United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1957

The 3d of January being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the 1st session of the 85th Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

RICHARD M. NIXON, of California, Vice President of the United States, called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, lifting our hearts to Thee for this hallowed moment at this altar of prayer our fathers reared, we come reverently thanking Thee for new years and for new days, for new thoughts of Thee and for new hopes for a redeemed and cleansed earth.

Facing the tangled tragedy in which all human relationships are caught, we beseech Thee, empower Thy servants in this forum of freedom, upon which are the eyes of a fear-haunted world, that rising above all that is base and small they may work together in glad and eager harmony, deeper than any division, for the honor, safety, and welfare of our Nation and of the peoples of this stricken earth who will unite in mutual good will determined to open the gates of a new life for all mankind.

On this significant day of beginnings, like the sound of a great amen may there ascend from the Members of this body as each stands on a pedestal of privilege and power the solemn petition "So help me God." Save those who here serve the Nation's cause from all compromise which crucifies principle, from all shoddy workmanship which betrays the possible best, and from cowardly expediency which is treason to the highest integrity. Above all sectional and party shibboleths and interests, may there be lifted at the very beginning of this session the fervent prayer which makes us one—"God bless America."

Desiring nothing for ourselves that we do not desire for all men, help us to be good stewards of Thy bounty, to practice a beneficent cooperation with depressed areas everywhere, to be beacons of freedom, and to proclaim and protect the dignity of peoples and individuals, remembering as we come to the first session of the 85th Congress that we are the spiritual heirs of those who at the first session of the first Congress stirred the world with a gospel of startling change. Help us not to betray the Founding Fathers by allowing a passion for security, a morbid fear of change, or of cringing timidity at the threats of dictators, in so stormy an era, to crush out the spirit which launched this dear country of our hopes and prayers. And, above all and in all, undergird our faith with the conquering assurance that—

Under the shadow of Thy throne
Still may we dwell secure.
Sufficient is Thine arm alone,
And our defense is sure.

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

RESIGNATION FROM THE SENATE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a letter from the junior Senator from Texas [Mr. DANIEL] enclosing a copy of a letter to the Governor of Texas, tendering his resignation as a Senator, effective as of January 15, 1957. Without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD and placed on file.

The letter is ordered to be printed in the RECORD and placed on file, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., September 26, 1956.

Hon. ALLAN SHIVERS,
Governor of Texas,
Austin, Tex.

DEAR GOVERNOR: Acting under the provisions of section 4 of article 4.09 of the Texas Election Code, I hereby resign the office of United States Senator effective January 15, 1957, or at such earlier date as my successor has been elected and qualified.

From this date forward I shall not draw any salary, but I shall continue my services in completing pending matters in my Senate committees and shall be available in the event of a special session, thereby assuring that Texas has the full representation of two United States Senators while my successor is being elected.

Although the date of the election, within the time limits specified in section 1 of article 4.09, is a matter within your discretion, please permit me to express the hope that it will be held in time for my successor to take office not later than January 3, the first day of the next Congress.

Sincerely yours,

PRICE DANIEL.

CREDENTIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the credentials of CHAPMAN REVERCOMB and JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, elected Senators on November 6, 1956, from the States of West Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, for unexpired terms. They are regular in form, and, without objection, they will be printed in the RECORD and ordered to be placed on file.

The certificates of election ordered to be printed in the RECORD and placed on file are as follows:

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, CHAPMAN REVERCOMB was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of West Virginia a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of the late Senator Harley M. Kilgore ending the 3d day of January, 1959.

Witness: His excellency Gov. William C. Marland, and our seal hereto affixed at Charleston, W. Va., this 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1956.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM C. MARLAND,
Governor.

[SEAL] D. PITT O'BRIEN,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Frankfort, November 26, 1956.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, the Honorable JOHN SHERMAN COOPER was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Kentucky a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the unexpired term of 4 years.

Witness: His excellency our Gov. Albert Benjamin Chandler, and our seal hereto affixed at Frankfort, Ky., this 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1956.

ALBERT B. CHANDLER,
Governor.

[SEAL] THELMA L. STOVALL,
Secretary of State.

SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

The VICE PRESIDENT. With reference to the election of a Senator from the State of South Carolina for the unexpired term ending January 3, 1961, at noon, the Chair lays before the Senate a letter of resignation from the Senate, addressed to the Governor of South Carolina by Thomas A. Wofford; a communication from the Governor of said State, enclosing a certificate, dated November 7, 1956, purporting to appoint STROM THURMOND, "effective as of the effective date of his acceptance, a Senator from said State to succeed Thomas A. Wofford, resigned, until the vacancy therein is filled as provided by law"; and a certificate, signed by the Governor and secretary of state, dated November 27, 1956, of the election on November 6, 1956, of STROM THURMOND as a Senator from said State "for the term of 4 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957."

The clerk will read the documents.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

The letter, communication, and certificate of election were read by the legislative clerk, Edward E. Mansur, Jr., as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE
AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
October 29, 1956.

Hon. GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN, Jr.,
Governor of South Carolina, the State House, Columbia, S. C.

DEAR GOVERNOR TIMMERMAN: At the time of my appointment to the United States Senate, I stated that I would submit my resignation when my successor was elected.

In compliance with this promise, I herewith submit to you my resignation from the Senate and respectfully request you to accept it effective as of November 7, 1956.

It has been a great honor for me to serve the people of South Carolina in this high office. I wish to express my deep appreciation to you for the trust you reposed in me by choosing me to serve in the Senate.

With kindest regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS A. WOFFORD.

(Copy to President of the Senate, Secretary of the Senate, Senator STROM THURMOND.)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Columbia.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of South Carolina, I, George Bell Timmerman, Jr., the Governor of said State, do hereby appoint J. STROM THURMOND, effective as of the effective date of his acceptance, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States to succeed Thomas A. Wofford, resigned, until the vacancy therein is filled as provided by law.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, George Bell Timmerman, Jr., and our seal hereto affixed at Columbia, as of the 7th day of November, the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN, Jr.,
Governor.

[SEAL] O. FRANK THORNTON,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956, STROM THURMOND was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of South Carolina a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 4 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, George Bell Timmerman, Jr., and our seal hereto affixed at Columbia, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN, Jr.,
Governor.

[SEAL] O. FRANK THORNTON,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The letter, communication, and certificate of election will be placed on file.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have a resolution, which I shall shortly send to the desk, on behalf of myself and the minority leader, the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. After the clerk has stated the resolution for the information of the Senate, I should like to make a brief statement before action is taken.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 1), as follows:

Resolved, That, in accordance with the provisions of title 2, United States Code, section 36 (49 Stat. 22), and under the precedents of the Senate, the term of service of Thomas A. Wofford, appointed a Senator by the Governor of the State of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy in the term ending January 2, 1961, caused by the resignation of STROM THURMOND, expired on election day, November 6, 1956; and be it further

Resolved, That the term of service of STROM THURMOND, duly elected a Senator on said day to fill the vacancy in the said unexpired term ending January 2, 1961, commenced, under said statute and precedents, on November 7, 1956, the day following the election.

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I have consulted with the distinguished minority leader, and he has joined me in this resolution, which is presented because, in the opinion of the Parliamentarian, it is necessary to adopt such a resolution in order to maintain the precedents of the Senate, and to comply with Federal statutes now on the books.

Senator STROM THURMOND, of South Carolina, who was elected Senator from that State for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1955, resigned on April 4, 1956; and Thomas A. Wofford was appointed by the Governor, effective April 5, 1956, to fill the vacancy.

On October 29, 1956, Senator Wofford resigned, effective November 7, 1956. Former Senator THURMOND was elected without opposition on November 6, 1956, for the unexpired term, which will end on January 3, 1961, at noon; and, under authority of title 2, United States Code section 36, the Senate being in sine die adjournment, the Secretary of the Senate placed Mr. THURMOND'S name upon the payroll of the Senate.

I am informed that the Governor contends that, under the law of that State, the interim appointment of Mr. Wofford would not expire until noon on January 3, 1957; and that, by reason of Senator Wofford's resignation, a vacancy arose, which he was required by law to fill until that date. He therefore, on November 7, 1956, tendered an appointment to Senator-elect THURMOND, effective upon his acceptance, "to succeed Thomas A. Wofford, resigned, until the vacancy therein is filled as provided by law." Senator THURMOND, on November 13, 1956, accepted the appointment effective as of November 7, 1956.

The Governor, on November 27, 1956, transmitted to the President of the Senate a certificate, signed by himself and the secretary of state, that on November 6, 1956, "STROM THURMOND was duly chosen a Senator from said State for the term of 4 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957."

The Federal law governing the salaries of Senators elected to fill unexpired terms is contained in title 2, United States Code, section 36 (49 Stat. 22), approved February 13, 1935, the pertinent part of which is as follows:

SEC. 36. Salaries of Senators.

Provided, That when Senators have been elected during a sine die adjournment of the Senate to succeed appointees, the salaries of Senators so elected shall commence on the day following the election.

The Senate since the adoption of this act has uniformly followed its provisions, and there have been two instances when the question was raised by the appointee when another person was elected to fill the unexpired term.

On November 8, 1938, Tom Stewart was elected a Senator from the State of Tennessee to fill an unexpired term ending January 2, 1943, which had been previously filled by an appointment of one George L. Berry. Mr. Stewart was serving as a district attorney in that State, and did not qualify as Senator until January 16, 1939. Mr. Berry contended he was entitled to draw pay until Mr. Stewart took the oath; but the Senate, on February 2, 1939, adopted a resolution that Mr. Berry's term expired on the day on which Mr. Stewart was elected, and that Mr. Berry was not entitled to receive compensation or emoluments of the office after election day.

On November 5, 1945, Kingsley A. Taft was elected Senator from the State of Ohio for the unexpired term ending January 2, 1947, to succeed James W. Huffman, who had been appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Burton.

The financial clerk of the Senate, under authority of the Federal law, dropped Mr. Huffman's name from the payroll as of election day, and placed Mr. Taft's name thereon as of November 6. Senator Huffman questioned this action, and brought the matter to the attention of the President pro tempore of the Senate, Hon. Kenneth D. McKellar, who concurred in the decision of the financial clerk.

In another instance, in 1936, under an identical situation, the appointee continued to maintain an office and clerical force, at his own expense, after another person had been elected to fill the remainder of the unexpired term. In the next Congress a resolution was submitted in the Senate to reimburse him and his employees for their expenses, which was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, where it died at the end of the Congress without any action thereon.

Numerous cases have arisen since the adoption of the law in 1935 where persons were elected to succeed appointees while the Senate was in sine die adjournment, and the above rule has been uniformly followed by the financial clerk. In only the two cases above cited has a question been raised by the appointee as to his right to draw compensation after election day.

Mr. President, after conferring with the distinguished Parliamentarian and his assistant, the distinguished Secretary of the Senate, and the distinguished minority leader, and after giving the Senate all the facts with regard to the precedents, the majority leader is hopeful that this resolution will be adopted unanimously.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

CREDENTIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the certificates of election for 32 Senators for 6-year terms commencing at noon on January 3. The certificates are in the form provided by law. If there is no objection, they will be printed in the RECORD without being read and will be placed on file.

The certificates of election were ordered to be printed in the RECORD and placed on file, as follows:

STATE OF VERMONT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956 GEORGE D. AIKEN was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Vermont a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Joseph B. Johnson, and our seal hereto affixed at Montpelier this 20th day of November in the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

JOSEPH B. JOHNSON,
Governor.

[SEAL] HOWARD B. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF UTAH,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, WALLACE F. BENNETT was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Utah, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, J. Bracken Lee, and our seal hereto affixed at Salt Lake City, this 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1956.

J. BRACKEN LEE,
Governor.

[SEAL] LAMONT F. TORONTO,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEVADA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that at a general election held in the State of Nevada on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, 1956, ALAN BIBLE was duly elected by the qualified electors of the State of Nevada a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957, having received the highest number of votes cast for said office at said election, as appears by the certificate of the duly constituted and qualified board of canvassers now on file in the office of the secretary of State at Carson City, Nev.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be affixed at Carson City, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1956.

By the Governor:

CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
Governor.

[SEAL] JOHN KOONTZ,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, PRESCOTT BUSH was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Connecticut a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Abraham Ribicoff, and our seal hereto affixed at Hartford, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1956.

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF,
Governor.

[SEAL] MILDRED P. ALLEN,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, JOHN MARSHALL BUTLER was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Maryland, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Theodore R. McKeldin, and our seal hereto affixed at Annapolis, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1956.

By the Governor:

THEODORE R. MCKELDIN,
Governor.

[SEAL] BLANCHARD RANDALL,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF INDIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, Ind.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, HOMER E. CAPEHART was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Indiana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, George N. Craig, and our seal hereto affixed at Indianapolis, Ind., this 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1956.

By the Governor:

GEORGE N. CRAIG,
Governor.

[SEAL] CRAWFORD F. PARKER,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF KANSAS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, FRANK CARLSON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Kansas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, Fred Hall, and our seal hereto affixed at Topeka, Kans., this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1956.

By the Governor:

FRED HALL,
Governor.

[SEAL] PAUL R. SHANAHAN,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, JOHN A. CARROLL was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Colorado a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, Ed C. Johnson, and our seal hereto affixed at Denver, this 30th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1956.

By the Governor:

ED C. JOHNSON,
Governor.

[SEAL] GEO. J. BAKER,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, FRANCIS CASE was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of South Dakota a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, Joe Foss, and our seal hereto affixed at Pierre, S. Dak., this 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1956.

By the Governor:

JOE FOSS,
Governor.

[SEAL] GERALDINE OSTROOT,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Whereas, the State Board of Canvassers of the State of Idaho, in obedience to the provisions of section 34–1304 of the Idaho Code, has found, certified and declared that a canvass of the abstract of votes cast at the general election held in the State of Idaho on the 6th day of November 1956 shows that FRANK CHURCH, of Boise, has received the greatest number of legal votes cast for the office of United States Senator.

Now, therefore, I, Jas. H. Young, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby declare and certify that said FRANK CHURCH, of Boise, has been duly and regularly elected to the office of United States Senator, for the term beginning January 3, 1957, and is entitled to all the rights, honors, and privileges pertaining thereto.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1956, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 181st.

[SEAL] JAS. H. YOUNG,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956, JOSEPH S. CLARK, Jr., was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, George M. Leader, and our seal hereto affixed at the city of Harrisburg, Pa., this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1956.

GEORGE M. LEADER,
Governor.

[SEAL] HENRY E. HARNER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956 NORRIS COTTON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New Hampshire a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Lane Dwinell, and our seal hereto affixed at Concord, this 23d day of November in the year of our Lord 1956.

LANE DWINELL,
Governor.

By the Governor, with advice of the council.

[SEAL] ENOCH D. FULLER,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956 EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Illinois, a Senator from said State, to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, William G. Stratton, and our seal hereto affixed at Springfield this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

WILLIAM G. STRATTON,
Governor.

[SEAL] CHARLES F. CARPENTIER,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, December 4, 1956.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, SAM J. ERVIN, JR., was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of North Carolina, a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Luther H. Hodges, and our seal hereto affixed at the capitol in the city of Raleigh, this 4th day of December in the year of our Lord 1956 and in the 181st year of our American independence.

By the Governor:

LUTHER H. HODGES,
Governor.

[SEAL] THAD EURE,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ARKANSAS,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Little Rock.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, J. W. FULBRIGHT was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Arkansas a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Orval E. Faubus, and our seal hereto affixed at Little Rock, this 23d day of November, in the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

ORVAL E. FAUBUS,
Governor.

[SEAL] C. G. HALL,
Secretary of State.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Arizona, ss:

I, Wesley Bolin, Secretary of State, State of Arizona, do hereby certify that, at a general election held in said State of Arizona on the 6th day of November, A. D., 1956, CARL HAYDEN was duly elected to the office of United States Senator in and for said State of Arizona, as appears by the official State canvass or certifications on file in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Arizona. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1956.

[SEAL] WESLEY BOLIN,
Secretary of State.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
STATE OF MISSOURI,
Jefferson City.

To Hon. FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I, Phil M. Donnelly, Governor of the State of Missouri, hereby certify that at a general election held in the State of Missouri on the 6th day of November, 1956, as provided by law, the following-named person was elected to the office named, as shown by the returns of the election certified to me by Hon. Walter H. Toberman, Secretary of State of the State of Missouri:

Senator in Congress: THOMAS C. HENNINGS, Jr., 220 North Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and cause the great seal of the State of Missouri to be affixed at the city of Jefferson, State of Missouri, this 21st day of December, A. D., 1956.

PHIL M. DONNELLY,
Governor.

[SEAL] WALTER H. TOBERMAN,
Attest:
Secretary of State.

STATE OF IOWA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956, BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Iowa a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor, Leo A. Hoegh, and our seal hereto affixed at Des Moines, Iowa, this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

LEO A. HOEGH, *Governor.*

[SEAL] MELVIN D. SYNHORST,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Montgomery, November 26, 1956.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956 LISTER HILL was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Alabama as a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, James E. Folsom, and our seal hereto affixed at Montgomery this 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

JAMES E. FOLSOM, *Governor.*

[SEAL] MARY TEXAS HURT GARNER,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956 JACOB K. JAVITS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of New York a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, Averell Harriman, and our seal hereto affixed at Albany, this 10th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

AVERELL HARRIMAN,
Governor.

Attested by:

[SEAL] CARMINE G. DE SAPIO,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956 OLIN D. JOHNSTON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of South Carolina a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency, our Governor, George Bell Timmerman, Jr., and our seal hereto affixed at Columbia, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

GEORGE BELL TIMMERMAN, Jr.,
Governor.

[SEAL] O. FRANK THORNTON,
Secretary of State.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956, THOMAS H. KUCHEL was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of California a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Goodwin J. Knight, and our seal hereto affixed at Sacramento, Calif., this 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

GOODWIN J. KNIGHT,
Governor.

Attest:

[SEAL] FRANK M. JORDAN,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION, UNITED STATES SENATOR

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956, FRANK J. LAUSCHE was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Ohio a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Frank J. Lausche, and our seal hereto affixed at Columbus, Ohio, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

FRANK J. LAUSCHE,
Governor.

[SEAL] TED W. BROWN,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956, RUSSELL B. LONG was duly

chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Louisiana a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Earl K. Long, and our seal hereto affixed at Baton Rouge, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1956.

EARL K. LONG, *Governor.*

[SEAL] WADE O. MARTIN, Jr., *Secretary of State.*

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Olympia.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956, WARREN G. MAGNUSON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Washington a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Washington to be affixed at Olympia this 6th day of December A. D. 1956.

EMMETT T. ANDERSON,
Acting Governor of Washington.

[SEAL] EARL COE,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, 1956, MIKE MONRONEY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Oklahoma a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, begining on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Raymond Gary, and our seal hereto affixed at Oklahoma City, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1956.

By the Governor:

RAYMOND GARY,
Governor.

[SEAL] ANDY ANDERSON,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF OREGON,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

Know ye, that it appearing from the official canvass of the votes cast at the regular general election held within and for the State of Oregon, on Tuesday, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1956, that WAYNE MORSE, of Lane County, State of Oregon, received the highest number of votes cast for the office of United States Senator at said election;

Now therefore, I, Elmo Smith, Governor of the State of Oregon, by virtue and in pursuance of the authority vested in me under the laws of the State of Oregon, do hereby grant this certificate of election and declare said WAYNE MORSE, of Lane County, State of Oregon, to be duly elected to the office of United States Senator for the State of Oregon, for a term of 6 years beginning on the 3d day of January, 1957.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Oregon to be hereto affixed. Done at the Capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 4th day of December, A. D. 1956.

By the Governor:

ELMO SMITH,
Governor.

[SEAL] EARL T. NEWBRY,
Secretary of State.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Frankfort, November 26, 1956.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956, the Honorable THRUSTON B. MORTON was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth of Kentucky a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness: His Excellency our Governor Albert Benjamin Chandler, and our seal hereto affixed at Frankfort, Ky., this 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1956.

ALBERT B. CHANDLER,
Governor.

[SEAL] THELMA L. STOVALL,
Secretary of State.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November, A. D., 1956, GEORGE A. SMATHERS was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Florida a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Florida to be affixed at Tallahassee, the capital, this 16th day of November, A. D., 1956.

By the Governor, attest:

LEROY COLLINS,
Governor.

[SEAL] R. A. GRAY,
Secretary of State.

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956 HERMAN E. TALMADGE was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Georgia a Senator from said State for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d of January 1957.

Witness His Excellency our Governor Marvin Griffin, and our seal hereto affixed at Atlanta this 26th day of November in the year of our Lord 1956.

MARVIN GRIFFIN,
Governor.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] BEN W. FORTSON, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956 ALEXANDER WILEY was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of Wisconsin a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, commencing on the 3d day of January 1957.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the capitol, in the city of Madison, this 26th day of November in the year of our Lord 1956.

WALTER J. KOHLER,
Governor.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] MRS. GLENN M. WISE,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Bismarck.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

This is to certify that on the 6th day of November 1956 MILTON R. YOUNG, of Berlin, N. Dak., was duly chosen by the qualified electors of the State of North Dakota a Senator from said State to represent said State in the Senate of the United States for the term of 6 years, beginning on the 3d day of January 1957.

Witness His Excellency our Governor, Brunsdale, and our seal hereto affixed at Bismarck, N. Dak., this 10th day of December in the year of our Lord 1956.

NORMAN BRUNSDALE,
Governor.

[SEAL] BEN MEIER,
Secretary of State.

WELCOME TO HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I am pleased and proud to announce to the Senate that one of America's most distinguished citizens and one of our great Democrats, Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, former Governor of Illinois, and the most recent nominee of our party for President, is seated in the Diplomatic Gallery. I should like to ask him to stand in order that Members of the Senate may extend to him a welcome.

