Manufacturers Association, 1666 K Street NW, Suite 703, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$3,447.75. E. (9) \$3,741.44.

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) \$6,604. E. (9) \$361.95.

A. Jeffrey M. Menick, 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. Miller & Chevalier, 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Capital Holding Corp., Commonwealth Building, Louisville, Ky. 40201.
 E. (9) \$500.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Dallas, Tex., Chamber of Commerce.
 D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$61.74.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Gulf Intracoastal Canal Association, Houston, Tex.
 D. (6) \$262.50. E. (9) \$66.21.

A. Dale Miller, 377 Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Texasgulf, Inc., New York, N.Y.
 D. (6) \$225. E. (9) 268.51.

A. Joseph L. Miller, 1612 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Maytag Co., Northern Textile Association, Hormel Co.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$250.

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) \$278. E. (9) \$6.

A. John G. Mohay, 734 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.
 D. (6) \$399.99.

A. Charles Morgan, Jr., 410 First Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
 B. American Civil Liberties Union, 22 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.
 D. (6) \$37,061.60. E. (9) \$37,061.60.

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) \$637.10.

A. George E. Myers, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C.
 B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
 D. (6) \$971.57. E. (9) \$126.05.

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. Augustus Nasmith, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07102.
 B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, Raymond Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07102.
 D. (6) \$82.50. E. (9) \$11.05.

A. National Air Carrier Association, 1730 M Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$2,623.03. E. (9) \$2,623.03.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$646.63. E. (9) \$1,019.33.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.
 D. (6) \$15,851.37. E. (9) \$16,133.51.

A. National Association for Uniformed Services, 956 North Monroe Street, Arlington, Va. 22201.
 D. (6) \$32,617. E. (9) \$8,788.02.

A. National Association of Building Manufacturers, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,500.

A. National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.
 D. (6) \$1,750. E. (9) \$1,230.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$74,565.89. E. (9) \$38,213.60.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1725 K Street NW, Suite 1202, Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. National Citizens Committee for Revenue Sharing, 707 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.

A. National Convocation of Lawyers To End The War, 32d Floor, 225 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.
 E. (9) \$1.57.

A. National Council of Agricultural Employers, 337 Southern Building, 15th and H Streets NW, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$1,650.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, 920-922 Washington Building, Washington, D.C.

D. (6) \$9,860.66. E. (9) \$9,860.66.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$21,241.63. E. (9) \$32,045.75.

A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 734 15th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.
D. (6) \$539.50. E. (9) \$2,392.59.

A. National Realty Committee, Inc., 230 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) \$1,499.56. E. (9) \$1,499.56.

A. National Right to Work Committee, 1990 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$1,950.

A. National Rural Housing Coalition, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 529, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$1,079. E. (9) \$2,517.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
D. (6) \$5,945. E. (9) \$3,173.

A. National Sharecroppers Fund, 1145 19th Street NW., Room 501, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$5,592.68. E. (9) \$8,476.45.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$3,271.16. E. (9) \$3,860.07.

A. Navajo Tribe, c/o Controller, Window Rock, Ariz. 86515.

A. Alan M. Nedry, 1801 K Street NW., No. 1041, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Southern California Edison Co., P.O. Box 800, Rosemead, Calif. 91770.
D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$163.50.

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) \$441.88.

A. Ivan A. Nestingen, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$393.65.

A. E. John Neumann, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$150.

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 Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$100.

A. W. Brice O'Brien, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$825.

A. O'Connor & Hannan, 1747 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Investors Diversified Services, Inc., 2900 IDS Tower, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

A. L. L. O'Connor, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.
B. Profit Sharing Council of America, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

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) \$257. E. (9) \$7.

A. James J. O'Neill, 22 Thames Street, New York, N.Y. 10006.
B. The Committee of Publicly Owned Companies, 22 Thames Street, New York, N.Y. 10006.
D. (6) \$10,000. E. (9) \$686.

A. Franz M. Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.
D. (6) \$360.

A. Franz M. Oppenheimer, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.
D. (6) \$360.

A. J. Allen Overton, Jr., 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$1,475.

A. Lawrence Parachini, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$4,500.

A. Lew M. Paramore, P.O. Box 1160, Kansas City, Kans. 66117.
B. Mo-Ark Basins Flood Control & Conservation Association, P.O. Box 1160, Kansas City, Kans. 66117.