[Mr. Stevenson rose, and was greeted by prolonged applause on the floor and in the galleries, Members rising.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will say to the Senator from Texas that in view of the response both in the galleries and on the floor, we would enjoy hearing Mr. Stevenson speak; but, because the privilege of the floor is reserved only for Senators and certain other persons, that opportunity must be denied him upon this occasion. Certainly we are most happy to join in welcoming this distinguished guest, and to have him with us, even though we are unable to enjoy the eloquence for which he is well famed.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next order of business is the administration of the oath. The clerk will proceed to call the names in alphabetical order, in groups of four.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. AIKEN, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIBLE, and Mr. BUSH.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. MALONE, and Mr. PURTELL, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

[Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. BUTLER, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. CARROLL.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. BEALL, Mr. JENNER, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, and Mr. ALLOTT, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

[Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, and Mr. COOPER.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. MUNDT, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. BRIDGES, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

[Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. For the information of our guests in the galleries, the Chair points out that the signing of the oath book is more than a mere ritual. Until the Members sign the book their pay does not begin.

The Clerk will call the next four names on the list.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. COTTON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. ERVIN, and Mr. FULBRIGHT.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. MCCLELLAN, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

[Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, and Mr. HILL.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. GOLDWATER, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. MARTIN of Iowa, and Mr. SPARKMAN, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

The Clerk will call the next four names on the list.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. JAVITS, who was absent, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LAUSCHE, and Mr. LONG.

These Senators, other than Mr. JAVITS, escorted by Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. BRICKER, and Mr. ELLENDER, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

[Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Clerk will call the next four names on the list.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MORSE, and Mr. MORTON.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. JACKSON, Mr. KERR, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. COOPER, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

[Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the next four names on the list.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. TALMADGE, and Mr. THURMOND.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. RUSSELL, and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

[Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the last two names on the list.

The legislative clerk called the names of Mr. WILEY and Mr. YOUNG.

These Senators, escorted by Mr. MCCARTHY and Mr. LANGER, respectively, advanced to the Vice President's desk; the oath prescribed by law was administered to them by the Vice President, and they severally subscribed to the oath in the official oath book.

[Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

LIST OF SENATORS BY STATES

Alabama.—Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman.

Arizona.—Carl Hayden and Barry Goldwater.

Arkansas.—John L. McClellan and J. W. Fulbright.

California.—William F. Knowland and Thomas H. Kuchel.

Colorado.—Gordon Allott and John A. Carroll.

Connecticut.—Prescott Bush and William A. Purtell.

Delaware.—John J. Williams and J. Allen Frear, Jr.

Florida.—Spessard L. Holland and George A. Smathers.

Georgia.—Richard B. Russell and Herman E. Talmadge.

Idaho.—Henry C. Dworshak and Frank Church.

Illinois.—Paul H. Douglas and Everett M. Dirksen.

Indiana.—Homer E. Capehart and William E. Jenner.

Iowa.—Bourke B. Hickenlooper and Thos. E. Martin.

Kansas.—Andrew F. Schoeppel and Frank Carlson.

Kentucky.—John S. Cooper and Thruston B. Morton.

Louisiana.—Allen J. Ellender and Russell B. Long.

Maine.—Margaret Chase Smith and Frederick G. Payne.

Maryland.—John M. Butler and J. Glenn Beall.

Massachusetts.—Leverett Saltonstall and John F. Kennedy.

Michigan.—Charles E. Potter and Pat McNamara.

Minnesota.—Edward J. Thye and Hubert H. Humphrey.

Mississippi.—James O. Eastland and John Stennis.

Missouri.—Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., and Stuart Symington.

Montana.—James E. Murray and Mike Mansfield.

Nebraska.—Roman L. Hruska and Carl T. Curtis.

Nevada.—George W. Malone and Alan Bible.

New Hampshire.—Styles Bridges and Norris Cotton.

New Jersey.—H. Alexander Smith and Clifford P. Case.

New Mexico.—Dennis Chavez and Clinton P. Anderson.

New York.—Irving M. Ives and Jacob K. Javits.

North Carolina.—Sam J. Ervin, Jr., and W. Kerr Scott.

North Dakota.—William Langer and Milton R. Young.

Ohio.—John W. Bricker and Frank J. Lausche.

Oklahoma.—Robert S. Kerr and A. S. Mike Monroney.

Oregon.—Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger.

Pennsylvania.—Edward Martin and Joseph S. Clark, Jr.

Rhode Island.—Theodore F. Green and John O. Pastore.

South Carolina.—Olin D. Johnston and Strom Thurmond.

South Dakota.—Karl E. Mundt and Francis Case.

Tennessee.—Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore.

Texas.—Lyndon B. Johnson and Price Daniel.

Utah.—Arthur V. Watkins and Wallace F. Bennett.

Vermont.—George D. Aiken and Ralph E. Flanders.

Virginia.—Harry Flood Byrd and A. Willis Robertson.

Washington.—Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson.

West Virginia.—Matthew M. Neely and Chapman Revercomb.

Wisconsin.—Alexander Wiley and Joseph R. McCarthy.

Wyoming.—Frank A. Barrett and Joseph C. O'Mahoney.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Fulbright	Monroney
Allott	Goldwater	Morse
Anderson	Gore	Morton
Barrett	Green	Mundt
Beall	Hayden	Murray
Bennett	Hennings	Neely
Bible	Hickenlooper	Neuberger
Bricker	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Holland	Pastore
Bush	Hruska	Payne
Butler	Humphrey	Potter
Byrd	Ives	Purtell
Capehart	Jackson	Revercomb
Carlson	Jenner	Robertson
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Case, N. J.	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Case, S. Dak.	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kennedy	Scott
Church	Kerr	Smathers
Clark	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Cooper	Kuchel	Smith, N. J.
Cotton	Langer	Sparkman
Curtis	Lausche	Stennis
Daniel	Long	Symington
Dirksen	Magnuson	Talmadge
Douglas	Malone	Thurmond
Dworshak	Mansfield	Thye
Eastland	Martin, Iowa	Watkins
Ellender	Martin, Pa.	Wiley
Ervin	McCarthy	Williams
Flanders	McClellan	Young
Frear	McNamara	

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 2) which

was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Under the foregoing resolution, the Vice President appointed Mr. JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. KNOWLAND the committee on the part of the Senate.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. KNOWLAND submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 3), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING

Mr. MANSFIELD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 4), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian unless otherwise ordered.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas submitted a resolution (S. Res. 5) which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. CARL HAYDEN, a Senator from the State of Arizona, be, and he is hereby, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th day of March 1890, on the subject.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, to the resolution of the Senator from Texas I offer the amendment which I send to the desk, and on which I ask for the yeas and nays.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from California will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to strike out the name "CARL HAYDEN," and in lieu thereof to insert the name "STYLES BRIDGES, Senator from the State of New Hampshire."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk [Emery L. Frazier] called the roll.

The result was announced—yeas 46, nays 49, as follows:

YEAS—46

Aiken	Capehart	Flanders
Allott	Carlson	Goldwater
Barrett	Case, N. J.	Hickenlooper
Beall	Case, S. Dak.	Hruska
Bennett	Cooper	Ives
Bricker	Cotton	Jenner
Bridges	Curtis	Knowland
Bush	Dirksen	Kuchel
Butler	Dworshak	Langer
Malone	Potter	Thye
Martin, Iowa	Purtell	Watkins
Martin, Pa.	Revercomb	Wiley
McCarthy	Saltonstall	Williams
Morton	Schoeppel	Young
Mundt	Smith, Maine	
Payne	Smith, N. J.	

NAYS—49

Anderson	Hennings	Morse
Bible	Hill	Murray
Byrd	Holland	Neely
Carroll	Humphrey	Neuberger
Chavez	Jackson	O'Mahoney
Church	Johnson, Tex.	Pastore
Clark	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson
Daniel	Kefauver	Russell
Douglas	Kennedy	Scott
Eastland	Kerr	Smathers
Ellender	Lausche	Sparkman
Ervin	Long	Stennis
Frear	Magnuson	Symington
Fulbright	Mansfield	Talmadge
Gore	McClellan	Thurmond
Green	McNamara	
Hayden	Monroney	

So Mr. KNOWLAND's amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question now recurs on the resolution offered by the Senator from Texas.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The next order of business is the administration of the oath to the newly elected President pro tempore. The Chair appoints the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] as a committee of one to escort the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to the chair.

Mr. HAYDEN, escorted by Mr. BRIDGES, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath was administered to him by the Vice President.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEMPORE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas submitted a resolution (S. Res. 6), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be notified of the election of Hon. CARL HAYDEN, a Senator from the State of Arizona, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask that the President be immediately notified of the election of the President of the Senate pro tempore.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the President will be notified.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEMPORE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas submitted a resolution (S. Res. 7), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of CARL HAYDEN, a Senator from the State of Arizona, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

COUNT OF ELECTORAL VOTE—ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I submit a concurrent resolution which provides for the counting on January 7, 1957, of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States. I ask that the resolution be read.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 7th day of January 1957, at 1 o'clock post meridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; that two tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and two by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter "A", and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

RULES OF THE SENATE

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, Mr. IVES, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. POTTER, Mr. MURRAY, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BUSH, Mr. MORSE, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. COOPER, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. BEALL, Mr. MCNAMARA, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. CARROLL, and Mr. CLARK I submit a motion which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and Mr. IVES, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. POTTER, Mr. MURRAY, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BUSH, Mr. MORSE, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. COOPER, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. BEALL, Mr. MCNAMARA, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. MORTON, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. WILEY, and Mr. CLARK) makes the following motion:

"In accordance with article 1, section 5 of the Constitution which declares that * * * each House may determine the rules of its proceedings * * * I now move that this body take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules for the Senate of the 85th Congress."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, before a motion is made to lay on

the table the motion made by the Senator from New Mexico, for himself and other Senators, I should like to read for the information of the Senate a proposed unanimous-consent agreement which will be submitted to the Senate. The proposed agreement has been arrived at after numerous conferences of many Members of the Senate. It will be submitted on behalf of the distinguished minority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND], the distinguished junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], and myself.

The proposed agreement reads as follows:

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Ordered, by unanimous consent, That debate be in order on the motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas to lay on the table the motion of Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and others) to take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules of the Senate for the 85th Congress; that on Friday, January 4, 1957, at the hour of 6 o'clock p. m., the Senate proceed to vote on said motion without further debate; and that during the intervening period the time devoted to the consideration of the said motion shall be equally divided between those favoring and those opposing the motion and controlled, respectively, by the majority leader and Mr. ANDERSON, or someone designated by them, provided, however, that parliamentary inquiries may be in order during this period.

I wish to add, Mr. President, that the time required for any parliamentary inquiries which may be made will be charged against the side making such inquiries.

I desire to say further that if the proposed agreement shall be entered into, it is the plan of the leadership, subject to the approval of the Senate, to have the Senate convene at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow and to stay in session for 6 hours before proceeding to a vote.

Those 6 hours would be divided equally between the 2 sides.

It is the intention of the leadership, if this agreement shall be entered into, to move that the Senate recess early today, so that Members who have guests here will be able to spend some time with them this afternoon.

Mr. President, I move to lay the motion of the Senator from New Mexico——

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object——

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President——

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend from Illinois first, and then I shall yield to my friend from South Carolina, before I enter my motion.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to raise certain inquiries based on the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Texas. The first inquiry is this: If the President of the United States shall address a joint meeting of the two Houses of the Congress tomorrow, is it understood that the Senate will still vote at 6 o'clock in the evening, regardless of how much time may be spent in recessing for the address and reconvening?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In the opinion of the majority leader, that would be true. I should be very glad to have the Senate convene at 10 o'clock tomorrow if it should be determined that the President desired to address the Congress at 12:30. That determination has not been made. It is my opinion that if the proposed unanimous-consent agreement shall be entered into, the Senate will proceed to discuss the question of the rules for as long as may be desired, up to 6 o'clock. The Senate could meet at 10 o'clock and the President could deliver his message subsequent to the matter being taken up.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, again reserving the right to object, I may say that I think at least 6 hours of discussion is needed, 3 hours for each side. I should like to have the unanimous-consent request framed in such broad terms that if the President of the United States shall address a joint meeting tomorrow the full 6 hours of debate will be permitted.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator has my assurance that the full 6 hours will be permitted, conditioned only on the consent of the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to make a second inquiry. Did the majority leader say that parliamentary inquiries would be permitted?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The unanimous-consent request states, and I read to the Senator from Illinois and all other Senators who may be interested:

However, that parliamentary inquiries may be in order during this period.

That means at any time during the period of discussion any Senator on either side may raise a parliamentary question, and the side yielding the time will be charged with the time.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Against which side would the time taken for the opinion of the Presiding Officer on parliamentary inquiries be charged?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I would say the side which originally yielded.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would object. I think, at the least, the time should be equally charged to both sides.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The majority leader has no disposition to quibble about that, and is willing to modify the unanimous-consent request to that effect, so that the record may show that any time the distinguished Presiding Officer may use will be charged to both sides.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think the following is a better suggestion: That the time consumed in any ruling by the Presiding Officer shall not be taken from the time allotted for debate, and that the time used for that purpose shall instead be added to the 6 hours otherwise permitted for debate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The majority leader will be glad to consent to that suggestion.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at this point?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly, I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Can it be assumed that, because of the possibility of an address by the President tomorrow, the situation can be taken care of by the Senate's convening at 10 a. m. tomorrow? Can it be assumed that, regardless of how much time may be consumed, a vote will not be taken until 6 o'clock? I hope that Senators will find it possible to be present in the Chamber all the time. On the other hand, it might be that some Senators would look forward to having a vote at 6 o'clock.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The majority leader is of the opinion that the proposed unanimous-consent agreement makes it abundantly clear that the time of the voting will be at the hour of 6 o'clock. It is the opinion of the majority leader that, if the agreement shall be entered into, the President will deliver his message after 6 o'clock tomorrow, possibly on Saturday.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it understood, then, that any time consumed by possible rulings from the Chair, and any time which may be taken by a recess to enable the Senate to attend the joint meeting to be addressed by the President, will be in addition to the 6 hours which is implicitly recognized in the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The majority leader so understands.

Mr. DOUGLAS. There is one final question I should like to ask. I notice the unanimous-consent request states that parliamentary inquiries will be in order. Will points of order be in order?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. In the opinion of the majority leader, they will not be in order.

Mr. DOUGLAS. May I propound a parliamentary inquiry, and request the Chair to give a ruling as to the difference between a point of order and a parliamentary inquiry?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Illinois for that purpose?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I shall be delighted to yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There can be an appeal from a decision of the Chair on a point of order. There can be no appeal as to any pronouncement by the Chair regarding a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Does an opinion by the Chair on a parliamentary inquiry constitute a dictum?

The VICE PRESIDENT. A response by the Chair to a parliamentary inquiry is an opinion. A ruling on a point of order is a decision and is subject to appeal to the Senate.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it dictum?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is using a legal phrase. The Chair believes that would be a proper description of an opinion expressed by the Chair in response to a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. The majority leader said a moment ago he would now move to lay the motion on the table. We, of course, recognize that debate must cease when such a motion is made. Will he tell us that the unanimous-consent agreement will permit debate?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is the purpose of the request. It is necessary to ask unanimous consent to propose such an agreement, is it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair believes that to be the proper procedure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Then I ask unanimous consent that, following my intended motion to lay on the table, it may be in order to propose such a unanimous-consent agreement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Senator from Texas a question, based on the colloquy between the Senator from Illinois and the Senator from Texas and the comment of the Chair as to the difference between a parliamentary inquiry and a point of order. Am I to understand that the effect of the proposed unanimous-consent agreement is that a Senator would not be privileged under that agreement to raise a point of order as to whether or not the proposed motion of the Senator from New Mexico is in order?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Yes; I think so.

Mr. MORSE. That means, then, that again in this session of Congress the Senate will not face up to the question directly as to whether or not a new session of the Senate has the parliamentary obligation of adopting new rules. The only way this question can be determined, and I think American history is entitled to have the Senate determine it, is for the Senate itself to face this issue squarely and directly. The Senate should take the following parliamentary steps in facing up to this problem. First entertain a motion such as the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] proposes to make to the effect that the Senate proceed to adopt Senate rules binding upon the 85th Congress. Second, the Senate and the Presiding Officer should then consider a point of order raised by some Senator asking for a determination as to whether or not the motion calling for the adoption of new rules is in fact in order. Third, the Senate should then consider an appeal from the decision of the Chair on the point of order.

If we will follow the parliamentary steps I have just outlined we should then, and only then, meet the issue directly, and not by the parliamentary diversionary tactic of a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon is a very able parliamentarian; no Member of this body understands better than does he the effects of motions. He is experienced in this respect.

It is the opinion of the majority leader that we shall meet the issue when we act on the motion to lay on the table. Every Member of the Senate realizes that if the motion to lay on the table shall be adopted, that will end the matter. We reached a similar situation in 1953; we did not then have a unanimous-consent agreement, but we had a gentleman's agreement calling for substantially the same procedure as that which we now propose.

The very able Senator from Oregon is aware of the problems which confront the Senate and of the messages which are to come before it. We have just attempted to work out with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and other Senators representing their viewpoint, an arrangement which would serve notice on each Member of the Senate that there would be adequate time in which to discuss this subject both pro and con; that we would fix a definite time for voting on it; and that we would try to set that time in accordance with the views and wishes of all the Members of the Senate.

After conferring until late in the night—until 11 o'clock last night—and all this morning, it seems that the proposed unanimous-consent agreement more nearly represents the views of all the Members of the Senate than anything else at which we could arrive.

It is the opinion of the majority leader that if the motion shall be agreed to, and if the unanimous-consent proposal to be offered by the Senator from New Mexico, the minority leader, and myself, shall be agreed to, the question will be thoroughly discussed; opportunity to make parliamentary inquiries will be afforded; the time required for making them will be charged to the side making them, although the time required for the answers to such inquiries will not be charged to either side; and the Senate will vote at 6 o'clock tomorrow, at which time Senators will be at liberty to vote either to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from New Mexico and other Senators, or not to lay it on the table, according to the dictates of their conscience.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield at this point?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from Texas. I wish to say that I shall support the proposed unanimous-consent agreement. However, I want the RECORD to be perfectly clear in regard to what we are doing when we support the unanimous-consent agreement. Frequently we are heard to say on the political platforms that the legislative process is a compromise process. So I think the RECORD should be made clear regarding this parliamentary compromise, and that both the Senate and the public should know that when any Senator votes on the motion to lay on the table, he really is voting on the question of whether new rules for the Senate should be adopted at the beginning of the 85th Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I look forward to hearing the Senator from Oregon speak on that subject during the afternoon or on tomorrow.

Mr. MORSE. Let me say that under the proposed unanimous-consent agreement, I shall not be able to speak at my customary length. [Laughter.]

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President——

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend, the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to note first that the statement of the Senator from Oregon has so clarified the situation that I think there is no need for further discussion in regard to what this is all about.

We are assuming that under the unanimous-consent agreement, the motion will be in order; otherwise the agreement would not have been acceptable. So the motion will be in order, and will be debated and settled. That means that we shall reach a decision as to whether we shall adopt new rules for the Senate. That question will be settled by the vote which will begin at 6 o'clock on tomorrow, Friday, if the proposed unanimous-consent agreement is propounded and agreed to.

I should like to ask the majority leader a question, to see whether we can arrive at a slight modification of the proposed procedure. The majority leader said he would accommodate the wishes of Senators regarding the time available for the debate, if the President should wish to address a joint meeting of the two Houses, and it should be necsary for the Senate to take a recess for that purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The majority leader has expressed the hope that the President's message will come to us subsequent to the taking of the vote on this question, and the majority leader can assure the Senator from Minnesota that that will be done.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I so understand.

The majority leader said that the time required for any statements by the Presiding Officer would not be charged to the time available to either side. However, there is a little conflict here. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] seeks to have 6 hours of debate. Because of these uncertainties, will not the majority leader consider setting the time of meeting on tomorrow at 10 a. m., so there will be no doubt that at least 6 hours will be available for the debate, and so we shall not have to be uncertain as to that situation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am amenable to the suggestion of the Senator from Minnesota, who always is very persuasive.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I thank the Senator from Texas.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to agreeing to the request of the Senator from Texas?

Without objection, the request is agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the motion of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] be laid on the table.

Mr. President, I submit the proposed unanimous-consent agreement, which I ask to be read by the clerk, and then to be acted on. The proposed agreement is offered on behalf of the minority leader [Mr. KNOWLAND], the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], and myself.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The proposed unanimous-consent agreement will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, That debate be in order on the motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas to lay on the table the motion of Mr. ANDERSON (for himself and others) to take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules of the Senate for the 85th Congress; that on Friday, January 4, 1957, at the hour of 6 o'clock p. m., the Senate proceed to vote on said motion without further debate; and that during the intervening period the time devoted to the consideration of

the said motion shall be equally divided between those favoring and those opposing the motion, and controlled, respectively, by the majority leader and Mr. ANDERSON, or someone designated by them: *Provided, however,* That parliamentary inquiries may be in order during this period.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the proposed unanimous-consent request. Without objection, the request is agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I thank the Senate, and I appreciate the cooperation of my colleagues. I hope that the harmony which prevails here today will extend throughout the session.

Mr. President——

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator of Texas has the floor.

RECESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move that the Senate now stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

The Senate reassembled at 2 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m., when called to order by the President pro tempore.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled; that SAM RAYBURN, a Representative from the State of Texas, had been elected Speaker, and Ralph R. Roberts, a citizen of the State of Indiana, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 85th Congress.