A. Patton, Boggs & Blow, 1200 17th Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. Alyeska Pipeline Service Corp., P.O. Box 576, Bellevue, Wash.
D. (6) \$19,663. E. (9) \$897.46.

A. E. L. Patton, 200 112th Avenue NE, Bellevue, Wash. 98004.
B. Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.
E. (9) \$139.75.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1775 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Alaska Federation of Natives, 1689 C Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.
D. (6) \$1,325.

A. A. Harold Peterson, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.
B. National R.E.A. Telephone Association, 715 Cargill Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,833.23.

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) \$6,279. E. (9) \$665.79.

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) \$400. E. (9) \$375.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., P.O. Box 10425, Lubbock, Tex. 79408.
D. (6) \$17,423.67. E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Nathaniel Poister, 2128 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20008.

B. American Cancer Society, 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017; Research to Prevent Blindness, 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; Neuro-Research Foundation, 35 Chestnut Place, Brookline, Mass.
D. (6) \$13,250. E. (9) \$2,016.24.

A. Carl Pope, 5729 Vicente, Oakland, Calif.
B. Zero Population Growth, 901 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$200.

A. William I. Powell, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$975. E. (9) \$41.

A. Profit Sharing Council of America, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Amarillo Convention and Visitor's Board, Amarillo, Texas.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. L. T. Barringer Co., Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$600.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Campbell-Taggart, Inc., Dallas, Tex.
D. (6) \$600.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Cheese Importers Association of America, Inc., New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Independent Milk Producer-Distributor Association, Seattle, Wash.
D. (6) \$300.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Wheat Growers, Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Graham Purcell, 1819 H Street NW., Suite 230, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. Rolling Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., Stamford, Tex.
D. (6) \$400.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. The Department of Tourism, Hamilton, Bermuda.
D. (6) \$1,666.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. National Ski Areas Association, Inc., 99 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$4.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Sea-Land Service, Inc., P.O. Box 1050, Elizabeth, N.J.
D. (6) \$900.

A. Ragan & Mason, 900 17th Street NW., the Farragut Building, Washington, D.C.
B. Stimson Lumber Co. and Miller Redwood Co., 315 Pacific Building, Portland, Ore.
D. (6) \$125.

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) \$287. E. (9) \$6.

A. David A. Rapoport, 2626 South 12th Street, Arlington, Va. 22204.

B. Zero Population Growth, 901 East Capitol Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$129.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex. 75225.
B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex. 75225.
D. (6) \$150.

A. Recreational Vehicle Institute, Inc., 2720 Des Plaines Avenue, Des Plaines, Ill. 60018.
E. (9) \$15,143.13.

A. John T. Reggits, Jr., R.D. No. 2 Boonton Avenue, Boonton, N.J. 07005.

A. Research To Prevent Blindness, Inc., 598 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.
E. (9) \$2,500.

A. Reserve Officers Association of U.S., 1 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$1,213.18.

A. James J. Reynolds, 1625 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. American Institute of Merchant Shipping, 1625 K Street NW., Suite 1000, Washington, D.C. 20006.

D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$109.72.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, P.O. Box 512, Fresno, Calif. 93709.
B. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, P.O. Box 512, Fresno, Calif. 93709.
D. (6) \$1,145.84. E. (9) \$1,281.47.

A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. Volume Footwear Retailers of America, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. The Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A. James W. Riddell, 723 Washington Building, Washington, D.C. 20005.
B. W. K. Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, Mich.

A. Siert F. Riepma, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1202, Washington, D.C. 20006.
B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, 1725 K Street NW., Suite 1202, Washington, D.C. 20006.

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. 20036.
D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$51.03.

A. George W. Ritter, 3914 King Arthur Road, Annandale, Va. 22003.
B. Alton Box Board Co., Alton, Ill. 62002.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$1,125.

A. Kenneth Roberson, 2 Dubonnet Road, Valley Stream, N.Y. 11581.
B. Meat Importers Council of America, Inc., 708 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) \$20. E. (9) \$5.

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) \$80.

A. Nathaniel H. Rogg, 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) \$2,437.50. E. (9) \$121.98.

A. John F. Ralph III, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Bankers Association, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Louis T. Rosenberg, 118 Broadway, San Antonio, Tex. 78205.

B. The Sierra Club, P.O. Box 6466, South Texas Group, San Antonio, Tex. 78205.
D. (6) \$375. E. (9) \$375.

A. William Ryan, 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) \$3,500. E. (9) \$66.72.

A. Jerome D. Schaller, 1750 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., 3M Center Street, St. Paul, Minn. 55101.
E. (9) \$257.85.

A. Arlie W. Schardt, 410 First Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.

B. American Civil Liberties Union, 22 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016.
D. (6) \$37,061.60. E. (9) \$37,061.60.

A. Phyllis Schultz, 12224 Valerie Lane, Laurel, Md. 20810.

B. Women's Lobby Inc., 1345 G Street SE., Washington, D.C. 20003.
E. (9) \$15.65.

A. The Section 23 Leased Housing Association, Suite 707, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$450.

A. Ronald C. Seeley, 1357 Nicolet Place, Detroit, Mich. 48207.

B. Estate of Bert N. Adams, 1461 West 16th Place, Yuma, Ariz. 85364; Emma (Adams) Giambald, 1461 West 16th Place, Yuma, Ariz. 85364; George Hallingby, 4104 Chestnut Drive East, Forest Hills, Holiday, Fla. 33589.

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) \$165. E. (9) \$151.44.

A. Leo Seybold, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Air Transport Association.
D. (6) \$2,079. E. (9) \$317.37.

A. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$1,175.

A. Norman R. Sherlock, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Air Transport Association.
D. (6) \$865. E. (9) \$514.16.

A. A. Z. Shows, Suite 904, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW., Watergate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20037.
D. (6) \$5,912. E. (9) \$5,872.46.

A. Barry M. Siegel, 22 Thames Street, New York, N.Y. 10006.

B. The Committee of Publicly Owned Companies, 22 Thames Street, New York, N.Y. 10006.

D. (6) \$8,021. E. (9) \$724.

A. Lana H. Sims, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C. 29201.

B. South Carolina Railroad Association, 1003 Security Federal Building, Columbia, S.C. 29201.
D. (6) \$20.28. E. (9) \$11.09.

A. Hall Sisson, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Communications Workers of America, 1925 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
E. (9) \$3,288.28.

A. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va. 22207.

B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 1346 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 712, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$3,953.38. E. (9) \$1,146.23.

A. John M. Snow, 8401 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20015.

B. National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$30.

A. Shelby E. Southard, 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Cooperative League of the U.S.A., 1828 L Street NW., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$825.50.

A. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, 6815 Prestonshire, Dallas, Tex. 75225.
D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$150.

A. Steptoe & Johnson, 1250 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, P.O. Box 5439, St. Louis, Mo. 63160; Merck & Co., Inc., 126 East Lincoln Avenue, Rahway, N.J. 07065; S. B. Penick & Co., 100 Church Street, New York, N.Y. 10007.

A. Edward T. Stevenson, 2021 K Street NW., Suite 307, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Southern Furniture Manufacturers Association, P.O. Box 951, High Point, N.C. 27261.

D. (6) \$562.50. E. (9) \$555.36.

A. Herald E. Stringer, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

B. American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.
D. (6) \$6,150. E. (9) \$770.10.

A. Stroock & Stroock & Lavan, 1100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. United States Banknote Corp., 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
D. (6) \$2,265.

A. G. Don Sullivan, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.

B. American Mining Congress, 1100 Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036.
D. (6) \$575.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 1776 K Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. Tobacco Institute, Inc., 1776 K Street NW., Suite 1200, Washington, D.C. 20006.

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) \$3,666.68. E. (9) \$1,549.97.

A. W. M. Trevarrow, 601 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004.
 B. American Motors Corp., 14250 Plymouth Road, Detroit, Mich. 48232.
 D. (6) \$4,375. E. (9) \$168.

A. Paul E. Trimble, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44113.
 B. Lake Carriers' Association, 1411 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. Drake Turrentine, 815 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Leva, Hawes, Symington, Martin & Oppenheimer.

A. Joseph D. Tydings, 1120 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Potomac Electric Power Co., 1900 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. United States Banknote Corp., 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
 E. (9) \$2,318.78.

A. United States Lawn Tennis Association, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
 E. (9) \$60.

A. Jack J. Valenti, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Motion Picture Association of America Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006; Committee of Copy Right Owners, 477 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.
 D. (6) \$570.