The message also informed the Senate that a committee of three Members had been appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas and Mr. KNOWLAND advanced in the center aisle; and

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas said: Mr. President, I should like to announce that the committee to communicate with the President, to which the distinguished minority leader and the majority leader were appointed, has informed the President that Congress has assembled and is ready to receive messages from him. The President has told us he plans to deliver a message personally on Saturday at 12:30 p. m. at a joint meeting.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) providing for the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President on January 7, 1957.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution establishing that the two Houses meet in a joint session on Saturday, January 5, 1957; and

H. Con Res. 2. Concurrent resolution making the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES ON SATURDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, there is at the desk a concurrent resolution concerning a joint meeting, on which the House has acted. I ask that it be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution coming from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 1), as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, January 5, 1957, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT-ELECT AND VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate another concurrent resolution coming from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 2), as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That effective from January 3, 1957, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 64, of the 84th Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice-President-elect of the United States on the 21st day of January 1957, is hereby continued and for such purpose shall have the same power and authority as that conferred by such Senate Concurrent Resolution 64, of the 84th Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

RULES OF THE SENATE—PROCEDURE UNDER UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, earlier in the day in response to an inquiry from my distinguished friend from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the majority leader said that in order to have 6 hours' time for debate tomorrow on the motion to lay on the table the motion of the Senator from New Mexico, if it would be necessary for the Senate to meet at 10 o'clock, the Senate would do so. Since that time it has been determined that the President will address a joint meeting on Saturday, at 12:30. So we shall have all day tomorrow to debate the pending motion.

I have consulted the distinguished Senator from Minnesota, and he has consulted some of his associates in the matter. It is our opinion that it would be better procedure, and it would suit the convenience of more Senators, if the staffs would arrange to notify all Senators to be on hand promptly at 11 a. m., tomorrow. Immediately after the prayer, we shall have a quorum call. Senators will have advance notice of it. We believe that a quorum can be obtained very promptly. If not, we shall withdraw the request for a quorum, and shall proceed to discuss the pending motion.

We shall then have assurance that ample time will be left to allow the 6 hours' debate we have promised, with the understanding that every Senator will be put on notice by the RECORD and by the staffs of the respective leaderships to be here at 11 a. m., because as soon as a quorum is obtained—or, if one cannot be obtained, as soon as the quorum call is withdrawn—we shall proceed with the debate on this question; and thereafter we shall have a quorum call, preceding the vote, so that every Senator will be notified of the desire for his presence.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Texas yield?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Let me say that this proposal is perfectly agreeable to me.

I should like to add that I discussed this matter with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], who is one of the sponsors of the unanimous-consent agreement. I also took the liberty of calling my friend and colleague [Mr. DOUGLAS] on this matter regarding the rules of the Senate. Our main concern is, and was, that 6 hours of debate be afforded. That is assured now that the time of the delivery of the President's

message has been settled. So I see no reason to object; in fact, I feel that we should cooperate and should proceed as outlined by the majority leader.

Mr. DOUGLAS rose.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend, the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a memorandum I have prepared, dealing with the question of majority rule in the United States Senate, be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD; also that a memorandum I have prepared, concerning the "continuing body" argument, be inserted in the RECORD; that a third memorandum, on House and Senate action on civil-rights bills which have passed the House since World War I, be inserted in the body of the RECORD; also that a list of Senate votes on invoking the cloture rule from 1919 on be inserted in the body of the RECORD; that an article by Irving Brant, published in the Washington Post of January 2, 1957, be inserted in the body of the RECORD; also an editorial from the New York Times of December 27, 1956; an editorial from the Chicago Sun-Times of December 17; a letter which I addressed to the St. Louis Post Dispatch, and the accompanying editorial which it published on December 20, 1956; an editorial from the Washington Post of November 24, 1956; an editorial from the New York Herald Tribune of November 24, 1956; an editorial from the St. Louis Post Dispatch of December 17, 1956; an article by Mr. Roscoe Drummond, published in the New York Herald Tribune on December 24, 1956; an editorial from the Denver Post of December 19; an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of December 2; an editorial entitled "Both THYE and HUMPHREY," from the Minneapolis Tribune of December 17; an editorial from the Pittsburgh Courier of December 29, 1956; an editorial from the St. Louis Post Dispatch of November 25; an editorial from the Des Moines Register of November 28; an editorial from the Christian Century of December 26; an editorial from the New Republic of December 31; an editorial from the Sacramento Bee of November 26; another editorial from the Denver Post of November 30; an editorial from the Pittsburgh Courier of December 15, 1956; an editorial from the Denver Post of November 25; an editorial from the New York Post of January 2; an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor of December 31; an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal of December 30; and finally, Mr. President, a brief which I have had prepared in my office, and which has been submitted to the Vice President, in support of the proposition that a motion to take up the rules of the Senate of the 85th Congress is in order and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the several matters referred to by the Senator from Illinois will be printed in the body of the RECORD.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wish to thank the President pro tempore and the majority leader.

The matters submitted by Mr. DOUGLAS are as follows:

BACKGROUND MEMORANDUM CONCERNING MAJORITY RULE IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

THE ISSUES AT STAKE ON JANUARY 3, 1957

(1) The success or failure of the efforts that will be made on the opening day of the 85th Congress to end the filibuster and bring majority rule to the Senate may very well determine the outcome of much of the important legislation that will be presented to the new Congress.

For rule 22 is not only the "gravedigger" of civil-rights legislation, it is also the threat under which other vital legislation has been compromised to meet the views of the minority.

It would not be too much to say that what is at stake in the fight for majority rule to be made at the opening of the new Congress is nothing more nor less than the dignity of the Senate and its ability to function as a democratic legislative body.

THE IMPOSSIBLE HURDLE OF 64 VOTES

(2) The existing rule 22 permits the closing of debate only if two-thirds of the total Senate (not two-thirds of those present and voting) vote affirmatively to close debate. In other words, 64 Senators must be on the floor and must affirmatively vote for closing debate or a filibuster can continue forever. It has never been possible in the past to obtain such a 64-Senator vote to close debate on any civil-rights bill, and there is no reason to believe it will ever be possible in the future.

HOW RULE 22 IS DESIGNED TO PERPETUATE ITSELF

(3) Furthermore, even this theoretical possibility of closing debate by 64 Senators present and voting, academic though it is, does not apply to a motion to consider a change in the rule itself. Subsection 3 of Senate rule 22 expressly states that the cloture rule (64 votes) "shall not apply to any motion to proceed to the consideration of any motion, resolution, or proposal to change any of the Standing Rules of the Senate." Thus, even 90 Senators present and voting cannot close debate on a motion to consider a proposed change in rule 22.

NO ESCAPE FROM FILIBUSTER RULE AFTER RULE 22 IS ACCEPTED

(4) Thus, once the Senate of the 85th Congress meeting this January accepts rule 22 by acquiescing in the full body of existing rules of the Senate, there is no practical way of changing rule 22 later on in the session. The possibility of breaking a filibuster against an attempt to bring up a rule change without any applicable cloture provision whatsoever, and then changing rule 22, is and has proved to be over the years, wholly academic and illusory.

ONLY TIME TO CHANGE THE RULE IS AT THE START OF A NEW CONGRESS

(5) There is one moment and one moment only when this matter can be resolved, and that is the moment at which the Senate of the 85th Congress opens on January 3, 1957. At that point, the Senate can proceed under general principles of parliamentary law, including those set forth in Jefferson's Manual, on the basis that it has no other set rules, and a majority of its members can adopt any rules of procedure that they deem proper to govern the business of the Senate. Then only, under general parliamentary law, by moving the previous question, can we hope to close debate and reach a vote on a change in the rules free from the shackles which rule 22 places on the amending process itself.

THE SENATE'S RULEMAKING POWER IS UNDIMINISHED

(6) In the past, it has been the practice of the Senate of a new Congress simply to acquiesce in the old rules and thereby make them the rules of the new Senate. If past practice (other than 1917 and 1953) were followed, nothing would be said about the rules at the opening of the 85th Congress and the old Senate rules would, by acquiescence, govern the conduct of business of the new Senate.

But the question whether to acquiesce in the old rules is up to the Senators sitting on January 3, 1957; there is no requirement that they acquiesce in the old rules and all the limitations of those rules on the rulemaking power itself when the new Senate opens. The Senate that meets on January 3, 1957, will have the same right to adopt its own rules as the first Senate had to adopt its rules when it met in 1789.

THE POWER IS IN THE CONSTITUTION ITSELF

(7) Article I, section 5, of the Constitution, declares that "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings," and there can be no doubt that the Senate of the 85th Congress has this constitutional right just as did the Senate of the 1st Congress in 1789. The House adopts its rules at the start of each new Congress and does so without any interference with the expeditious handling of its business. The Senate of the 85th Congress, therefore, will clearly have the right to adopt its own rules on January 3, 1957.

FRESH START IS MADE BY SENATE IN EACH NEW CONGRESS

(8) In every major activity, the Senate recognizes the constitutional right of the Senate of each new Congress to determine both legislative and executive business anew.

All consideration of bills, resolutions, treaties, and nominations starts at the beginning of each Congress without reference to or continuation of what has taken place in the past. The slate is wiped clean; the proceedings begin again.

The fact that two-thirds of the Senate membership regularly hold office over from one Congress to the next does not limit the express constitutional grant of power over rules, and it does not eliminate the necessity of starting all business anew in a new Congress. There is no possible reason for any differentiation in the matter of rules.

"CONTINUOUS BODY" THEORY, CONTRADICTED BY SENATE PRACTICE, CANNOT PERPETUATE OLD RULES

(9) The argument will be made that the Senate is a "continuous" body, and, therefore, the rules automatically carry over from Congress to Congress. But the Senate does not act as a continuous body for bills, resolutions, treaties, nominations, etc.; indeed, it does not act as a continuous body for any known purpose.

The proponents of the "continuous body" theory are actually arguing completely in a circle; they say that the Senate is a continuous body because the rules carry over from Senate to Senate, and then turn around and argue that the rules should carry over from Senate to Senate because it is a continuous body.

NEW SENATORS MUST HAVE SHARE IN MAKING THE RULES

(10) Furthermore, even if the Senate could be deemed a "continuous" body for some unstated purpose, this could not deprive new Senators of the right to participate in making the rules under which they must operate.

Every Senator elected since the adoption of the present rule 22 must have restored to him his right to help make the rules to govern his actions.

It becomes an absurdity to argue that rules adopted years or even generations earlier can bind new Senators who are elected on pledges to particular programs which the old rules make impossible. As Thomas Jefferson said:

"Can one generation bind another, and all others, in succession forever? I think not.

The Creator has made the earth for the living, not the dead. * * * A generation may bind itself as long as its majority continues in life; when that has disappeared, another majority is in place, holds all the rights and powers their predecessors once held, and may change their laws and institutions to suit themselves. Nothing, then, is unchangeable but the inherent unalienable rights of man."

ISSUE RAISED TWICE, IN 1917 AND 1953

(11) The question of new rules for the Senate of a new Congress has been raised twice in recent history—once at the opening of the 65th Congress in 1917, and the other time at the opening of the 83d Congress in 1953.

SENATOR WALSH SUCCEEDED IN 1917

(12) At the opening of the 65th Congress in March 1917, Senators Owen, of Oklahoma, and Walsh, of Montana, raised the question whether the rules of the preceding Senate were binding upon the new body.

Senator Owen, on the first business day, March 6, 1917, refused to permit a bill to be referred to committee on the ground that committees were not in existence at the beginning of this new Congress, and Senator Walsh supported Owen's contention.

On March 7, Senator Walsh presented a resolution squarely raising the issue whether the rules carried over from Senate to Senate and presented his famous argument against the old rules being applied to the new Senate. Said the Senator: "A majority may adopt the rules in the first place. It is preposterous to assert that they may deny to future majorities the right to change them."

On the evening of March 7, after Senator Walsh's resolution and speech, caucuses of both parties voted to approve a change in rule 22 to provide for cloture by a two-thirds vote. The resolution was debated by unanimous consent without ever being referred to committee, and was adopted on March 8, 1917 (76 yeas, 3 nays). Senator Walsh, who had accomplished his purpose of obtaining the cloture rule he sought, dropped his resolution.

The full story of this incident is included in a brief inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Senator Lehman on January 7, 1953. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 99, pt. 1, p. 181.)

IN 1953 OPPONENTS AVOIDED HEAD-ON DEBATE

(13) The other attempt to deal with the problem of rule 22 at the opening of a session of Congress was on January 3, 1953, the 1st day of the 83d Congress. On the opening day, Senator ANDERSON, on behalf of himself and Senators Ives, Lehman, Tobey, Green, Humphrey, Hendrickson, Neely, Duff, Pastore, Kilgore, Murray, Mansfield, Magnuson, Jackson, Douglas, Kennedy, Morse, and Hunt moved as follows: "In accordance with article I, section 5, of the Constitution which declares that 'each House may determine the rules of its proceedings,' I now move that this body take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules for the Senate of the 83d Congress."

Proponents of this motion set forth their arguments in support of the right of the new Senate under the Constitution to adopt its own rules.

Opponents of the resolution refused to meet these arguments head on; their primary contention was the purely negative one that the Senate had not in the past undertaken to establish new rules at the beginning of each new Congress and, therefore, should not do so now.

The group which opposed the motion to take up consideration of new rules for the new Senate did not raise a point of order against it, a maneuver which would have been the proper one if the group had been sure of the soundness of its position. Vice President Barkley was reported (Newsweek, January 19, 1953) to have been prepared to rule that the Senate could then adopt new rules, like the House. No opposing Senator, however, made any move to get a direct vote on the issue.

Instead, the then majority leader, Senator Taft, avoided such a vote by moving to lay the resolution on the table. As was subsequently pointed out by Senator Lehman, this was an implicit recognition of the fact that the resolution had been in order. The motion to table was passed by a vote of 70 to 21 (this included 18 of those who cosponsored the motion (all except Senator MAGNUSON who was absent) plus Senators Hennings, Kilgore, and Symington).

NO RULE CHANGE WAS ATTEMPTED IN 83D AND 84TH CONGRESSES

(14) During the course of the debate at the opening of the new Congress in 1953, the leaders of the opposition to the motion to consider new rules assured the Senate that this question of rule 22 would be considered in due course. Senator JENNER, chairman of the Rules Committee, told the Senate that he had already prepared a resolution to amend the cloture rule which would be offered at the first opportunity. Despite these assurances, nothing effective was ever done to try to change rule 22 in the 83d Congress or in the 84th. Now, 4 years later, the only possibility lies in taking the matter up on January 3, 1957.

A MAJORITY CAN CHANGE RULE 22 IF IT HAS THE WILL TO DO SO

(15) The actual mechanics of obtaining majority rule will be simple if the majority of the Senators of the new Congress meeting on January 3, 1957, wills it that way.

On January 3, 1957, a motion, modeled on the 1953 motion, will be made to take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules for the Senate of the 85th Congress.

Those supporting the filibuster and opposing new rules will then have two alternatives. They can either (a) raise a point of order against the motion, or; (b) move to table it, as Senator Taft did in 1953, after allowing debate on the motion.

If the latter course is followed again, it is presumed that reasonable debate will be had before the motion to table is made and voted upon (a motion to table is undebatable).

VICE PRESIDENT MAY BE ASKED TO RULE ON MOTION

(16) If a point of order is raised, Vice President NIXON would be called upon to rule whether the motion to take up the new rules is in order. A thorough legal brief is being prepared to present to the Vice President if he is called upon to rule on this point.

Should Mr. NIXON rule against the point of order, the opponents of the motion could appeal the ruling of the Chair. Although such an appeal is subject to debate, after allowing reasonable time for such debate on the appeal, a motion could be made by the proponents of the motion to table the appeal. If a majority favored the tabling motion, the ruling would stand and consideration of the motion would continue under general parliamentary procedures, including the right to close debate by calling the previous question.

IF VICE PRESIDENT RULES AGAINST THE MOTION, ENSUING FILIBUSTER MUST BE BROKEN

(17) On the other hand, should the Vice President support the point of order on the "continuous body" or some other theory, an appeal from his decision would be made by the proponents of new rules.

In this event, however, the appeal would be subject to the old rules of the Senate and the possibility of a filibuster. But it should be noted that since this would occur within a few days of the opening of Congress, it is the best possible time for a filibuster to take place. There are no bills on the calendar and no reason why, if a filibuster has to come, it should not come right then and there.

CAN DECIDE ON NEW RULE 22 LATER

(18) It is not necessary to decide at this stage what the new rule 22 should be. If the motion to take up the rules of the Senate is adopted, then a motion would be made to adopt the old rules with a new rule 22.

The new rule 22 might provide for a limitation on debate if, after 2 days' notice, two-thirds of the Senators present and voting supported cloture or if, after 15 days' notice, a majority of the Senators present and voting supported cloture. This proposal would permit prompt action on emergency measures supported by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, while, at the same time, it would assure no less than 2 weeks of debate on legislation before a majority of Senators present and voting could obtain cloture.

An alternative would be to allow cloture after 15 days only upon a majority vote of the entire membership of the Senate (that is, 49 Senators).

Some of those who will support the motion to take up the new rules will favor one proposal for a new rule 22 and some the other. But this matter can be worked out after the principle has been established that the new Senate has a right to determine its own rules. Certainly, those who believe in the dignity and effective operation of the Senate under majority rule should combine to bring this about.

BIPARTISAN SUPPORT IS ESSENTIAL

(19) If the motion to take up new rules is to be successful, it must have bipartisan support. This memorandum is, therefore, being sent to Senators on both sides of the aisle in the hope that such support can be obtained.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IVES AND KUCHEL FAVORED CHANGE IN 1953

(20) As far as the Republican side is concerned, Senators IVES and KUCHEL both supported the motion to take up new rules in 1953, and it is hoped that they will obtain support from many of their colleagues.

The promptness and forthrightness with which Senators IVES, KUCHEL, and CASE of New Jersey have already publicly announced their full participation in this effort on January 3, 1957, to restore majority rule and to put a curb on filibusters are encouraging signs of growing Republican support.

DEMOCRATS ARE PLEDGED TO RULE CHANGE AT THE BEGINNING

(21) As far as the Democratic side is concerned, the 1956 Democratic platform pledges action "at the beginning of the 85th Congress to improve congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either House."

There is a strong nucleus of Democratic Senators from the 1953 effort who supported the motion to take up new rules (including Senator MANSFIELD, the proposed whip, who cosponsored the motion and voted against its tabling, as well as other distinguished Senators).

Over and above this nucleus from 1953, Senators MCNAMARA and NEUBERGER and Senator-elect CLARK have indicated their intention to support this rule change motion in 1957.

RULE CHANGE HAS SIGNIFICANT EDITORIAL BACKING

(22) The bipartisan character of the support building up for this drive to restore majority rule in the Senate is reflected in favorable editorials in such newspapers as the New York Herald Tribune (November 24, 1956): "* * * to permit a bloc of Senators to use an antiquated rule to circumvent the democratic principle of the rule of the majority, is an entirely different question. Rule 22

should certainly be revised so as to permit each Senator to have his full say on the issue up for a vote but to prevent the use of filibustering tactics to thwart the will of the majority."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch (November 25, 1956): "• • • this time there is every prospect that the Democrats can enlarge their last vote against the filibuster. They could even win the battle if President Eisenhower would give them a hand."

And the Washington Post (November 24, 1956): "It is more than time, we think, for the Senate of the United States to get control over itself. The way to do this is to establish majority rule in its proceedings."

SUCCESS IS POSSIBLE

(23) Only if this effort can be made a bipartisan move can it be successful. But, equally clearly, if this effort is made a bipartisan move, it can be successful.

DECEMBER 1, 1956.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING THE "CONTINUING BODY" ARGUMENT

PROPOSAL TO ADOPT SENATE RULES

A number of Democratic and Republican Senators have announced that on January 3, 1957, they will move to proceed to adopt rules for the Senate of the 85th Congress.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION

Article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States provides that the Senate shall "determine the rules of its proceedings." It is under this specific constitutional provision that we shall move to adopt new rules at the beginning of the session.

The purpose of this move is to change existing rule 22—the filibuster rule—which now requires 64 positive votes to limit debate on a measure or motion in the Senate, and provides that there shall be no limitation of any kind on a motion to change the rules—and especially rule 22.

OPPONENTS AVOID ISSUES

This proposal is simple and straightforward. But the opponents of the move do not reply with simple or straightforward arguments.

All we hear and all we read is that the Senate is a continuing body, and for that reason and that reason alone it cannot adopt new rules at the opening of a new session, as does the House of Representatives and most all other legislative bodies in the world—continuous or discontinuous.

Our opponents do not answer the charge that the filibuster rule thwarts the will of the majority of the Senate—and many times the overwhelming majority—of the Senate.

Our opponents do not answer the charge that the filibuster rule thwarts the will of the majority—and often the overwhelming majority—of the American people.

Our opponents do not answer the charge that the filibuster rule affects the dignity and competence of the Senate of the United States.

Our opponents do not answer the charge that this proposal is the only method of changing the filibuster rule.

All that is ever said is—"continuous body, continuous body, continuous body." It is a phrase which, constantly repeated, appears to take on some special significance and intelligence—just as many people saw some deeper meaning in Gertrude Stein's reassertion of "a rose is a rose is a rose."

"CONTINUOUS BODY" QUESTION IS ACADEMIC

The question whether the Senate is a continuous body may have importance in academic circles; it has no particular significance here. The term "continuous" is simply an adjective used to describe the fact that two-thirds of the Members of the Senate carry over from Congress to Congress. It is an adjective resulting from this one aspect of the Senate; it is not a cause of anything. As far as is known, this is the first time in American history that an adjective has been made more important than the will of the majority of the Senate.

THE SENATE ACTS AS A DISCONTINUOUS BODY

Even academically the adjective "continuous" seems misplaced. All consideration of bills, resolutions, treaties, and nominations starts completely fresh at the beginning of each new Congress. Furthermore, while many Senators have used the word "continuous," every time the issue has arisen in concrete form the Senate has voted "discontinuous." Thus in 1841 the Senate voted to dismiss the printer chosen by a previous Senate over the arguments of those who contended that the continuing-body theory prevented the change. In 1876, the Senate treated their joint rules with the House as no longer in effect despite arguments as to the continuity of the Senate and acquiescence in these rules for the better part of a century. And in 1917, when Senator Walsh raised the same point that we are now making, the Senate immediately agreed to the cloture rule he was seeking rather than face the issue. Again in 1953, the supporters of the filibuster rule refused to raise the issue of continuity squarely by point of order and instead moved to table the proposal to take up the rules. It is perfectly clear that, while Senators have talked continuity, every time the issue has been raised, a majority of the Senate has acted the other way.

WHETHER THE SENATE IS OR IS NOT A CONTINUOUS BODY DOES NOT AFFECT ITS RIGHT TO ADOPT ITS RULES

Some Senators believe the Senate is a continuous body. Others believe it is not, that in fact it acts as a discontinuous body. Both have the right to their opinions. But when a descriptive term resulting from nothing more than the carryover of two-thirds of the Senators is used as a reason for preventing the majority of the body from determining the Senate's actions, then they are confusing an adjective with a reason and effect with cause. They are, in a word, allowing a myth to conquer the Senate of the United States.

As Senator ANDERSON said in 1953, whether the Senate "is or is not a continuing body does not in the slightest change the possibility that the Senate in the first few days of a new Congress can adopt rules for its guidance." Whether or not the word "continuous" is the proper adjective to describe the Senate of the United States, the majority of the body meeting for the first time in the new Congress has the power to adopt its own rules. Our case does not depend upon proving that the adjective "continuous" is wrong.

NEW AND REELECTED SENATORS SHOULD HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO ADOPT THE RULES UNDER WHICH THEY SERVE

The Constitution gives the Senate the right to "determine the rules of its proceedings" and the Senate of one Congress cannot deprive the Senate of a later Congress of this right. The argument that the body that meets on January 3, 1957, cannot set up its own rules free of obstacles created by the Senate in years past, is the antithesis of democracy. It means that a majority of the Senate in 1949 can bind a radically different majority of the Senate in 1957. Furthermore, it means that a majority of the Senate in 1949 can bind the Senate in 1980 when there may be not a single Senator left in the body who was there in 1949. A Constitution that was intended to endure through the ages cannot tolerate such a result.

ANTI-CIVIL-RIGHTS PROVISION MASQUERADES AS PROCEDURE

What we have here is substance masquerading as procedure. Rule XXII, the cloture rule, is not a procedural means of getting business done; it is a substantive means of preventing business from being done. It is a means of keeping the majority of the Senate and of the people from determining vital substantive issues. If the Senate in 1949, instead of passing the present cloture rule, had adopted a rule that no civil rights legislation could be considered for 25 years, no one would even dream of arguing that this rule would bind the Senate of the incoming 85th Congress. As a matter of practical fact, however, that is exactly what the Senate did do in 1949. It tried to bind the future; but it cannot be allowed to succeed. No legislative body, if it is to be responsive to the will of the people, is or can be bound by the action of a previous body.

HOUSE AND SENATE ACTION ON CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS WHICH HAVE PASSED THE HOUSE SINCE WORLD WAR I

ANTI-POLL-TAX BILLS

Seventy-seventh Congress

H. R. 1024. Passed House October 13, 1942.

Amends the act preventing pernicious political activities (Public, No. 252, 76th Cong., 1st sess.) so as to forbid the local requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting at a Federal election. Makes it unlawful for any person to require such payment.

Vote on passage:
Yeas: 254.
Nays: 84.
Answered present: 3.
Not voting: 86.

Reported in Senate October 15, 1942. (88 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD): Motion to consider, pages 8814, 8838, 8861, 8925, 8949–9033.

Agreed to, page 9033. Debated, pages 9043–9059, 9060.

Vote on motion to close debate:
Yeas: 37.
Nays: 41.

Seventy-eighth Congress

H. R. 7. Passed by House May 25, 1943.

Makes it unlawful for any individual, State, municipality, or other governmental subdivision to require payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in a Federal election.

Vote on passage:
Yeas: 265.
Nays: 110.
Not voting: 54.
Answered present: 3.

Reported in Senate November 12, 1943. (90 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD): Debated, pages 4172–4189, 4244–4264, 4300–4322, 4385–4405, 4405–4425, 4425–4429, 4473–4477. Motion to conclude debate rejected, page 4470.

Vote on motion to close the debate:
Yeas: 36.
Nays: 44.

Seventy-ninth Congress

H. R. 7. Passed by House June 12, 1945.

Makes it unlawful for any individual, State, municipality, or other governmental subdivision to require payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in a Federal election.

Vote on passage:
Yeas: 251.
Nays: 105.
Not voting: 75.
Answered present: 1.

Reported in Senate October 5, 1945. (92 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD): Debated, pages 3971, 10383–10387, 10511, 10536.

Vote on motion to close debate:
Yeas: 39.
Nays: 33.

Eightieth Congress

H. R. 29. Passed by House July 21, 1947.

Makes it unlawful for any individual, State, municipality, or other governmental subdivision to require payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting at a Federal election.

Vote on motion to suspend rules and passage:
Yeas: 290.
Nays: 112.
Not voting: 28.
Reported in Senate April 30, 1948.
(94 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:) Debated, pages 9480, 9488, 9499, 9504, 9554, 9577, 9597, 9627, 9659, 9665, 9696, 9710.

Vote of Wherry motion to adjourn until the following day (during discussion of the poll tax bill):
Yeas: 69.
Nays: 16.

Eighty-first Congress

H. R. 3199. Passed by House July 26, 1949.

Federal Anti-Poll Tax Act: Makes it unlawful for any individual, State, municipality, or other governmental subdivision to require payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in a Federal election.

For the purposes of this act the requirement of a poll tax shall be construed to include any charge of any kind upon the right to vote or to register for voting, and any form of evidence of liability to a poll tax.

Vote on passage:
Yeas: 273.
Nays: 116.
Answered "present": 2.
Not voting: 41.
No debate in Senate.

ANTILYNCHING

Sixty-seventh Congress

H. R. 13. Passed by House January 26, 1922.

Provides for 5 years' imprisonment and/or $5,000 fine for any State or municipal officer convicted of failing to prevent a lynching or apprehening or prosecuting any person participating in a lynching. Provides that any State or municipal officer having custody of a prisoner who conspires to put such prisoner to death without authority of law or who conspires to have the prisoner taken from his custody or control for the purpose of being put to death without authority of law shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned for life or for not less than 5 years. Grants jurisdiction of the proposed crime to the Federal district court of the judicial district wherein a person is put to death by a mob when there has been a failure of the State court to prosecute the crime. Provides that any county in which a person is put to death by mob or riotous assemblage shall forfeit $10,000, which may be recovered by an action in the name of the United States against such county for the use of the family of the victim, dependent parents, or the United States, respectively.

Vote on passage:
Yeas: 231.
Nays: 119.
Answered "present": 4.
Not voting: 74.
Reported in Senate July 28, 1922.
(62 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:) Debated, pages 13082, 13129, September 21 and 22, 1922. Session adjourned September 22, 1922.

Seventy-fifth Congress

H. R. 1507. Passed by House April 18, 1937.

Declares that a State or governmental subdivision which fails (1) to provide protection to any individual against a "mob or riotous assemblage" (i. e., an assemblage of three or more persons acting in concert, without authority of law, for killing or injuring any person in the custody of any peace officer, with the intention or result of depriving such person of due process or equal protection of the laws), or (2) to punish mob action, shall be deemed to have denied to such person due process or equal protection, wherefore the following provisions are enacted:

1. Any State officer with authority or power to protect an individual from injury by any mob who fails to make all diligent efforts to protect such individual, or any officer charged with the duty of apprehending and punishing participants who fails to make all diligent efforts to punish such persons, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by a $5,000 fine and/or 5 years' imprisonment.

2. Any State officer who conspires with any member of a mob (a) to injure a prisoner in his control, or (b) to allow a prisoner to be taken from his control, shall, with his conspirators, be punished by imprisonment (5 to 25 years).

3. Federal district courts shall have jurisdiction to punish members of mobs, in accordance with State laws, when it is shown (a) that the responsible local officers have failed to prosecute (delay of 30 days being prima facie evidence of such failure); or (b) that the jurors obtainable for the proper State court are so biased that there is probability that the guilty persons will not be punished in such court.

4. Any county in which a person is injured or killed by mob action shall be liable in damages (from $2,000 to $10,000) recoverable in a civil action for the injured person or his representatives by the United States district attorney, judgment enforceable by execution upon county property, by mandamus and by contempt proceedings against State officers. Should the mob seize a person in one county and kill him in another, both counties shall be jointly and severally liable for such forfeiture.

Vote on passage:
Yeas: 277.
Nays: 120.
Answered present: 1.
Not voting: 33.
Reported June 22, 1937.
(81 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD): Debated, pages 8694, 8737.
(82 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD): Motion to consider, pages 38, 60, 61, 69, 106, 116, 155, 171, 205.

Motion withdrawn, page 266. Laid before the Senate, page 1769.
(83 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD): Debate continued in Senate, pages 77, 85, 137–161, 216, 252, 275, 305–318, 362, 429–443, 447, 493, 571, 610, 682, 751, 772, 813, 872, 939, 964, 1033, 1067, 1098, 1130, 1139, 1161, 1168, 1174, 1197, 1339, 1385, 1443, 1490, 1502, 1533, 1623, 1683, 1887, 1888, 1925, 2002, 2090, 2201, 2265.
Back to the calendar.

Seventy-sixth Congress

H. R. 801. Passed by House January 10, 1940.

Provides that the violence of three or more persons, attempting to prevent the apprehension, trial, or punishment of any person which results in his death or maiming, is deemed to be a lynching. A State or local officer failing through neglect, etc., to prevent a lynching, or to apprehend or prosecute any member of a lynching mob is punishable by a $5,000 fine and/or 5 years imprisonment.

Any governmental subdivision failing through neglect, etc., to prevent a lynching, or a seizure and abduction followed elsewhere by a lynching, shall be liable for $2,000 to $10,000 in damages, recoverable in a civil action by the claimant or by the United States in his behalf. In such civil cases the showing: (a) That an officer of the defendant, after notice failed to provide protection; (b) that apprehension of danger of mob violence was general within the community; or (c) of any circumstance from which a reasonable conclusion might be drawn that the governmental subdivision failed to use all diligence to protect the person lynched, shall be prima facie evidence of liability.

Vote on passage:
Yeas: 252.
Nays: 131.
Not voting: 40.
Reported in Senate April 8, 1940.
No debate.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES ACT

Eighty-first Congress

H. R. 4453. Passed by House February 23, 1950.

Fair Employment Practices Act: Declares it is the policy of the United States to eliminate discrimination because of race, creed, political affiliation, or color in employment relations. Establishes a Fair Employment Practices Commission of five members, appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate, with the duty of formulating plans, publishing reports, and conferring with others for the purpose of eliminating discrimination. It shall investigate complaints charging discrimination and make specific recommendations to the interested parties of means for the elimination of such discrimination. It shall investigate discrimination in employment by the Federal Government and recommend a plan to the Congress for its elimination.

Vote on passage:
Yeas: 240.
Nays: 177.
Not voting: 14.
Place on Senate calendar February 23, 1950.
(96 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD): Objected to, pages 5332, 11962, 16596.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Eightieth Congress

H. J. Res. 334. Passed by House May 4, 1948.

Gives consent of Congress to the compact on regional education between the Southern States.

Vote on passage:
Yeas, 236.
Nays, 45.
Answered present, 1.
Not voting, 149.
Referred to the Senate Calendar May 5, 1948.
Volume 94, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD: Debated, pages 5411, 5484, 5502, 5560, 5658, 5667, 5758.

Vote on Morse motion to recommit:
Yeas, 38.
Nays, 37.

Eighty-fourth Congress

H. R. 627: Passed by House July 23, 1956.

1. Creates a six-man temporary bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the Government with subpena power. Gives the Commission the duty to (a) investigate allegations in writing that certain citizens of the United States are being deprived of their right to vote or that certain persons in the United States are voting illegally or are being subjected to unwarranted economic pressures by reason of their sex, color, race, religion, or national origin; (b) study and collect information concerning economic, social, and legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution; and (c) appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws under the Constitution.

2. Requires the Commission to submit reports to the President of its findings. Gives the Commission power to constitute such advisory committees and to consult with such representatives of State and local governments and private organizations as it deems advisable.

3. In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpena, the appropriate district court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to order compliance with such subpena, etc. Authorizes necessary appropriations. Sets

out the rules of procedure for such Commission.

4. Provides for the creation of an additional Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice in charge of a new Civil Rights Division. Grants the Attorney General the right to bring a civil action or other proper proceeding for relief to prevent or redress acts or practices which would give rise to a cause of action under such section which pertains to conspiracies to deprive of certain civil rights.

5. Provides for a civil remedy brought by the Attorney General to protect the right to vote. Declares that the district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of proceedings instituted pursuant to such remedy and shall exercise the same without regard to whether the party aggrieved shall have exhausted any administrative or other remedies that may be provided by law.

Vote on passage:
Yeas, 279.
Nays, 126.
Answered present, 1.
Not voting, 26.
No debate in Senate.

Senate votes on invoking cloture rule [1]

Congress and session	Date	Subject	Senator offering motion	Yeas	Nays	Congressional Record		Cloture
						Volume	Page	
66th, 1st	Nov. 15, 1919	Treaty of Versailles	Lodge	78	16	58	8555–8556	Yes.
66th, 3d	Feb. 2, 1921	Emergency tariff	Penrose	36	35	60	2432	No.
67th, 2d	July 7, 1922	Fordney-McCumber tariff	McCumber	45	35	62	10040	No.
69th, 1st	Jan. 25, 1926	World Court	Lenroot	68	26	67	2678–2679	Yes.
	June 1, 1926	Migratory-bird refuges	Norbeck	46	33	67	10392	No.
69th, 2d	Feb. 15, 1927	Branch banking	Pepper	65	18	68	3824	Yes.
	Feb. 26, 1927	Retirement of disabled emergency officers of the World War	Tyson	51	36	68	4901	No.
	do	Colorado River development	Johnson	32	59	68	4900	No.
	Feb. 28, 1927	Public buildings in the District of Columbia	Lenroot	52	31	68	4985	No.
	do	Creation of Bureau of Customs and Bureau of Prohibition	Jones (of Washington).	55	27	68	4986	Yes.
72d, 2d	Jan. 19, 1933	Banking Act	Robinson	58	30	76	2077	No.
75th, 3d	Jan. 27, 1938	Antilynching	Neely	37	51	83	1166	No.
	Feb. 16, 1938	do	Wagner	42	46	83	2007	No.
77th, 2d	Nov. 23, 1942	Antipoll tax	Barkley	37	41	88	9065	No.
78th, 2d	May 15, 1944	do	do	36	44	90	2550–2551	No.
79th, 2d	Feb. 9, 1946	FEPC	do	48	36	92	1219	No.
	May 7, 1946	British loan	Ball	41	41	92	4539	No.
	May 25, 1946	Labor disputes	Knowland	3	77	92	5714	No.
	July 31, 1946	Antipoll tax	Barkley	39	33	92	10512	No.
81st, 2d	May 19, 1950	FEPC	Lucas	52	32	96	7300	No.
	July 12, 1950	do	do	55	33	96	9982	No.
83d, 2d	July 26, 1954	Atomic Energy Act	Knowland	44	42	100	11942	No.

[1] Many cloture petitions have also been withdrawn or held out of order since 1917.

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of January 2, 1957]

ABSURDITIES AND CONFLICTS IN SENATE RULES ARE OUTLINED

(By Irving Brant)

When the Senate convenes on Thursday, it will plunge at once into a fight over rule 22, which was adopted in 1917 as an antifilibuster rule and was converted in 1949 into a device for protecting filibusters through all eternity. Here is a nutshell history of Senate rules on debate:

From 1789 to 1806, debate on a bill could be ended instantly by a majority of Senators present, through adoption of an undebatable motion calling for the previous question.

From 1806 to 1917 there was no limitation on debate.

In 1917, to check filibusters, a cloture rule was adopted. On the written motion of 16 Senators, debate could be brought to a close by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting.

In 1949, this was changed to require the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the entire Senate—64 out of 96—and a clause was added declaring that there should be no limitation of debate on a motion to change the rules.

As a result of this alteration, the absence of any Senator has the same effect as a vote against cloture, and offsets two votes in favor of it. The effect is enormously heightened by the higher majority required. For example, under the 1917 rule, with 20 Senators absent, an affirmative vote of 51 to 25 would put a limit on debate. Under the 1949 rule, a vote of 63 to 13 against the filibuster would not be enough to stop it.

The present rule gives the balance of power to sympathizers with the filibuster who would not venture to vote openly in its defense, but who can achieve the same results by avoiding the rollcall. To protect this ingenious device, the 1949 amenders added the clause which forbids limitation of debate on a motion to change the rules. Thus the filibusterers were given a license to filibuster forever against any attempt to get rid of the rule protecting them.

Forever is a long time, however, and the Senate on Thursday will consider just how long it is. Here is the legal question at issue:

Is the Senate of the new 85th Congress necessarily bound by the Standing Rules of the Senate of the expired 84th Congress, without a specific adoption of them? Has the Senate in one Congress the power to bind the Senate in a succeeding Congress, against the will of a majority of its Members?

To bring this question to an issue, it is merely necessary that as soon as the Senate convenes, a Member shall move the adoption of past Senate rules, with Rule 22 altered. A defender of the filibuster will then make a point of order that the old rules are still in effect. If Vice President NIXON overrules the point of order, an appeal will be taken from his decision. If the Senate, by a simple majority, sustains the Vice President, the majority can proceed to rewrite the rules and do what it pleases about the limitation of debate.

Against this course a constitutional objection is raised. The Senate, it is said, is a continuing body. With its Members elected for 6 years, one-third of them every 2 years, it can always produce a quorum of holdover Senators. Therefore, it is contended, it does not come to an end as the House of Representatives does, whenever a Congress expires. On the other hand, all unfinished legislative and executive business of the Senate lapses into nothing at the expiration of a Congress, and all its committees are elected anew whenever a new Congress convenes.

Supporting the continuing body theory is the fact that the Senate rules, by acquiescence, have always held over from Congress to Congress without formal readoption. The present rules, except for later amendments, were adopted on January 11, 1884, in the middle of a congressional term. Also, since 1890, the President pro tempore of the Senate has been elected for an indefinite period, regardless of the 2-year life of Congress.

The real question is whether the Senate is constitutionally a continuing body. If it is, it can perform its legislative and executive functions without regard to the termination of a Congress. However, if the Constitution does not make the Senate a continuing body in both its legislative and executive functions it cannot be subject to the mandatory application of past rules subordinate to those functions.

When this test is applied to the Senate's chief business—legislation—the "continuing body" theory breaks down in a multitude of absurdities.

Rule 37 provides that in the second or any subsequent session of a Congress, treaties submitted by the President shall be resumed at the same stage in which they were left at the close of the previous session. "But," the rule goes on, "all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon."

That may be construed in either of two ways. It may be regarded as an acknowledgment that the Senate is not a continuing body as to treaties, save for recognition that the submission of a treaty by the President is not nullified by the transition from one Senate to the next. Or, it may be held to imply that the Senate has power to go on with the treaty in the new Congress, but chooses not to exercise that power.

The latter would be true if, by constitutional mandate, the Senate actually is a continuing body. But observe what this leads to.

Suppose that, in the final session of a Congress, the Senate adopts a rule that treaties shall be resumed in a new Congress at the same stage they reached in the previous one. It then adopts some highly controversial reservations to a pending treaty, comparable to those that killed the League of Nations, but adjourns without final action on the treaty. November comes. The voters elect one-third of the whole Senate and defeat every Senator who voted for the reservations. In January, the incoming Senators discover that they are helpless. The Senate, they are told, is a continuing body. Its new Members are bound by the decisions taken in

the previous Congress, with no chance to change the decisions because the right to filibuster is protected by a rule constitutionally binding on the new Senate without its consent. Thus the "continuing body" theory would subvert the Senate's constitutional function as to treaties.

Next, what happens to the legislative function if the Senate is constitutionally a continuing body? Senate Rule 32 says that "at the second or any subsequent session of a Congress, the legislative business of the Senate which remained undetermined at the close of the next preceding session of that Congress shall be resumed and proceeded with in the same manner as if no adjournment of the Senate had taken place."

That treats legislative business as if the Senate was understood to die with the Congress. If not, if the Senate is constitutionally a continuing body, it must have power to apply this unfinished business rule to the opening session of a Congress, as readily as to the second session.

And what then? Among the undetermined business of the Senate, at the end of a Congress, is the disposition of bills originating in and already passed by the House of Representatives. If the Senate is constitutionally a continuing body, it has just as much power to pass those bills in the next Congress as in the last one. Then come the absurdities.

Can the Senate hold a conference on such a bill, with the conference committee of a House which has passed out of existence? If House and Senate texts are identical, and no conference is needed, can the Senate obtain the signature of a past Speaker of the House who may be dead or defeated? Or if he has been reelected, will he sign retroactively as Speaker of a dead House?

The crowning absurdity is reached if such a bill is sent to the President and vetoed—as it certainly would be—as unconstitutional. The President would not even be able to send it back, as the Constitution requires, to the House in which it shall have originated. That House would have ceased to exist. It could only be conjured into being by assuming that the House of Representatives is also a continuing body. Thus the chain of incongruities leads to an inescapable conclusion. Either each House is a continuing body, or neither one is.

There is in fact not a vestige of support in history, law, or logic either for the theory that the Senate has the constitutional powers of a continuing body, or that the automatic continuation of its rules has anything mandatory about it.

The very words of the Constitution contradict this claim. It says:

"Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings."

If somebody should propose a rule reading "The rules of the Senate shall not be changed," it would be recognized instantly as a violation of the Constitution. But that is substantially what has been engrafted on the Senate, by a rule making changes in rules subject to a perpetual filibuster, and by denying the inherent power of the present body to make its own rules.

To sustain the power of the Senate to free itself from the dead hand of the past, its Members only need go to the words of the Constitution: "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings."