A. DeMelt E. Walker, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. Credit Union National Association, Inc., 1617 Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wis.
 D. (6) \$905.21. E. (9) \$34.65.

A. James A. Warren, 5500 Friendship Boulevard, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015.
 B. REA Express, Inc., 219 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$75.

A. Judy Waxman, 19036 Canadian Court, Gaithersburg, Md.
 B. Women's Lobby, Inc., 1345 G Street SE, Washington, D.C. 20003.
 E. (9) \$15.

A. Henry B. Weaver, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Atlantic Richfield Co., 515 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90071.

A. Janet H. Wegner, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. American Association of Retired Persons/National Retired Teachers Association, 1909 K Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Arlene Weltman, 239 Central Park West, New York, N.Y. 10024.
 B. Consumer Action Now, Inc., 30 East 68th Street, New York, N.Y. 10021.

A. Terrell M. Wertz, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.
 B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 D. (6) \$3,900. E. (9) \$210.55.

A. Western Cotton Growers Association, P.O. Box 512, Fresno, Calif. 93709.
 D. (6) \$2,704.32. E. (9) \$2,767.67.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

B. American Society of Travel Agents, Inc., 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.
 E. (9) \$59.30.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Arapahoe Tribe of Indians, Fort Washakie, Wyo.
 E. (9) \$8.75.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Bonneville International Corp., 136 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.
 E. (9) \$24.70.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. College Placement Council, Inc., 65 East Elizabeth Street, Bethlehem, Pa.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.
 E. (9) \$8.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Estate of Albert W. Small, 5803 Green Tree Road, Bethesda, Md.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. The Hoopa Valley Tribe, P.O. Box 817, Hoopa, Calif.
 E. (9) \$6.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 85 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Quinaleit Tribe of Indians, Taholah, Wash.
 E. (9) \$5.50.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. The Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, New Town, N. Dak.
 E. (9) \$8.50.

A. Harry D. Williams, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., No. 505, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. Ashland Oil Co., Inc., P.O. Box 391, Ashland, Ky. 41101.
 D. (6) \$250.

A. Samuel M. Williams, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
 B. American Gas Association, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Va. 22209.
 D. (6) \$320. E. (9) \$150.

A. John A. Wilson, 1145 19th Street NW, room 501, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Sharecroppers Fund, 1145 19th Street NW, room 501, Washington, D.C. 20036.
 D. (6) \$5,592.68. E. (9) \$8,476.45.

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) \$5,343.75. E. (9) \$520.46.

A. V. T. Worthington, 1500 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Va. 22207.
 B. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, Box 7116, Arlington, Va. 22207.

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) \$6,799. E. (9) \$353.49.

A. Zero Population Growth, 901 East Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$2,000.

A. Albert H. Zinkard.
 B. Getty Oil Co., 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset & Ernstoff, 3101 Seattle-First National Bank Building, Seattle, Wash. 98154.
 B. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation, P.O. Box 150, Nespelem, Wash. 99155.
 E. (9) \$1,498.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset & Ernstoff, 3101 Seattle-First National Bank Building, Seattle, Wash. 98154.
 B. Lummi Tribe of Indians, P.O. Box 309, Marietta, Wash. 98268.
 E. (9) \$23.96.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset & Ernstoff, 3101 Seattle-First National Bank Building, Seattle, Wash. 98154.
 B. Makah Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 115, Neah Bay, Wash. 98357.
 E. (9) \$20.40.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset & Ernstoff, 3101 Seattle-First National Bank Building, Seattle, Wash. 98154.
 B. Northern Cheyenne Tribe, P.O. Box 128, Lame Deer, Mont. 59043.
 D. (6) \$576. E. (9) \$7.98.

A. Ziontz, Pirtle, Morisset & Ernstoff, 3101 Seattle-First National Bank Building, Seattle, Wash. 98154.
 B. Suquamish Indian Tribe, P.O. Box 556, Suquamish, Wash. 98392.

A. John L. Zorack, 1709 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20006.
 B. Air Transport Association.
 D. (6) \$1,815. E. (9) \$242.75.

A. Nicholas H. Zumas, 1990 M Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20036.
 B. National Music Publishers Association, 110 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.
 D. (6) \$450.

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) \$109.59.