Those who would have the Senate divest itself of this constitutional power can best appeal to the precedent of the ancient Chinese, who handed their sovereignty over to their deceased grandfathers.

[From the New York Times of December 27, 1956]

THE ATTACK ON RULE 22

The Constitution of the United States says, in article I, section 5, that "Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings." There is one rule, however, that a little band of willful men has decided that a majority of the new Senate shall not determine for itself. That is rule 22, the rule that requires a positive vote of 64 Senators to shut off debate on any business before the Senate. It is also the rule that permits no closure whatsoever on any motion to take up a proposed change in the rules—a built-in filibuster machine, expressly designed for the purpose.

A week from today, when the 85th Congress convenes in Washington, a new effort will be made to achieve a modification of rule 22. Though similar efforts have failed before this—the last occasion being in 1953—the interests of democratic government require that it be made again, and again, and again, until at last it succeeds as it eventually will. In this effort Senators DOUGLAS, of Illinois, HUMPHREY, of Minnesota, and their associated group of liberal Democrats and Republicans (including IVES, of New York, CASE of New Jersey, and CLARK, of Pennsylvania) ought to have the strong support and effective backing of Americans concerned with the viability of our constitutional processes. For, in essence, what these men will be doing next week when this subject comes up will be fighting to make democratic government work, fighting against the power of a determined group of die-hards to block legislation by means of that negation of the democratic process: the filibuster.

It is a travesty to wrap the mantle of free speech around the filibuster. That is exactly what the filibuster is not. On the contrary, it is a method by which a small but resolute group can physically prevent the enactment of legislation desired by the majority—often, as Senator DOUGLAS points out, the overwhelming majority. One of the great blessings of our kind of government is that it protects the minority against the rash or impulsive actions of a majority. But the filibuster does not contribute to such protection. The filibuster is the antithesis of free and open debate, the considered action, the balanced evaluation of pros and cons, the careful evaluation of minority rights as against majority desires, that go to make up the kind of democracy we like to think we have.

This is true for no matter what purpose the filibuster is employed; but it is most obviously and unmistakably true when the filibuster is used as a weapon against proposals to protect minority rights. And that is precisely the purpose that many of those who defend rule 22 and the filibuster have in mind. So long as rule 22 stands as it is on the books of the Senate, civil rights legislation of any sort will be virtually impossible. Even a motion to proceed to the consideration of any motion to change the rules will be subject to unlimited debate. This is not free speech. It is blatant obstructionism of the kind that could kill a democracy.

No one wants arbitrarily to shut off debate. What is needed is the opportunity to set a reasonable limitation on the length of debate. Yet neither the majority leader of the Senate nor the minority leader has seen fit to recognize the manifest justice of this demand. We think, however, that eventually the American people will.

[From the Chicago Daily Sun-Times of December 17, 1956]

TIME TO KILL THE FILIBUSTER

The six Democratic Senators who are spearheading the attack on the filibuster are earnestly enlisting Republican support, and that's a wise move.

It's time that Senate rule 22 was changed. It's the rule that permits the minority to kill civil rights legislation and force compromises on other measures.

The parliamentary maneuvering needed to change the rule requires bipartisan backing. It won't help the cause any to have it tagged simply as a liberal Democratic battle.

So far, four GOP Senators have publicly joined the battle being planned by Democrats PAUL DOUGLAS, of Illinois; HUBERT HUMPHREY, of Minnescta; JAMES E. MURRAY, of Montana; RICHARD L. NEUBERGER and WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon; and PAT MCNAMARA, of Michigan. The Republicans openly supporting the rule change are CHARLES POTTER, of Michigan; IRVING M. IVES, of New York; THOMAS H. KUCHEL, of California; and CLIFFORD CASE, of New Jersey.

It is to be hoped that the policy meeting the Republicans have scheduled before Congress convenes January 3 will produce at least a tacit approval of the antifilibuster fight.

The effort to change rule 22 will also need the help of Vice President NIXON in the parliamentary maneuvering. As Presiding Officer of the Senate, he can make the ruling that will protect the antifilibuster move from a filibuster.

Strongest weapon the opponents of a rule change have is the illogical and constitutionally unsound tradition that the Senate is a continuing body, since two-thirds of its membership is held over from session to session. Because of this, they argue, its rules are held over from session to session without change.

So the antifilibuster forces will start with a move to hold up adoption of rules until rule 22 is changed. In the absence of its own rules, the Senate would proceed under ordinary parliamentary rules in which a simple majority governs.

Should a point of order be raised against changing rule 22, the Vice President could rule against it, thereby permitting the antifilibuster forces to beat down any appeal, using the majority which they are certain they can muster from both sides of the Senate.

This accomplished, they could then formulate a new rule 22, which will provide that debate on any topic can be shut off by a majority vote instead of the two-thirds vote of the full Senate now required. The new rule would also get rid of the section which perpetuates the filibuster by providing that debate on amending the rules cannot be shut off at all.

Leaders of the antifilibuster fight are amenable to some sort of compromise on what it would take to shut off debate, if that is necessary. But whatever the compromise, it still would outlaw the filibuster. And that would be a commendable accomplishment.

It is obvious that the move will not succeed unless there is strong bipartisan support. And conversely, as Senator DOUGLAS logically points out, it will succeed if there is strong bipartisan support.

The alternative, of course, if the Vice President should rule that no change can be made, is a filibuster. The only good thing about that is that it would come at the start of the session when no legislation is at stake.

As far as the southern Democratic Senators go, it would seem much smarter for them not to worry too much if the rule is changed. It is a seriously divisive issue, and if the filibuster could be outlawed the Democratic Party could close ranks on other issues.

Civil rights are here to stay. The Supreme Court has seen to that. So the filibuster might just as well be outlawed as an undemocratic weapon to thwart the will of the majority in any and all areas of legislation.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of December 20, 1956]

CONGRESS SHACKLED

To the EDITOR OF THE POST-DISPATCH:

The chances for enactment of any substantial civil-rights legislation by Congress may well be determined by the outcome of the

drive for new rules which some of us will make in the United States Senate on January 3.

From long and bitter experience, we have learned that Senate filibusters, prolonged talk to prevent a vote, are the big obstacle to congressional action for human rights.

Over the recent years the House has passed numerous civil-rights bills. All have died in the Senate.

While the courts and the Executive have acted, Congress has been shackled.

Meanwhile, discriminations and coercions continue. They deny to many of our people equality of opportunity in voting, in education, in employment, in transportation, and in housing. They damage our Nation's position in the world struggle.

The problem is national, not sectional. The need to free the Senate to act is obvious and compelling.

The real gravedigger for such legislation and for other worthy measures is Senate Rule XXII. Under it debate can be brought to a close only by the vote of 64 Senators.

It has been impossible to secure 64 such votes to limit debate on a civil-rights bill. Rule XXII further provides that no limitation of debate at all is permissible on a motion to bring up a rule change.

The filibuster is thus locked into the old rules, and the key is thrown away.

A bipartisan group of Senators of which I am one, therefore intends to move for the adoption of new Senate rules to curb the filibuster at the start of the 85th Congress. (Those who have publicly announced their support include Republican Senators IVES, CASE of New Jersey, KUCHEL and POTTER, and Democrats HUMPHREY, MCNAMARA, MORSE, NEUBERGER, MURRAY, CLARK, and CHAVEZ.)

Under the constitutional provision that each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, we are convinced that the new Senate may adopt new rules, just as in each new Congress the House adopts its rules anew, and the Senate starts fresh on all bills, resolutions, treaties, and nominations.

Indeed, this is the only time, before rule XXII's handcuffs are again effective, when we can hope to escape from the filibuster. Senator Walsh in 1917 and a number of us in 1953 fully outlined the legal basis for making this drive at the opening of Congress.

The success of this effort largely depends upon public understanding that behind the complex conflict over Senate procedures lies the fate of vital civil rights.

A new rule to permit a limitation of debate after a reasonable opportunity for full discussion is essential.

Only by thus restoring majority rule and removing the filibuster roadblock can the civil-rights promises of both parties be redeemed.

With strong bipartisan backing, we can succeed.

PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
United States Senator from Illinois.

FLIMFLAM IN THE SENATE

When the Senate meets next January 3, it will start considering bills, resolutions, nominations, and other business with a clean slate, on the assumption that the Senate is not a continuous body. Then it will turn around and adopt the rules of the last session on the asumption that the Senate is a continuing body.

This flimflam, part of the intricate parliamentary machinery that keeps the power of filibuster alive, has been challenged by a bipartisan group of Senators, one of whom—Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS, of Illinois—discusses the question in our letters column today.

Senator DOUGLAS and his colleagues deserve every bit of bipartisan help they can get. For they are attacking a basic weakness in our democratic processes which is wrong, not only because it prevents fair consideration and a vote on civil rights legislation, but because it gives a minority power to obstruct the business of the Senate by essentially physical means.

A filibuster works, not by debate or reason or parliamentary procedure or any other proper democratic method, but by physically exhausting the majority. It is a blackjacking operation, by which a minority refuses to let the Senate function unless the Senate agrees not to take up a certain piece of legislation. The effect is the same as if a dictator surrounded Congress with troops until it agreed to take the action he wished it to take.

The filibuster is built into present Senate rules, as Senator DOUGLAS says, and the only practical way to attack it is to write new rules the way the House and any other democratic body would write them—by majority vote. This is what the antifilibuster Senators will try to do on the opening day of the session. They can do it if they are supported by an understanding public and by enough Senators in both parties.

The adoption of a new rule permitting limitation of debate need not represent any real curtailment of the full and fair discussion which lies at the heart of democratic procedure. All that need be done is to permit debate to be closed by a reasonable number of votes after full opportunity has been given for debate. Thus in 1953 the foes of the filibuster proposed that after a certain number of hours, debate could be ended by a petition signed by 49 Senators. Getting that many Senators to agree on a cloture motion would never be easy. But it would be possible—which can scarcely be said of the present requirement of 64 Senators.

Although the Republican floor leader, Senator KNOWLAND, has regrettably declared against a rules change, four important Republican Senators have joined the fight on the other side. Senator CASE of New Jersey was one of the first to declare himself. Then IVES, of New York, KUCHEL, of California, and POTTER, of Michigan—all significantly representing the larger States—came out against the filibuster rule.

In 1953, only five Republicans joined the liberal Democrats on the final vote against filibusters. In 1957, many more GOP votes will be needed, and many more could be obtained if President Eisenhower in his role of party leader would unequivocally support the cause of democratic procedure. Cannot Senators CASE of New Jersey, KUCHEL, IVES, and POTTER find a way to convince him that he should do so?

[From the Washington Post and Times Herald of November 24, 1956]

CLOTURE IN THE SENATE

Six Democratic Senators have announced that they will move on the opening day of Congress, January 3, to change the rules of the Senate so that debate on any question may be limited by a simple majority vote. The motion will revive an old and bitter controversy. The Senate has a tradition of unlimited debate which has been used on many an occasion by small minorities to delay or to frustrate Senate action through the technique of the filibuster. Limitation of debate has been governed since 1917 by rule 22 which provides that cloture may be applied only by a vote of 64 Senators and that it may not be applied at all in connection with a motion to change any of the standing rules of the Senate.

The first question which the Senate will have to decide in regard to the proposed motion of the six Democrats is whether rule 22 is in force when the Senate of the 85th Congress convenes. It has been persuasively argued that even if the Senate be considered a continuing body, the rules which it adopted in one Congress cannot be carried over to another and that the Senate in each new Congress is free to adopt rules by majority vote in accordance with the constitutional provision that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings." Under any other interpretation, newly elected Senators would be denied a full voice in determining the rules under which they must serve.

The Vice President, as President of the Senate, will therefore be called upon on January 3 to decide whether rule 22 is operative on that date. If he decides in the negative and is not overridden by the Senate itself, Senators will then be able to vote on the new rule to be proposed by the six Democrats. If he decides in the affirmative, Senators opposed to any change in the rules will be able to filibuster as long as their lungs last. Rule 22 has been kept operative until now by a combination of southern Democrats and northern Republicans. But that alliance may be dissolved in the light of current political realities.

It is said that it would be undesirable to precipitate a filibuster at this time when the world is in a state of crisis. A filibuster is undesirable at any time. But we do not believe that the fear of one should prevent the Senate from freeing itself from the filibuster threat in the event of a decision that rule 22 is in force. Long ago this newspaper published a Herblock cartoon which showed a besotted, disheveled figure representing the Senate sprawled in an armchair in a disordered room with an empty bottle labeled "Old Filibuster" in his hand. The caption on the cartoon was, "I Got No Control Over Myself." It is more than time, we think, for the Senate of the United States to get control over itself. The way to do this is to establish majority rule in its proceedings.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of November 24, 1956]

SHALL FILIBUSTERS GO?

Six Democratic Senators have asked their colleagues to support a move on January 3, when the 85th Congress convenes, to enact a substitute for Senate Rule 22, which requires the votes of 64 Senators to apply cloture and halt debate on a measure; in other words, to end a filibuster. Instead of the requirement for a two-thirds vote of the Senate membership, they would substitute a rule necessitating only a majority.

If this Senate rule cannot be changed at the opening session of the new Congress, it will stand for another 2 years. It has often been called the bulwark of southern Senators in their efforts to block civil-rights bills, either by filibuster or by the threat of one. But individual Senators have adopted the tactic in the past when they were vehemently opposed to certain proposals, using up hour after hour by reading books, giving recipes for shrimp creole and sazarac cocktails, or talking on other subjects which had no conceivable relation to the bill under discussion.

An individual Senator usually can delay passage of a bill just so long by filibustering if he does not have support of his colleagues. There is certainly no reason why Members of the Senate should not be allowed time to state in full their reasons for opposing or supporting any particular measure. But to talk on endlessly on unrelated subjects in an effort to wear down the opposition, to permit a bloc of Senators to use an antiquated rule to circumvent the democratic principle of the rule of the majority, is an entirely different question. Rule 22 should certainly be revised so as to permit each Senator to have his full say on the issue up for a vote but to prevent the use of filibustering tactics to thwart the will of the majority.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of December 17, 1956]

PROTECTION BY FILIBUSTER

The filibuster is the South's only protection against unwanted legislation repugnant

to its traditions. And besides, even those Senators who now seek to curb the power of unlimited debate never have hesitated to use filibustering tactics when it served their purposes to do so.

So runs the familiar argument of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram against any change in the Senate filibuster rule. It is of course true that the tactics of extended debate have been used by northerners and westerners as well as by southerners. But the objective sought by such tactics varies widely in different cases.

In some cases, as with fairly recent filibusters by Senators MORSE, of Oregon, and DOUGLAS, of Illinois, the purpose has been not to prevent discussion or action on a particular bill, but to attract public attention to the issue and stall for time, in the hope that public opinion would rally to their side.

Almost always, in the case of an organized southern filibuster against civil-rights legislation, the purpose is quite different—actually to prevent the Senate from even considering the legislation in question, to talk so long and so irrelevantly that eventually the Senate, out of sheer physical exhaustion, will give up the effort to bring a civil-rights bill to a vote.

There have been cases in history when a northerner or westerner used the filibuster in its true sense just as southerners have used it. The late Senator Norris, of Nebraska, did so in an effort to prevent the arming of merchant ships in the First World War. But the fact that Senators from all sections have taken advantage of a bad rule does not make the rule any better.

Whoever uses the privilege of unlimited debate for the purpose of imposing a physical barrier to the consideration of or voting on a piece of legislation is abusing parliamentary forms. Whoever uses debate not to discuss but to prevent the discussion of an issue is perverting the democratic process.

This is why we think the Senate should adopt a rule permitting a reasonable limitation of debate. That does not mean gagging anybody. It means permitting a fair majority of Senators, after a certain period of debating time has elapsed, and after due notice to vote for an orderly termination of debate so that a vote can be had. Southerners, northerners, easterners, and westerners alike need the protection of such a rule—for what it protects is the democratic principle itself.

[From the New York Herald Tribune of December 24, 1956]

HOW WILL MR. NIXON RULE?

(By Roscoe Drummond)

When the Senate convenes on January 3 the first order of business will be for the Senate to decide how it is going to conduct its business—whether by majority rule or by recurring minority veto by filibuster.

The right of filibuster is deeply imbedded in the traditions and rules of the United States Senate. It is not going to be uprooted or even mildly circumscribed without sharp controversy and conflict. We are now headed for just this kind of controversy on the opening day of the new Congress—which is a good time to have it.

What is the controlling rule of filibuster? It is this: There can be unlimited, unstoppable debate on every piece of legislation and on any amendment to any piece of legislation except under one condition: If 64 Senators are physically present in the Senate and vote to end debate. That provision is designed to be read in the fine print, rarely used.

Furthermore, there is one issue on which debate is completely unlimitable. So long as one Senator wants to talk on and on, it is not within the power of even 95 Senators to bring to a vote any proposed change in the rules.

What kind of change in the rules is being sought? Senators PAUL DOUGLAS and HUBERT HUMPHREY, for a group of Democrats, and Senators CLIFFORD CASE, IRVING IVES, and THOMAS KUCHEL, for a number of Republicans, seem agreed on this proposal: That after 2 days of debate, a vote of two-thirds of the Senate, present and voting (that is, two-thirds of any quorum), can end debate, and that after 15 days of debate, a majority vote can end debate.

The present Senate rule, which requires an almost impossible 64 Senators to bring legislation to vote against a filibuster, has been in force for the past 40 years. A change in the rule can be achieved only under two circumstances:

If there is strong bipartisan backing for the Douglas-Case proposal and a willingness to let a filibuster run its course at the very opening of the Senate. (A filibuster has the least prospects of success when time is not pressing.)

If Vice President NIXON, as Presiding Officer of the Senate, were to determine that rules of the preceding Senate were not binding on the new session, this would mean that rule XXII would not be binding and that under parliamentary procedure the Senate would be free to adopt new rules by a straight majority vote.

It seems to me that it would be highly unconventional and highly reasonable for Mr. NIXON to rule that the Senate has the right to adopt new rules at the beginning of a new session—the same as the House of Representatives.

There is a difference, of course, between the two Houses. The Senate puts a great premium on the fact that since two-thirds of the Senate always holds over from the previous session, the Senate is a "continuing body" and therefore its rules are continuing, not expired. Other presiding officers of the Senate have ruled this way and this is why it would be unconventional for Mr. NIXON to upset the setup.

This doesn't mean it wouldn't be logical and just to do so. The late Senator Walsh of Montana put it this way when he was advocating such a ruling in 1917: "A majority may adopt the rules in the first place. It is preposterous to assert that they may deny to future majorities the right to change them."

I can't escape the feeling that there is a way for the Vice President to help the Senate break through the ice jam which has blocked even a moderate change of the rules.

Obviously the Senators could not abide a rule which premised that the Senate is not a "continuing body." But couldn't Mr. NIXON rationally and fairly rule that despite the fact that the Senate is a continuing body, its rules expire at the end of each session—as does all legislation—and must be readopted, with or without change, so that the newly elected one-third of the Senators has the same right to vote on rules governing them as the Senators previously elected?

[From the Denver Post of December 19, 1956]

SENATE SHACKLES

Is the Senate of the United States a continuing body or does a new Senate come into existence every 2 years when a new Congress convenes?

This sounds like an exercise in semantics which can be of concern only to those persons who like to argue legal and grammatical technicalities. But it is more important than that.

If the Senate meeting on January 3 is a new Senate, it can adopt parliamentary rules under which a filibuster would be impossible, thereby clearing the way for the adoption in 1957 of civil rights legislation as advocated by President Eisenhower and others.

But if the Senate which meets January 3 is merely a continuation of the Senate which has been meeting regularly since 1789, it automatically inherits moss-covered Senate rules, including rule No. 22, adopted in 1917, which requires the vote of 64 Senators to put an end to a filibuster.

Never in Senate history has it been possible to get 64 votes to end a filibuster on civil rights legislation and if rule No. 22 remains in effect the chances for the passage of any new civil rights legislation in 1957 will be exactly nil.

That is why foes and advocates of civil rights are looking forward to January 3 as the fateful day when the Senate itself will be asked to decide whether it is a continuing body or a new body.

Everyone admits the House of Representatives is not a continuing body. All Members of the House are elected for 2 years. A new House convenes every time there is a new Congress. Each new House adopts the rules which will govern its proceedings.

However, only one-third of the Senators are elected every 2 years. When a new Congress convenes, two-thirds of the Senators are holdovers. Tradition is on the side of those who contend that the Senate is a continuing body. Rules of the Senate have carried over from one Congress to another, usually without challenge. Only twice in recent years, in 1917 and again in 1953, has the continuing body theory been questioned on the opening day of a new Congress.

Those who oppose the theory of continuation point out that every 2 years the Senate starts its deliberations with a clean slate. Bills, resolutions, nominations, treaties, and other matters which were hanging fire when the last Congress adjourned, have to be introduced anew if they are to be considered.

They have another argument which is most compelling. It rests on that part of the Constitution which says, "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings." If newly elected Senators find themselves bound by filibuster rules which were adopted 40 years ago, the authority given each House to determine its own rules becomes meaningless.

Meaningless, also, is the authority given Congress in the Constitution to pass legislation by majority vote in both Houses.

Senator DOUGLAS, Democrat, of Illinois, says the "dignity of the Senate and its ability to function as a democratic legislative body" is at stake in the issue over Senate rules—particularly rule No. 22. Viewed in that light, the Senate tussle scheduled for January 3, its opening day, becomes a matter of major concern for every American.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of December 2, 1956]

SENATE VERSUS SENATE RULES

Vice President NIXON may get a chance, when the next Congress opens, to show whether he is as friendly to a curb on Senate filibusters as was his predecessor, the late Alben W. Barkley.

Northern and western Democrats are planning another effort to change the filibuster rule, on the day the Senate convenes.

They will argue that the Senate has no rules until it adopts them, and that the adoption of rules is therefore subject to general parliamentary law, which permits closing of debate by a simple majority vote. Thus they hope to gain consideration of a new filibuster rule without first being required to break a filibuster, as the Senate rules themselves provide.

Whether this strategy will work or not depends upon the attitude of a majority of Senators toward the question of whether the Senate is a continuing body. If it is, then one can argue that its rules automatically carry over from one session to the next in the absence of action to the contrary. And under those rules, action to the contrary cannot be taken so long as any Senator chooses to exercise his right of unlimited debate—that is, his right of filibuster.

The likeliest way in which the issue could come to a head is through a ruling by the Vice President, as presiding officer, on whether or not the Senate is a continuing body. His judgment would then be subject to ratification or reversal by the Senate.

Vice President Barkley faced a similar situation in 1949 when called upon to decide whether a motion to consider a change in the rules was subject to a limitation of debate. He held that it was, thus casting his lot with Senators who seek a reasonable curb on filibusters, but the Senate overruled him. By a deal with the Republicans, the southern Democrats then put through what they consider an iron-clad protection of the filibuster power. This is the rule now in force, which provides for unlimited debate unless 64 Senators agree to a limitation—and also provides that no limitation at all can be invoked in the case of a move to change the rules.

If this seems like an absurd and legalistic way for a great parliamentary body to tie itself in procedural knots, it is. But can the Senate unravel the tangle? That will depend, in large measure, upon how much cooperation the Republicans give the northern and western Democrats who are trying to do something about it.

[From the Minneapolis Tribune of December 17, 1956]

BOTH THYE AND HUMPHREY

Minnesotans should be pleased that both their Senators have alined themselves against the Senate rule which has long blocked civil-rights legislation. This is rule 22 requiring a two-thirds vote to limit debate. It is at the very heart of the power to filibuster.

Both Senator THYE and Senator HUMPHREY want to see this power curbed. Both are convinced that the effort to curb it cannot succeed without bipartisan support.

Such support is already taking shape. A group of 10 Senators (6 Democrats and 4 Republicans) is expected to move against rule 22 on the opening day of Congress. These Senators will contend that the Upper House is not a continuing body and that the adoption of new rules is therefore in order. They will argue that the new Senate is at liberty to adopt its own rules by a majority vote, unhampered by rule 22. It will be up to Vice President NIXON to make a decision here.

Senator HUMPHREY is a member of this group of 10. Senator THYE is not. But THYE, like HUMPHREY, favors an all-out attack on rule 22. If the continuing body concept of the Senate prevails, success will not be easy. Yet if there is a strong coalition of Republicans and Democrats determined to curb the filibuster, success might follow a long and stubborn fight.

We are glad that THYE and HUMPHREY are prepared to stand against the filibuster. Until rule 22 is changed, the outlook for civil-rights legislation will be utterly forlorn.

[From the Pittsburgh Courier of December 29, 1956]

THE WAR ON RULE 22

Eleven United States Senators have declared war on Senate Rule 22 which requires an affirmative vote of 64 Senators before debate can be brought to a close and which, moreover, permits no limitation of debate at all on a motion to bring up a rule change.

This is based on the hoary fiction that the Senate is a continuing body, even though each session is numbered as if it were, the coming Senate being the 85th.

Since it is most difficult to get 64 out of 96 Senators to agree on anything, let alone civil rights, the prospects for change are admittedly not bright, especially since all southern Senators and a few northern ones are openly against it.

We can see no sound reason why the 47 Republican Senators should not vote against rule 22, nor why northern and western Democratic Senators should not join them.

It is true that such an alliance would split the Democratic Party, spur the 2-party system in the South, and eventually eliminate the advantage Dixie derives from a 1-party dictatorship, and for this very reason nonsouthern Senators may not go along.

If they will not vote to end filibustering, we believe that a combined Negro-liberal-labor vote will divorce them from political life in 1958.

The time has passed when politicians can talk liberal and vote reactionary, and expect the voters to forget it.

[From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of November 25, 1956]

TO BEAT THE FILIBUSTER

The six Democratic Senators who promise a fight to revise the Senate filibuster rule when Congress opens may seem to be embracing a lost cause. Win or lose, the fight ought, of course, to be made. But this time there is every prospect that the Democrats can enlarge their last vote against the filibuster. They could even win the battle if President Eisenhower would give them a hand.

Four years ago President Eisenhower left the whole question of Republican policy on the issue to Senator Taft, the majority leader. And Senator Taft entered into a bold combination with the southern Democrats to sustain the filibuster rule, the result being that 41 Republicans voted for it and only 5 against. Democrats voted for it 29 to 15.

This time there is less excuse for the President to stand aloof from the battle. He is no longer a political novice and he should be well aware that, if Congress is ever to consider fairly any moderate civil rights legislation, the power of extremists to talk such bills to death must be curtailed. If the President would make it administration policy to oppose the unlimited right of filibuster in the Senate, and stand firm on this line, the victory could be won.

But whether that happens or not, the six Democrats who have resolved to take the initiative deserve a vote of thanks. They are Senators HUMPHREY of Minnesota, DOUGLAS of Illinois, MORSE and NEUBERGER of Oregon, MURRAY of Montana, and MCNAMARA of Michigan.

[From the Des Moines Register of November 28, 1956]

MOVE TO LIMIT FILIBUSTERS

The fate of the Federal civil rights legislation for the next 2 years could be decided as early as January 3, when the Senate meets for the opening session of the 85th Congress.

This is the date a group of Democrats, headed by Senators PAUL DOUGLAS, of Illinois, and HUBERT HUMPHREY, of Minnesota, hope to push through a revision of Senate rules on filibustering. The move is taking on a bipartisan complexion with avowals of support so far from two Republicans—Senator IRVING IVES, of New York, and CLIFFORD CASE, of New Jersey.

The plan is to revive the attempt first made in 1953 to get the Senate to agree that it is not a continuing body. If it does agree, it then would proceed to adopt rules for the session, rather than follow past practice of carrying over rules from Congress to Congress.

The great advantage in adopting new rules, from the point of view of antifilibustering Senators, is that debate on these new rules would not be subject to filibuster. It could be shut off by simple majority vote. The key rules change they hope to put through is one to make it easier to close off filibusters during regular session.

As the rules stand now it is virtually impossible to curb a filibuster. It takes a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate membership—64 votes—to limit debate. Any attempt to ease this requirement during the session is itself subject to unlimited debate.

Changing the filibuster rule at the start of the session is clearly the only practical method of curbing filibusters. There is a sticky technical argument, however, over its propriety. The House adopts new rules at the start of each Congress because all terms expire every 2 years, so the House clearly is not a continuing body. Can the same be said of the Senate, which holds over two-thirds of its Members at each election?

The question was debated 3 days at the start of the 1953 session and was resolved by a 70 to 21 vote in favor of tabling motion by Majority Leader Robert Taft. Forty-one Republicans and 29 Democrats, mostly from the South, voted to table, against 15 Democrats, 5 Republicans, and 1 Independent.

If the liberal Democratic group expects to win the argument this time, it obviously will have to make inroads on the Republican side of the aisle. The two G. O. P. Senators lined up thus far indicate the Democrats have a long way to go to achieve a bipartisan answer to the filibuster.

The Eisenhower administration has an excellent record on civil rights, and this paid off in the 1956 election among Negroes, both in the South and northern cities. Attorney General Brownell has announced vigorous efforts to enforce the civil-rights laws. It would be consistent with this attitude of the Republican administration for Republican Senators to support the move toward ending the throttlehold on civil-rights legislation of the southern minority in the Senate.

[From the Christian Century of December 26, 1956]

MOVE GROWS TO END SENATE FILIBUSTER

For a short time at the opening of each new Congress the opportunity exists to abolish the filibuster and so end domination of the Senate by a southern Democratic minority. The Senate is not a continuing body, but must adopt a new set of rules at the start of each new Congress. A bipartisan group of liberal Senators have announced that they intend to use the time before adoption of rules for the 85th Congress to argue against inclusion of the famous rule 22. This provision says that cloture, or limitation of debate, may be applied to a bill only when 64 Senators vote for it. Once rule 22 is incorporated in the rules of the Senate, a minority can block any action by endless talk. In practice, the filibuster is employed mainly against civil-rights legislation, and mainly by southerners. This year six Democrats started the move to drop rule 22. They have been joined by four Republicans—Senators CHARLES E. POTTER, of Michigan; IRVING M. IVES, of New York; CLIFFORD P. CASE, of New Jersey; and THOMAS H. KUCHEL, of California—all from States where the Negro vote makes a difference. The originators of the current move, which deserves to succeed, and will succeed if it receives sufficient public support, are Democrats HUBERT HUMPHREY, of Minnesota; PAUL H. DOUGLAS, of Illinois; WAYNE MORSE and RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, of Oregon; JAMES MURRAY, of Montana; and PAT MCNAMARA, of Michigan. With the exceptions of DOUGLAS and MCNAMARA, these Senators are not immediately and personally concerned about Negro votes in their States. But they are concerned about the failure of the Senate to produce adequate laws to protect the civil rights of citizens of minority races. They see in this failure a threat to the Democratic Party and, more important, to American democracy. Senators of both parties rightly seek to return to rule by the majority. If this move succeeds, they will discover that most Americans seek the same thing and are prepared to abide by the majority's decisions.

LIBERATING THE SENATE

[From the New Republic of December 31, 1956]

On the day, February 3, 1917, that President Wilson asked Congress to authorize the arming of merchant ships, the House of Representatives approved his request, 403 to 14. A month later, the Senate was still debating the matter. An 11-Senator filibuster, led by "Fighting Bob" La Follette, had the floor. "The Senate of the United States," Wilson angrily charged, "is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of willful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible. * * * The only remedy is that the rules of the Senate shall be so altered that it can act."

The imperative of public opinion was on the President's side, and suddenly, after only 3 short days of argument, the Senate took itself in hand and adopted a rule permitting two-thirds of those present and voting to limit debate by invoking cloture. It had taken 20 years for the Senate to discipline itself even that much. Yet although "the alacrity of the Senate in adopting cloture shows what results are possible under the pressure of a militant public opinion," observed the New Republic in its March 17, 1917, issue, "it should be the aim of progressives not to let that militancy die after expending itself for a crumpet."

In 1917 the rule on cloture was no crumpet. It was a loaf of stone that has now lain on the stomach of the Senate for 40 years. Cloture has been invoked 22 times, unsuccessfully except on 4 occasions, and none of these 4 involved civil rights. The mere threat of a talkathon has usually been enough to prevent civil rights legislation from coming to a vote.

But even the children of Israel (who had provoked the displeasure of One mightier than all the Southern Democrats who ever were) were granted a reprieve after 40 years. Is the Senate to suffer forever from a rule of its own making? We shall have a partial answer on January 3 when a Senator rises to move the adoption of the Senate rules. Hidden in that simple motion is the heart of the civil rights fight, and the future of the filibuster. To understand the complicated, parliamentary maneuvering that will take place once that motion is made on the opening day of the 85th Congress, we must begin at the beginning.

The 1917 rule permitted two-thirds of the Senators voting to limit debate not merely on a final, substantive motion, but on a motion to proceed with the debate on a substantive motion. But in 1948, the acting chairman of the Senate, Arthur Vandenberg, ruled that cloture could not be invoked on procedural matters; debate on those was unlimited. The following year, this ruling was reversed by Vice President Barkley; but Mr. Barkley's decision was challenged, and he was overriden by a vote of 46 to 41. Twenty-three Republicans and 23 Southern Democrats united in support of no limitation on procedural debate.

At this point, Senator Kenneth Wherry (Republican, Nebraska) offered a compromise amendment to rule 22, one which Southern Democrats might have written themselves. For the Wherry compromise (which passed) provided that two-thirds of those sworn in (rather than present and voting) were required for cloture—that is, 64 votes. Even more pleasing to the South, the compromise provided that cloture could not be invoked on a motion to change the rules. From that time on, an anticivil rights minority has enjoyed absolute security against the will of the majority.

In the opinion of those like Senator PAUL DOUGLAS (Democrat, Illinois) there is only one easy way to free the Senate from the stranglehold of rule 22, and that is to insist on the opening day of Congress that as of that moment the Senate has no rules. That is what he will insist on January 3. It was tried before, in 1953, when Senator CLINTON ANDERSON (Democrat, New Mexico) moved for the adoption of the rules, but his motion was tabled, 70–21. Its opponents then, and now, claim that the Senate is a continuing body, and that its rules carry over from one session to another.

This argument seems to us fatuous, for the Constitution itself provides that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings," and in fact, the Senate does not act as a continuing body where legislation is concerned; action on bills, resolutions, treaties, and nominations dies at the end of each Congress.

Whether Senator DOUGLAS' opening-day tactic works this time depends entirely on the Republicans, and they will be torn by conflicting impulses. Some who favor civil rights legislation honestly share the late Senator Robert Taft's conviction that the Senate is a continuing body, and that the Douglas motion would be out of order. On the other hand, the Republican Party since then has made substantial gains among Negro voters, and for many civil rights advocates the Douglas motion will be viewed as a test of Republican sincerity.

It is predicted that some of the Republicans will decide that their political self-interest lies in defeating the Douglas motion, so as to increase the probability of a filibuster on civil rights later in the year. From their point of view, nothing could be more satisfactory than the spectacle of a nasty, knockdown, dragout fight between Northern and Southern Democrats—with Republicans on the sidelines and no action on civil rights.

We do not know how Vice President NIXON will rule on the admissibility of a motion for the adoption of the rules, or whether a majority of the Senate will approve or reject the basic Douglas thesis that the Senate is not a continuing body. But we are reasonably confident of one thing: a majority of Americans approve of further Federal action in defense of civil rights; they support the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions; they oppose racial restrictions on voting and employment. These aims are not partisan as far as the country is concerned. But will the Senate too accept them as national imperatives? If so, a new coalition may come into being, a coalition of constructive purpose and not, as in the past, simply an alliance of convenience between Southern Democrats and the more reactionary Republicans.

[From the Sacramento Bee of November 26, 1956]

DICTATOR FILIBUSTER

Still another attempt will be made to abolish rule 22 of the United States Senate procedural system and for the good of the country success should crown the efforts.

This rule makes it necessary to obtain a two-thirds majority to shut off senatorial debate and there is no chance short of unanimity to halt talkathons when the issue is a change in the Senate rules.

Rule 22 is the means by which Southern Senators have throttled and talked to death civil-rights legislation. Its defenders hold it aloft as supremely democratic since it permits unlimited debate.

Actually it is supremely undemocratic. It establishes the dictatorship of the filibuster. Democracy never was conceived as a stalemate. It never was meant to permit the dominance of the minority but merely to provide reasonable safeguards for it.

If unanimity generally were required for action in democracy it would be a system in which one man could be supreme. That is dictatorship. Yet usually at least once every session of Congress the American people are mistreated to the spectacle of majority rule being talked into a farce.

Six Northern and liberal Democrats are taking the lead in attempting to change rule 22. Unless it is done the Nation will continue to see democratic procedure reduced to a travesty and the Democratic Party tainted with the stigma of extreme reaction.

[From the Denver Post of November 30, 1956]

SIX MEN AGAINST A LONG TRADITION

Rules of the United States Senate can be changed at any time by majority vote. Seemingly, the six "liberal" Democratic Senators who have announced they will try to change the rule which requires a two-thirds vote to stop a filibuster should not have too much trouble putting their plan across.

Don't be deceived. The filibuster as an institution is protected by a set of parliamentary gimmicks as well as more than 100 years of Senate tradition.

Some pretty influential men, including the late Woodrow Wilson, have tried to put limits on interminable debates. None has succeeded so far.

The filibuster, as a device to enable a minority to keep a majority from passing legislation, first came into general use during the 1840's when Democrats used it against the Whigs. In those days there was no way to impose a gag rule to end debate—by a two-thirds vote or any other vote.

In 1917 certain Senators used the filibuster in an effort to defeat President Wilson's proposal to arm merchant ships. Wilson referred to them as a "little group of willful men" and declared, "The Senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action."

As a result of Wilson's fuming, the Senate adopted rule XXII, which is still in force and permits cloture, or a gag on debate, to be imposed by two-thirds vote.

How difficult it is to obtain a two-thirds vote to end debate is indicated by the fact that efforts to impose cloture have failed many times and have been successful only four times in nearly 40 years. The last time cloture was used successfully was in 1927.

Filibusters were used by southern Senators in 1922 and 1938 against antilynching bills. In 1942, 1944 and 1946, filibusters were used to prevent anti-poll-tax bills from passing. In 1946 an attempt to use the gag to pass a fair employment practices act was defeated.

The last serious attack on the filibuster came in 1948 and 1949. A motion to take up an anti-poll-tax bill in the Senate ran into a filibuster in the summer of 1948. An effort was made to impose the gag by the two-thirds rule.

The late Senator Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, who was presiding as President of the Senate pro tempore, held that under rule 22 cloture could be used to end debate upon a pending measure but not to end debate on a motion to take up and consider a measure.

Early in 1949, Vice President Barkley, in an effort to clear the way for President Truman's civil-rights program, ruled that Vandenberg's interpretation was wrong and that cloture could be used to stop any debate—whether on a pending measure or not.

The Senate, by a vote of 46 to 41, promptly upheld Vandenberg's interpretation and overthrew Barkley's. As a result, there is now no way to stop debate on motions preliminary to the actual consideration of a proposal.

If the "liberal" six make a motion to change rule 22 to permit a majority to impose cloture, protectors of the present rule can filibuster as long as they like—or as long as their strength holds out. If that filibuster should come to an end, a two-thirds vote would be necessary to approve the motion to take up the proposed rule change.

If there should be another filibuster on the rule change itself, a two-thirds vote

would be required to stop that debate. If the advocates of the rule change should survive two filibusters and should succeed in mustering two votes of two-thirds each for their side, then and only then could rule 22 be changed by a simple majority vote.

Incidentally, a good number of conservative Republicans are just as opposed as southern Democrats are to any abolition of the two-thirds rule. They take pride in calling the Senate the greatest deliberative body in the world. They believe in unlimited debate, even though it may be crippling at times.

That's why we say, don't be deluded about the task which the "liberal" six have set for themselves. We wish them luck. They will need it.

[From the Pittsburgh Courier of December 15, 1956]

QUO VADIS REPUBLICANS?

Whether the Republican Party will be in the saddle after 1958 depends upon what Republican Senators do when the 85th Congress convenes on January 3, 1957.

If the 47 GOP Senators vote as a solid bloc against filibustering rule 22, they can pick up enough nonsouthern Democrat votes to reorganize the Senate as a non-continuing body and to enforce closure of debate on civil rights legislation.

If the GOP follows its previous course of splitting between those who represent large Negro constituencies going for civil rights and those from areas where there are few or no Negro votes allying themselves with the Eastland-Talmadge axis, then the Republicans will lose both in 1958 and 1960.

Because of its more forthright attitude toward civil rights, the Republican Party won the November election with most of the southern Negro vote and a significant shift of nonsouthern Negro voters to the GOP column.

This striking gain in Negro support indicated not only approval but expectation that the good times would continue to roll in the direction of civil rights.

Negroes will be watching very closely the events following the opening of the Senate on January 3, 1957, and if the Republican bloc is found to be up to its old divisive tricks, then it can kiss the Negro vote goodbye.

The blunt truth is that the Republicans from now on will not be able to stay in power unless they dramatically and wholeheartedly back civil rights without evasion or equivocation; so the choice before them in January is success or suicide.

[From the Denver Post of November 25, 1956]

WILL THEY DO IT?

More than a month before the new Congress convenes with its majority of Democrats, it may seem rude to rub Democratic noses in the 1956 Democratic platform and remind them of promises made in Chicago convention days. The Democrats had such a struggle with certain portions of their platform that more than ever they would probably choose to forget the thing, as usual, now that the election is over. It was one of the longest ever written—nearly 10,000 words—but there is one short paragraph it would be for their own good to remember:

"Improving congressional procedures: In order that the will of the American people may be expressed upon all legislative proposals, we urge that action be taken at the beginning of the 85th Congress to improve congressional procedures so that majority rule prevails and decisions can be made after reasonable debate without being blocked by a minority in either House."

In the 85th Congress where the Democrats so happily establish themselves as a majority, there are bound to be hot disagreements within their own party between northern liberals and southern segregationists. The southerners have habitually used the old filibuster technique on such occasion to enforce their minority opinions upon the Congress and upon those American people the Democrats wooed in August.

Filibuster is the antithesis of reasonable debate. It blackmails constitutional law and democratic government. Its elimination as a congressional practice should indeed be undertaken, as the Democrats at Chicago urged, at the beginning of the new Congress.

Failure to act on this would be the first and most noticeable Democratic default to the people on the party's platform promises. Fulfillment of this promise would be as much in the interest of harmony within the Democratic Party as it would be in the national interest.

Having gone through all the stress and strain of producing that enormous statement of principles in the heat of Chicago last August, the Democrats represented there will certainly expect the Congress they elected to bear its aims at least subconsciously in mind. And "at the beginning" will be interpreted to mean January or February—not at some indefinite point of the 85th congressional future.

Six Democratic Senators (HUMPHREY, DOUGLAS, MORSE, MURRAY, MCNAMARA, and NEUBERGER) Thursday signed a 16-point declaration of a liberal legislative program that commits them to move on January 3, 1957, toward a cloture rule permitting a majority of Senators to close debate after an opportunity for full and thorough discussion. But it is still questionable whether such liberal Senators are in a majority, even among the Democrats. They may merely be setting off a bitter civil-rights fight.

[From the New York Post of January 2, 1957]

THE BATTLE OF THE SENATE

Once again a fateful battle for democracy is about to be fought on the floor of the United States Senate.

Technically the conflict centers on the effort of a group of liberals in both parties to revise the rule of the Senate which safeguards the filibuster.

Fundamentally the issue is whether a small band of willful southern diehards will be forever allowed to strangle the democratic process.

There is no question of suppressing reasonable debate. Every proposal for curbing the filibuster protects full debate. What is solely at stake is the right of a few men to permanently paralyze the Senate by resort to unlimited oratory long after the will of the majority is plain.

The test is a clear challenge to both parties. Both are pledged to civil-rights legislation; yet it has long been evident that no effective legislation in this realm will pass as long as the southern extremists retain the filibuster power.

On the eve of this historic clash it is deceptive and dishonorable irrelevancy for the President and his congressional deputies to talk grandiosely of their civil-rights program without taking a stand on the filibuster. The southern battalions have heard such gaudy announcements before; they know it is empty rhetoric as long as they retain the sanction to talk democracy to death.

The majority leaders of both parties—LYNDON JOHNSON and WILLIAM KNOWLAND—appear alined in support of the filibuster. Probably a clear word from the President could alter KNOWLAND'S stand; at the very least it could insure enough Republican votes to swing the result. Will the word come? Where will Vice President NIXON stand? Surely it is absurd for the White House to use the pretext that it cannot interfere in a procedural matter when the procedure goes to the very heart of the business of democracy.

As the showdown nears we are again told the filibuster has intrinsic democratic virtues. We are reminded that other men and other groups may someday find it indispensable to their protection, as they have before; that the Dixiecrat cause today may be the liberal's salvation tomorrow.

We say again that those who earnestly take this view reject the democratic idea. That idea is premised on the calculated risk that legislative bodies can and will make errors. The danger is real. But the risk is the essence of democracy.

[From the Christian Science Monitor of December 31, 1956]

SENATE'S FROZEN RULES

The United States Senate is facing a real showdown on the old question of filibustering. When Congress opens this week a bipartisan group led by Senators DOUGLAS, HUMPHREY, IVES, and CLARK will make a bold bid to change the Senate rules. They are aiming especially at an interpretation of the rules which in effect requires unanimous consent to change them. But their ultimate objective is to curb filibusters and clear a path for civil-rights legislation.

It would be well if the civil-rights controversy were not allowed to confuse the issue over filibusters. For this issue concerns the larger and continuing question as to whether a small minority should be able to veto indefinitely congressional action on any subject. Opinions may differ as to the purposes for which filibusters have been used; many who have opposed their use at one time have favored it at another.

The best arguments for it are that it provides a last-ditch safeguard of the rights of a minority and that on some questions the intensity of minority feeling should be given extra weight. There may be wisdom in such reasoning. But the civil-rights issue raises a further question, for here the filibuster has been used to deny the rights of a minority within a minority.

Theoretically and historically the filibuster looks like a poor adjunct of effective representative government. It is not really a safeguard of free speech, but rather an abuse of speech. Often it is a doling of words which makes speech meaningless and frustrates democratic action. History attributes most of the weakness which permitted the repeated partitioning of Poland to rules that blocked action by its Parliament. The Senate's cloture rule—requiring 64 affirmative votes—is not so stringent, but the provision barring any closing of debate on a change or rules does permit a veto by 1 Member.

If the filibuster were generally used, it would not be tolerated. If it were frequently used against those who favor it most, they would lose their taste for it. We do not recommend a resort to such extreme measures. But those who defend the filibuster should think twice about the extremes to which they may be tempted. At the very least they ought to concede that the Senate rules should not be frozen until unanimous consent is obtained to amend them.

The Senators proposing a change will make their move in the first minutes of the 85th Congress. They contend that at that moment the Senate, like the House, can adopt a new set of rules by a simple majority vote. Their opponents argue that the Senate is a "continuing body" because two-thirds of its Members carry over.

The advocates of change declare the legislation and appointments before the Senate expire with each congressional session and have to be renewed. They point out also that new Members should have some effective voice in the rules that govern them. Indeed, they contend that even if the Senate be considered a continuing body, that does not deprive it of the right granted by the Constitution to "determine the rules of its proceedings."

Let us recognize that checks on impulsive majority action may be wise and useful. But nothing in the American constitutional system favors a perpetual frustration of the established purpose of the people. Sooner or later procedures which permit such frustrations must be modified.

[From the Milwaukee Journal of December 30, 1956]

OUTLAW THE FILIBUSTER

The question before the Senate when it reconvenes Thursday will be this: "Is majority rule to prevail?"

Senate rule 22 allows a minority to paralyze majority action by use of the filibuster (unlimited debate). A group of Democrats and Republicans led by PAUL DOUGLAS, Democrat of Illinois, will move to change rule 22 and end the power to paralyze.

Two hurdles face the DOUGLAS forces. They must first beat down the argument that the Senate is a continuous body and therefore cannot adopt new rules at the opening of a session. Next they must win a change in rule 22 so that cloture (closing of debate) can be voted by something less than 64 votes, a practically impossible margin.

Logic and justice are on the DOUGLAS side. The filibuster violates Democratic concepts by thwarting the will of the Senate majority and, frequently, of a majority of the American people. No issue of freedom of speech or debate is involved. The issue is the setting of a reasonable limitation on the length of debate so that a Senate majority can act and the Senate machinery can operate.

There's no predicting how the DOUGLAS motion will make out. The Senate is ever reluctant to change. Four years ago a Republican-southern Democrat coalition tabled a like motion by a 70 to 21 vote.

However, no such lopsided result is expected this time. The liberal Democrats have been strengthened by a plank against the filibuster in the party platform. Liberal Republicans have increased in number since 1953. Members of both parties outside of the South are anxious to pass some civil rights legislation after canvassing results of the recent election. And there will be no significant civil rights legislation out of the 85th Congress if rule 22 remains as is.

Senators WILEY and MCCARTHY of Wisconsin voted to table the rule changes proposals of 4 years ago. There seems some hope that one or both will vote the other way this time. Such a reversal, we believe, would meet with approval by a majority of their constituents, who certainly support the fundamental American principle of majority rule.

DECEMBER 31, 1956.

BEFORE THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (ACTING AS PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES)—IN THE MATTER OF THE VICE PRESIDENT'S DECISION ON MOTION TO TAKE UP RULES—BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF PROPOSITION THAT MOTION TO TAKE UP RULES OF SENATE OF 85TH CONGRESS IS IN ORDER AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the motion to be presented by certain Senators on January 3, 1957, to take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules for the Senate of the 85th Congress, is in order?

2. Whether the Constitution, and particularly article I, section 5 thereof, authorizes the Senate of each new Congress to determine its own rules?

3. Whether action by the Senate of an earlier Congress can prevent the Senate of the 85th Congress from adopting the rules which the majority of the duly-elected Senators of the 85th Congress believe will best facilitate the business of the Senate and the implementation of the mandate of the electorate?

(The question is not whether the Senate is a continuing or continuous body. As we shall show in this brief, the terms "continuing" and "continuous" are simply adjectives used to convey the fact that two-thirds of the Members of the Senate carry over from Congress to Congress. They are adjectives resulting from this one aspect of the Senate; they are not a cause of anything. The question is not whether the words "continuing" and "continuous" are appropriate adjectives to describe the Senate of the United States, but whether the majority of Senators meeting for the first time in the new Congress have the power to adopt their own rules free from obstructions laid down many years earlier. While we are confident that this brief successfully disproves the general applicability of these adjectives to the Senate,[1] our case does not depend upon proving, as an academic exercise, that those who take comfort in references to the Senate as a continuing or continuous body have used the wrong adjectives. In sum, the question is not whether the Senate is a continuing or continuous body, but whether the majority of the Senate of the 85th Congress may adopt its own rules free of the fetters of earlier senatorial actions and rules.)

SIGNIFICANCE OF RULING

The decision of the Vice President upon the motion to take up the rules of the Senate of the 85th Congress may well prove to be the most significant ruling ever made by a Presiding Officer of the Senate. For the Vice President's ruling may determine whether the Senate of the United States will, in the critical years ahead, be in a position to reflect the views of the majority of its members and of the people who elected them, or will be chained to inaction by the veto power of an unyielding minority representing special and sectional interests. What is at stake is far more than civil rights legislation, important as that is; what is at stake is the ability of the Senate to function as a democratic legislative body in the interests of justice and peace.

The question that will be placed before the Vice President by the motion to take up rules has never been placed squarely before the presiding officer of the Senate. No doubt it was because Vice President Barkley was prepared to rule the Anderson motion in order in 1953 (see e. g. Newsweek, January 19, 1953) [2] that no point of order was made against the motion and no opportunity was given him to make the ruling in question here. However that may be, no direct precedent is presently available to guide the Vice President in reaching his historic decision. He must therefore be guided by the letter and spirit of the Constitution and by the precedents on related issues; so guided he can only reach the decision which accords with the fundamental principle that the living shall determine the destinies of the living and that a democracy rests upon the majority will of the governed.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Senate of the 85th Congress will convene at 12 o'clock meridian on January 3, 1957. Immediately after the prayer, the formalities of administering the oath to new members, and the election of officers, the following motion will be made:

"In accordance with article I, section 5 of the Constitution which declares that '* * * Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings * * *,' I now move that this body take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules for the Senate of the 85th Congress."

Consideration has been given to presenting the motion to take up rules before the election of officers. Indeed, strict logic might appear to demand such action since officers are customarily elected under rules which have already been adopted. We have, nevertheless, deemed it appropriate to withhold the motion to take up the rules until the officers have been elected. This order of proceeding would appear to be in the interest of the organization and expeditious operation of the Senate. It has been the order of proceeding generally in the House of Representatives. It is also the procedure that was followed in 1953. Furthermore, at that time Vice President Barkley, after the election of officers had been completed, answered a query as to the rules governing the election with the statement that "the organization of the Senate is an inherent right of the Senate, as it is of any sovereign body, and all that has taken place up to date has been under that inherent right" (99 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 10). In the same vein, Senator Taft stated that "it is fair to say that none of the matters that have been acted on today have been taken up under the provisions of any particular rules" (99 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 10). In light of these considerations, we do not believe that proceeding to the election of officers by unanimous consent could possibly constitute an acquiescence in the rules of the Senate of the 84th Congress or a waiver of the right to move to take up the rules of the Senate of the 85th Congress. If the Vice President should not agree with this analysis and the proposed timing of the motion to take up rules, it is requested that he indicate such disagreement before January 3. Otherwise the motion will be made as set forth above.

Once the motion to take up rules has been made, those supporting the filibuster and opposing new rules may either:

(a) raise a point of order against the motion; or

(b) move to table it, first allowing reasonable debate as Senator Taft did in 1953.[3]

If those opposing the motion raise a point of order against the motion on the ground that the Senate of the 85th Congress already has rules (carried over from the Senate of

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[1] Upon request the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress has prepared two briefs (one on each side) on the question "Is the Senate a Continuing Body?" While the briefs are helpful on this academic issue, they are not directed at the real questions before the Vice President.

[2] Vice President Barkley was undoubtedly influenced by the brief of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights which was made available to him prior to the opening of Congress in 1953. This brief is the most complete study ever made of the power of the Senate of a new Congress to adopt its own rules unfettered by the actions or rules of the Senate of any preceding Congress. We urge the Vice President to give careful consideration to this brief and to facilitate his review of the brief we are appending the full debates in 1953 which include the leadership conference brief (see 99 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 181–201). We have also borrowed liberally from that document in the preparation of this brief.

[3] Senator Taft made his motion to table after substantial debate on the motion to take up rules had been permitted. Presumably this same courtesy would be shown this time despite reports circulating in the press to the contrary. Certainly those who defend the principle of unlimited debate would hardly want to be in the position of preventing their opponents from even making a full statement of their position on the floor of the Senate.

the previous Congress), the Vice President will be called upon to make a ruling upon the question whether the old rules carry over to the Senate of the 85th Congress.[4] Actually, such a point of order rather than a motion to table would appear to be the appropriate method of determining whether the old rules carry over to the Senate of the 85th Congress. For, if the old rules do not carry over and the motion to take up rules is in order, as we believe it to be, the motion ought not be tabled as tabling would leave the Senate without permanent rules for the 85th Congress and would actually not even settle the question whether the rules carry over.[5]

If the motion to take up rules is held in order and is then adopted by the Senate, a motion will be made to adopt, as the rules of the Senate of the 85th Congress, the old rules with a revised rule XXII. The new rule XXII might provide for a limitation on debate if, after 2 days' notice, two-thirds of the Senators present and voting supported cloture or if, after 15 days' notice, a majority of the Senators present and voting supported cloture. This proposal would permit prompt action on emergency measures supported by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, while, at the same time, it would assure no less than 2 weeks of debate on legislation before a majority of Senators present and voting could obtain cloture. An alternative would be to allow cloture after 15 days only upon a majority vote of the entire membership of the Senate (that is, 49 Senators). Other alternatives the Senate will likely have presented to it are to allow cloture only by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting or to retain the existing rule XXII or even to do away with cloture entirely (i. e., recognize the practicalities of the existing situation). All the proposals for a new rule XXII that have been made allow full debate before cloture can be applied and all Senators supporting the motion to take up rules for the Senate of the 85th Congress are strongly committed to the proposition that cloture should only be applied after full debate.

But the question as to which cloture rule will ultimately be adopted is irrelevant to the question whether the motion to take up rules is in order. What is at issue here is the power of a majority of the Senators of the 85th Congress to make the decision on the rules that will bind them in their work in that Congress. The existence of that power is clear. It resides in the Constitution itself.

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[4] Although it would be technically possible for the Vice President to avoid a ruling by placing the point of order before the Senate for a vote without rendering a decision upon the point of order himself, it is not believed that the Vice President, acting in his constitutional role as President of the Senate, would deprive the body of guidance from its presiding officer on so vital and significant an issue.

[5] If the motion to take up rules for the Senate of the 85th Congress is tabled, it will still be open to Senators to raise the question whether the rules of the earlier Congresses carry over to the Senate of the 85th Congress. After tabling, a Senator might arise and ask the Vice President to state under what rules the Senate was proceeding; one side or the other could then appeal from the Vice President's ruling. Another method of accomplishing the same result would be for a Senator to make a point of order against a particular action of the Senate under the old rules on the ground that they did not carry over and then either side could appeal from a ruling on that point of order.

ARGUMENT

I. The majority of the Senate in each Congress has a constitutional right to adopt rules of proceedings for the Senate of that Congress unfettered by action or rules of the Senate of any preceding Congress

Article I, section 5 of the Constitution of the United States declares that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings." Although there are no directly relevant judicial or legislative precedents interpreting this provision of the Constitution, it seems quite clear from the language and context that "each House" means not only the separate branches of the Congress—that is, the House and the Senate—but also the separate branches of each succeeding Congress. No reason has been or can be adduced to interpret this constitutional provision as a grant of rulemaking authority to the Members of the House and Senate meeting for the first time in 1789 and a withholding of this same authority from the Members of the House and the Senate of later Congresses. Both language and logic lead to the conclusion that the constitutional authority to make rules is granted to each House of each Congress.

It is significant that article I, section 5, is an identical grant of rulemaking authority to each House of Congress. It is not disputed that the House of Representatives of each new Congress has the power to, and does, adopt new rules at the opening of each Congress (see point V). The identical constitutional provision cannot reasonably be given a different interpretation as applied to the Senate, a coordinate branch of the "Congress of the United States" (art. I, sec. 1). For, not only do the two bodies act as a team in the Congress, but the rulemaking authority of the House can be rendered meaningless if the Senate is not also in a position to adopt rules that will make possible the expression of the majority will of the Senate and thus of the Congress.

Every principle of constitutional construction supports the interpretation of article I, section 5, which gives the majority of the Senate present on January 3, 1957, the right to "determine the rules of its proceedings" unfettered by action or rules of the Senate of any preceding Congress. The Constitution of the United States should be interpreted in the light of the intention of its framers to build a democratic government reflecting the will of the governed not only for the day but for an enduring future. What Chief Justice Marshall said in *McCulloch* v. *Maryland* (4 Wheat. 316, 415) of the congressional power to pass necessary and proper legislation, is equally applicable to its power to make its own rules without the impediments of the past:

"The subject is the execution of those great powers on which the welfare of a nation essentially depends. It must have been the intention of those who gave these powers, to insure, as far as human prudence could insure, their beneficial execution. This could not be done by confiding the choice of means to such narrow limits as not to leave it in the power of Congress to adopt any which might be appropriate, and which were conducive to the end. This provision is made in a Constitution intended to endure for ages to come, and, consequently, to be adapted to the various crises of human affairs. To have prescribed the means by which Government should, in all future time, execute its powers, would have been to change, entirely, the character of the instrument, and give it the properties of a legal code. It would have been an unwise attempt to provide, by immutable rules, for exigencies which, if foreseen at all, must have been seen dimly, and which can be best provided for as they occur. To have declared that the best means shall not be used, but those alone without which the power given would be nugatory, would have been to deprive the Legislature of the capacity to avail itself of experience, to exercise its reason, and to accommodate its legislation to circumstances."

The suggestion that rules enacted by men long since dead or retired from public life should prevent the majority of the Senate of the 85th Congress from adopting its own rules is contrary to the very spirit of democracy upon which the Constitution is predicated. There is no more basic principle of democracy than that the living shall determine their own destinies unhampered by the dead hand of the past. It becomes an absurdity to argue that rules adopted years or even generations earlier can bind new Senators who are elected on pledges to particular programs which the old rules make impossible.

We cannot state this proposition as well as Thomas Jefferson did many years ago:

"Can one generation bind another, and all others, in succession forever? I think not. The Creator has made the earth for the living, not the dead. * * * A generation may bind itself as long as its majority continues in life; when that has disappeared, another majority is in place, holds all the rights and powers their predecessors once held, and may change their laws and institutions to suit themselves. Nothing, then, is unchangeable but the inherent unalienable rights of man." (The Jefferson Cyclopedia, vol. VII, pp. 377, 378.)

As one generation cannot bind another, so one legislature cannot bind its successor. This fundamental principle of the independence and full authority of each new legislature, recognized by all authorities, has been well stated by Judge Cooley (Constitutional Limitations, 6th ed., 1890, pp. 146–147):

"To say that the legislature may pass irrepealable laws is to say that it may alter the very Constitution from which it derives its authority, since, insofar as one legislature could bind a subsequent one by its enactments, it could in the same degree reduce the legislative power of its successors; and the process might be repeated until, one by one, the subjects of legislation would be excluded altogether from their control, and the constitutional provision that the legislative power shall be vested in two Houses would be to a greater or less degree rendered ineffectual."

The inherent right of legislative bodies to be unfettered by previous assemblies has been forcefully recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States in cases dating back over a long period. This right, as analyzed by the Supreme Court, does not arise from any particular phraseology in Federal and State constitutions; it arises from the very nature of successive legislatures in a democratic society.

In one of the leading cases dealing with this problem, the Supreme Court stated:

"Every succeeding legislature possesses the same jurisdiction and power with respect to them as its predecessors. The latter have the same power of repeal and modification which the former had of enactment, neither more nor less. All occupy, in this respect, a footing of perfect equality. This must necessarily be so in the nature of things. It is vital to the public welfare that each one should be able at all times to do whatever the varying circumstances and present exigencies touching the subject involved may require. A different result would be fraught with evil." (*Newton* v. *Board of County Commissioners of Mahoning County, Ohio* (100 U. S. 548, 559).)

Again, in response to the argument that Congress could not change the use of certain

public lands, Mr. Justice (later Chief Justice) Stone said:

"By dedicating the lands thus acquired to a particular public use, Congress declared a public policy, but did not purport to deprive itself of the power to change that policy by devoting the lands to other uses. The dedication expressed no more than the will of a particular Congress which does not impose itself upon those to follow in succeeding years. (See *Newton* v. *Mahoning County Commissioners* (100 U. S. 548, 559); *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.* v. *Spratley* (172 U. S. 602, 621).)" (*Reichelderfer* v. *Quinn* (287 U. S. 315, 318).)

This principle, that no legislature can act so as to fetter its successors in expressing public policy and public will, has been repeatedly expressed. See *Town of East Hartford* v. *Hartford Bridge Co.* (10 How. 511, 533); *Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Co.* v. *Debolt* (16 How 416, 431); *Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.* v. *Spratley* (172 U. S. 602, 621); *Toomer* v. *Witsell* (334 U. S. 385, 393 (n. 19)).

Article I, section 5 of the Constitution, empowering each House to determine the rules of its proceedings, must be interpreted in the light of these fundamental democratic principles upon which the Constitution is based; so interpreted, it can only be read to give each branch of each succeeding Congress the same power of making its own rules that the branches of the first Congress had when they met in 1789. Any other interpretation would lead to the antidemocratic formulation that one legislature, whose members were long since dead and gone, could prevent action by the duly-elected and existing representatives of the people. This, as we have seen, cannot be done.

What we have here is a clear illustration of the evils inherent in the members of a legislative body seeking to bind their successors. What we have here is not simply a rule of the past whose incidental effect is to bind the present and the future; what we have here is a purposeful effort to restrict the authority of future Congresses by preventing changes in the rules. Clause 3 of the Hayden-Wherry resolution of 1949, which amended rule XXII, provides that there shall be no cloture whatever on any proposal to change the rules of the Senate. The Senate of the 81st Congress thus attempted to fasten its will on the Senate of all future Congresses; it attempted to perpetuate the present rule XXII for all time. This was not a simple effort by the Senate of the 81st Congress to provide rules for its own governance, but was rather a deliberate attempt to foist those rules upon the Senate of all future Congresses. As Senator RUSSELL so aptly said of clause 3, "the rules of the Senate hereafter are not subject to cloture on a motion to proceed to the consideration of a change in the standing rules * * * it [clause 3] permits Senators who have the courage to do so to protect the parliamentary integrity of this body from assaults that will come in the days that lie ahead." 95 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 2722. See also 95 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 2230, 2415, 2582–2584, 2673–2675. Clause 3 was, in a word, a deliberate effort boldly stated to flout the basic principle that the members of one Congress cannot bind their successors. It cannot be that such a strategem has effectively given a minority of Senators a perpetual veto power over the national legislative process.

It might be helpful and clarifying to consider some other possible courses that the Senate of the 81st Congress might have followed to perpetuate rule XXII. Suppose that, instead of adopting clause 3 of rule XXII, the Hayden-Wherry resolution had provided that rules of the Senate "may be amended hereafter only by unanimous consent." Certainly no one would contend that the Senators meeting on January 3, 1957, would be bound by any such rule and yet this is exactly the purpose and effect of clause 3 of rule XXII. As long as there is one Senator on his feet and ready to talk, there can be no change in the rules of the Senate.

Or let us take a second case. Suppose the Senate in 1949 instead of enacting clause 3 of rule XXII had adopted a rule that no civil rights legislation could be considered for 25 years or some other term of years. Again no one would dream of arguing that this rule would bind a majority of the Senate of the incoming 85th Congress. Yet, again as a practical matter, that is exactly the purpose and effect of the action of the Senate of 1949.

The Senate of 1949, by clause 3 of rule XXII, tried to bind the future just as much as if it had required unanimous consent to any change in the rules or had provided that the Senate of no future Congress could take up civil rights legislation. Its efforts to prevent the Senate from responding to the will of the people cannot succeed under the authorities cited and principles outlined above.

Rule XXII is substance masquerading as procedure. Rules are generally intended to make business possible, not to prevent its consummation. The purpose of rules is to facilitate and provide, by orderly procedures, what a legislative body desires to do; a rule which defeats the purpose for which rules are established is hostile to democratic processes.

Rule XXII is not a procedural means of getting business done; it is a substantive means of preventing business from being done.

It is a means of the Senate of one Congress seeking to bind its successors to its own rules and its own inaction.

It is a means of keeping the majority of the Senate and of the people from determining vital substantive issues.

The answer to this attempt to bind the future lies in article I, section 5, which gives the majority of the Senate of the 85th Congress, meeting for the first time on January 3, 1957, the power and the duty to make its own rules, unfettered by efforts of the Senate of an earlier Congress to deprive this majority of its constitutional power and responsibility. Manmade rules cannot prejudice the explicit constitutional authority in article I, section 5.

II. The three closest precedents in the history of the Senate all support the proposition that a majority of the Senate of a new Congress can act to adopt its own rules without the obstruction of actions and rules of the Senate of an earlier Congress

A. Precedent 1—The Dismissal of the Senate Printer in 1841

A joint resolution of 1819 authorized each House of Congress to choose the printer for the next succeeding House; it provided the method, rights of pay, and other matters of detail. Pursuant to this joint resolution, the Democratic Senate in 1840 chose as printer for the Senate of the following Congress (the 27th Cong.) the firm of Blair & Rives. Mr. Blair was editor of the Washington Globe, an intensely partisan newspaper which supported the Democratic administration. The Whigs had given notice during the last days of the second session of the 26th Congress that they did not consider that the Democrats had any constitutional or moral right to choose a printer for the next Congress. Despite these warnings, the Democratic Senate awarded the contract for the printing for the next Senate to Blair & Rives.

Immediately upon the opening of a special session of the Whig-controlled 27th Congress, Senator Mangum of North Carolina introduced a resolution that Blair and Rives be dismissed as printer to the Senate (9 Cong. Globe, p. 236). The resolution was heatedly opposed, largely on the authority of the established usage under the joint resolution of 1819. The opponents argued that a printer had been elected 10 times under the authority of the resolution and that now, on the occasion of the 11th election, the unconstitutionality of the authorizing resolution was claimed too late. Senator Allen of Ohio, in a statement quoted several times during the 1953 Senate debates, summed up the position of those contending for the binding effect of the action of the previous Senate in these words:

"And, as to the assertion that this was a new Senate, he denied the fact. * * * There was no such thing as a new Senate known to the Constitution of this Republic. They might as well speak of a new Supreme Court as of a new Senate."

Senator Buchanan and others supported Senator Allen, arguing for the theory of the Senate as a permanent and continuous body bound by the actions of the Senate of an earlier Congress.

Rejecting the appeals of Senators Allen, Buchanan and the other Democrats, those in favor of the dismissal of the printer designated the resolution of 1819 as a nullity because it attempted to bind the actions of future Houses of Congress. The argument that the Senate of one Congress could not bind its successors prevailed; the resolution to dismiss the printer was adopted 26 to 18.

In a word, the Senate of 1841 rejected the theory that the action of the Senate of one Congress could bind the Senate of a later Congress. The Senate rejected this theory in the face of the same arguments of permanence and continuity that are now being made by the supporters of rule XXII. Indeed, it is significant that Senator Taft, leading the battle against the Anderson motion in 1953, relied heavily upon the quotation from Senator Allen in the 1841 debate, despite the fact that Senator Allen's statement and his theory had been repudiated by a majority of the Senate when it voted to dismiss the printer. In other words, those who relied upon the statements of Senators Allen, Buchanan, and their colleagues were relying upon the arguments of the defeated side; it was as though, in arguing to a court, a lawyer had relied upon a decision that had been overruled.

B. Precedent 2—Abrogation of the Joint Rules in 1876

The story of the abrogation of the joint rules and their relevance to the present issue was well stated in the Leadership Conference Brief (99 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 187), and we quote that statement in full:

"In the First Congress the Senate and House adopted joint rules to govern the relationship and necessary business between them. Annals of Congress, 57–58, 987. Thereafter these joint rules of the two Houses were treated as in force and revised and amended, although the Senate and House did not adopt them at the beginning of each Congress.

"In 1865 rule XXII of the joint rules was adopted in an attempt to settle the long-standing controversy on the method of counting electoral votes. In 1869 there was a violent quarrel between the two Houses of Congress over the effect of this particular joint rule. This led to a determination by a portion of the Senate to rescind that rule in anticipation of any problems over the counting of electoral votes which might arise from the 1876 Presidential election. Haynes, op. cit. supra, page 245 et seq. The desire of the Senate to eliminate joint rule XXII led to the end of acquiescence of each new Senate in the continuation of the joint rules and the

Senate in the 1st session of the 41st Congress, after 87 years of unbroken historical usage, demonstrated its right to adopt new joint rules at the beginning of each new Congress.

"On December 15 Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, introduced a resolution to adopt the joint rules in force at the close of the last session of Congress. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, asked whether this was necessary, and Senator Edmunds answered:

" 'That, as a celebrated Englishman said, is past finding out. The object of this resolution is to ascertain from the proper Committee on Rules (which had jurisdiction over the joint rules as well as the Standing Rules of the Senate) whether the joint rules that were in force at the last session of Congress are in force now without any vote; and if so, upon what principle of law or joint proceeding; and if not, of course, to take some steps to have some joint rules between the two Houses.' (4 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 220.)

"The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, which reported it back favorably with a technical amendment making it a concurrent resolution. Senator Hamlin argued that the joint rules operated only by acquiescence (4 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 309). Considerable heated discussion ensued, in which widely different theories as to the effect and validity of the joint rules were stated. The one point receiving constant reiteration was that the joint rules had operated acquiescence and must be subject to change. Senator Hamlin, as he gave the committee report, stated it as follows:

" 'It is only by acquiescence in long years that they have been treated and regarded as rules, and not by an affirmative vote either of the House or of the Senate.' (4 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 309.)

"Recognition that common consent or acquiescence could give validity to that which was otherwise doubtful only so long as the acquiescence continued was voiced by Senator Merrimon, who said in the course of this debate (4 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 431–432):

" 'It seems, as the venerable Senator from Maine [Mr. Hamlin] stated on a former occasion, that this matter has passed uniformly from the beginning of the Government down to this time without question. The question is now raised, and if today some action of Congress should be required under the joint rules, and a Senator should rise and say "I object," there would be the end of it. It is only by common consent that the practice to which I have referred has prevailed.'

"Despite the appeals to history, long-standing practice, and the venerability of the joint rules, the Senate voted to reject a substitute resolution which would have treated the rules as in force and provided for an amendment of those rules, and accepted the initial resolution which was framed on the theory that no joint rules existed at the opening of the new Congress. (4 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 519.)

"Thus, the Senate passed a concurrent resolution adopting the joint rules anew for the 44th Congress. The House never passed this resolution. The Senate, at various times since then has made an effort to have joint rules passed but they never have succeeded. (Gilfrey, Precedents, 1914, p. P–441; Hinds, secs. 6782–6787.) In most respects the House and Senate now operate in the same manner as they did under the joint rules on some theory of usage.

"The decision, by vote of the Senate, that the joint rules were not in effect demonstrated that the joint rules had existed only by acquiescence and that the acquiescence of even 87 years was in no way binding when a majority manifested its will to the contrary. It also showed conclusively that the method by which the majority in such a situation manifests its will is by the adoption of new rules and not by amendment of the old ones."

C. Precedent 3—Senator Walsh's Resolution and Arguments in 1917

At the opening of the 65th Congress in March 1917, Senators Owen of Oklahoma and Walsh of Montana raised the question whether the rules of the preceding Senate were binding upon the new body.

Senator Owen, on the first business day of the Senate of the new Congress, March 6, 1917, refused to permit a bill to be referred to committee on the ground that committees were not in existence at the beginning of this new Congress, and Senator Walsh supported Senator Owen's contention.

On March 7, Senator Walsh presented a resolution squarely raising the issue whether the rules carried over from Senate to Senate and presented his now famous argument against the old rules being applied to the Senate of the new Congress. Said the Senator: "A majority may adopt the rules in the first place. It is preposterous to assert that they may deny to future majorities the right to change them."

On the evening of March 7, after Senator Walsh's resolution and speech, caucuses of both parties voted to approve a change in rule XXII to provide for cloture by a two-thirds vote. The resolution was debated by unanimous consent without ever being referred to committee and was adoptd on March 8, 1917 (76 yeas, 3 nays). Senator Walsh, who had accomplished his purpose of obtaining the cloture rule he sought, dropped his resolution.

* * * * *

Thus, in the three closest precedents, the Senate, while some of its Members talked continuous body and others talked in a contrary vein, each time decided against being bound by the dead hand of the past. The printer was dismissed despite the argument that this could not be done in the face of the action of the Senate of the earlier Congress; new joint rules were adopted despite the action and acquiescence of the Senate of the earlier Congresses; and a new cloture rule was adopted by overwhelming agreement once the argument was made that the old rules did not carry over.

The action of the Senate in 1953, while admittedly not free from ambiguity, would also appear to be a favorable precedent. On January 3, 1953, Senator ANDERSON on behalf of himself and 18 other Senators moved that the Senate take up for immediate consideration the adoption of rules for the Senate of the 83d Congress. If, in fact, the rules of the Senate of the earlier Congress had automatically carried over, this motion was out of order. Yet not a single member of the majority opposing the motion to take up the rules raised a point of order against the motion despite the fact that this would have been the proper parliamentary procedure if the group had cared to test out the question whether the old rules carried over. Instead of a point of order, the then majority leader, Senator Taft, moved to lay the motion on the table, an implicit recognition of the fact that the motion had been in order. Many Senators undoubtedly voted for the tabling motion because they sought to avoid any direct issue on the rules at that time, even though they would have supported a ruling by the Vice President that the resolution was in order.[6] Indeed, one such Senator, Senator POTTER, has stated recently that he voted to table because he did not want anything to interfere with the organization of the new administration and the confirmation of the new cabinet. New York Times, December 12, 1956, page 31. No such issue is presently before the Senate.

The effect of the motion to table was well stated by Senator Lehman at the conclusion of the debate in 1953:

"The adoption of the motion to table the resolution of the Senator from New Mexico is implicit recognition of the fact that our main contention that each Senate has the constitutional right to adopt its own rules is sound.[7] No point of order was raised against the Anderson motion. A majority of the Senate has laid that motion on the table. I believe the opposition did not dare to raise a point of order because of the fear that such a point against the Anderson motion would have been overruled. * * * I believe it to be an incontrovertible fact that the Senate has the constitutional right—even the obligation—to adopt its own rules at the beginning of a new Congress. It is incontrovertible because the right to do so is expressly set forth in the Constitution. It is, moreover, basically inherent in the nature of a democratic parliamentary body." (99 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 232.)

III. The Senate of each new Congress makes a fresh start on all activities; it has a right to make a fresh start on its rules

In every major activity the Senate recognizes a constitutional right of the Senate of each new Congress to determine both legislative and executive business anew. All consideration of bills,[8] resolutions, treaties, and nominations starts at the beginning of each Congress without reference to or continuation of what has taken place in the past; new officers and committee members are elected in the Senate of each new Congress; when

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[6] It is generally believed that such a ruling would have been forthcoming had a point of order been raised and the Vice President given the opportunity to rule. Actually Vice President Barkley made a partial ruling to this effect when he stated, in connection with the election of officers, that "the organization of the Senate is an inherent right of the Senate, as it is of any sovereign body, and all that has taken place up to date has been under that inherent right." 99 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 10. Had the rules actually carried over from the previous Congress, the election of officers would have taken place under these rules, not under inherent right.

[7] Senator Lehman's interpretation of the action of the Senate in 1953 appears to be more accurate than that contained in the Watkins committee report in 1954. Furthermore, the entire discussion of the question of continuing body in the Watkins report was irrelevant to its conclusion that a Senator can properly be censured for actions occurring during a prior term as Senator. The Senate's power to censure arises from the necessity of maintaining the dignity and good repute of the Senate and, therefore, the authority to censure exists as long as a Senator is a Member of the Senate and exists by virtue of his presence in the Senate. Indeed, the same rule that past conduct may be considered for censure and expulsion purposes applies in the House (2 Hinds, Precedents, sec. 1286; House Report No. 570, 63d Cong., 2d sess., 1914), whose rules do not carry over from Congress to Congress.

[8] As was well said in the brief of the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, in referring to the fact that no action in connection with bills carries over from the Senate of one Congress to the Senate of the next Congress: "This necessary practice is not grounded upon a rule only but upon article I, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States which vests all legislative power in the Congress. As the legislative business of one Congress cannot carry over to a subsequent Congress, a fortiori, the legislative business of one part of the Congress cannot carry over to that part of a subsequent Congress."

the Senate adjourns, it adjourns sine die. The slate is wiped clean, the proceedings begin again.

For convenience, we present the following analysis of the operations of the United States Senate in tabular form:

Analysis of the operations of the United States Senate

Activity	Senate acts anew in each Congress	Senate carries over from Senate of preceding Congress	Comment
1. Introduction of bills	X		See Senate Rule XXXII.
2. Committee consideration of bills.	X		Do.
3. Debate on bills	X		Do.
4. Voting on bills	X		Do.
5. Election of officers	X		While the old officers carry over until new ones are elected, the carryover does not prove rules carryover. It is a mere convenience. Even in the House, the Clerk carries over until the new one is elected. Obviously this does not prove that House rules carry over; they do not.[1]
6. Consideration of validity of senatorial elections.	X		Although credentials of a Senator-elect are often presented to the Senate prior to the beginning of his term, the validity of the credentials can only be considered by the Senate to which he was elected and not before.
7. Consideration of treaties	X		See Senate Rule XXXVII (2).
8. Submission and consideration of nominations.	X		See Senate Rule XXXVIII (6).
9. Election of committee members.	X		See Rule XXV. While old committees carry over until new ones are elected, the carryover does not prove rules carry over. It is a mere convenience. Even in the House, the Clerk carries over until the new one is elected. Obviously this does not prove that House rules carry over; they do not.
10. Adjournment	X		Adjourns sine die. When Congress ends at noon of a particular day, and a special session of the Senate of the new Congress is called, the Senate adjourns at noon, and 1 minute afterwards opens the new session.
11. Rules		X	Practice of Senate on rules can be explained as acquiescence, which can be ended at the opening of each Congress by vote of the majority. In order to give some logic and rationale to the procedures of the greatest deliberative assembly in the world, practice on rules should be explained as acquiescence which can be refused at opening of the Senate of any new Congress by the adoption of new rules.

[1] Similarly, the fact that the President pro tempore carries over until there is a change of party control of the Senate is no evidence of rules carryover. On the contrary, the fact that an election of a president pro tempore automatically follows a shift in party control (see 99 Congressional Record 9, Jan. 3, 1953) is evidence that the Senate of each new Congress responds to the will of the majority of the Senate of that Congress.

The thing that stands out in the above analysis is that everything starts afresh except the rules.[9] And these, too, can start afresh the moment a majority of the Senators at the opening of the Senate of a new Congress so wills it and so votes. All that has happened over the past years is that there has been acquiescence in the carryover of rules of the Senate from Congress to Congress.[10] Carryover of the rules based on acquiescence is certainly no precedent for carryover in the absence of acquiescence. Absent acquiescence, the rules do not carry over and the Senate of the new Congress must adopt new rules or readopt the old. The acquiescence will be ruptured and will end by the motion to take up new rules on January 3, 1957.

IV. The talk about the Senate being a continuing body is both misleading and irrelevant; whether or not the Senate is properly termed a continuous body as an academic matter does not determine whether a majority of the Senate of the 85th Congress may adopt its own rules unobstructed by the actions and rules of the Senate of earlier Congresses

As we have seen in points II and III, the Senate has not in the past acted as a continuous body.

It did not act as a continuous body in 1841 when it dismissed the printer chosen by the Senate of the earlier Congress; it did not act as a continuous body in 1876 when it adopted new joint rules; and it did not act as a continuous body in 1917 when it yielded to the contrary arguments of Senator Walsh and adopted the cloture rule he demanded (point II).

It does not today act as a continuous body; it wipes the slate clean on bills, resolutions, treaties, and nominations at the beginning of each new Congress (point III).

It would be circular reasoning indeed to argue that, despite these actions, the Senate is a continuous body because it has acquiesced in the carryover of rules in the past and is now bound to continue to acquiesce in the carryover of rules because it is a continuous body.

No one would deny that many Senators have talked in terms of a continuous body and that textbook writers have accepted this talk in their academic works. But the talk has been largely by those who tried to use the phrase to prevent Senate action departing from that of the Senate of an earlier Congress and who have failed in their efforts.[11] Success has crowned the efforts of those who argued against the use of the academic term "continuous body."

The essence of the matter, of course, is that the term "continuous" is an adjective resulting from the two-thirds carryover of Senators, not a cause of anything. Also, being an adjective, it can be appropriate when considering one aspect of the Senate and inappropriate when considering another. The adjective may, for example, be well used when it is simply meant to convey the fact that two-thirds of the Members of the Senate carry over to the succeeding Congress, but, equally clear, the adjective "continuing" is inappropriate when it is intended to convey the idea of a body which wipes the slate clean in regard to bills, treaties, nominations, etc. (See point III.) But whether or not the term "continuing" is a good or a bad adjective,[12] it has not been a successful adjective when utilized against concrete proposed action. It cannot prevail over article I, section 5 of the Constitution empowering each House "to determine the rules of its proceedings" nor sanction a device by which the Senate of a previous Congress attempted to fasten its will upon the future. Whether the Senate be continuous or not for other purposes, its bylaws (rules) are void where they conflict with its charter (Constitution). If, by saying that the Senate is a continuous body, it is intended to assert that the rules of yesterday can bind the Senate of the Congress of today, the simple answer is that the first obligation of the Senate is not to its rules but to the people and the Constitution from whence its power derives. There cannot be a constitutional obligation of this House to observe rules whose purpose and effect is to deprive it of its constitutional right to make its own rules.

Actually, parliamentary bodies generally have both continuous and discontinuous aspects. The House of Representatives, as we shall show in point V, has continuous aspects and yet no one refers to it as a continuous body and no one disputes its right to adopt new rules at the beginning of each Congress. By the same token, the Senate has both continuous and discontinuous aspects; its limited continuous aspects do not support the proposition that its rules carry over to the Senate of a new Congress if a majority of the Senators desire to adopt new rules.

[9] It has been suggested that the very fact that the Senate rules referred to in the above analysis provide that Senate bills, resolutions, treaties, nominations, etc., start afresh is evidence that, in the absence of these rules, Senate activities and business would not start afresh. There are several answers to this suggestion: (i) The rules codified rather than reversed existing practice. (ii) At least with respect to legislative business, starting afresh is a constitutional necessity. See note 8, supra. (iii) Senate rule XXXII provides for the continuation of legislative business from session to session of the same Congress; the existence of this rule hardly proves that the opposite would be true in the absence of rule XXXII. No more does the existence of the various rules providing that Senate business and activities start afresh in a new Congress prove that the opposite would be true in the absence of these rules.

[10] Except, of course, in 1917, when Senators Walsh and Owen refused to acquiesce until the Senate adopted the cloture rule they sought.

[11] We have already seen (point II, A) how Senator Taft and others quoted Senator Allen and his colleagues who were on the losing side in the 1841 debate over the dismissal of the printer.

[12] The passing reference to the Senate as a continuing body in *McGrain* v. *Daugherty* (273 U. S. 135) is much discussed and little analyzed. That case involved an investigation into the malfeasance of Attorney General Daugherty, which was begun in the 68th Congress, and the validity of a subpena to the Attorney General's brother which had been issued during the life of that Congress. Before the Supreme Court handed down its decision, the 68th Congress had expired. In considering whether the case had become moot as a result of this fact, the Supreme Court pointed out that the Senate could now revive the committee "by a motion to that effect" and therefore there was a potential need for the information sought from Daugherty. All the Court held was that the Senate had power to revive a committee started in one Congress by action taken by the Senate in the next Congress. This decision did not involve the determination that the Senate was a continuing body, since a truly continuing body would not require a new motion to continue the work of the committee. In a word, the Court disproved its own dictum.

The relevant difference between the House and the Senate, which causes the latter to be described in the textbooks as a continuous body, is the fact that two-thirds of the Senators carry over from Congress to Congress. But the fact that two-thirds of the Senators carry over to the new Congress is not relevant to the question whether the rules of the Senate of one Congress bind the Senate of the next Congress. What is relevant is the fact that one-third of the Senators do not carry over and that, in the course of a very few years, a majority of the Senators do not carry over; and in the course of a little more than a generation, no Senator carries over.

The argument for the carryover of the rules seems to come down to this: Because two-thirds of the Senators carry over, the Senate is a continuous body; because the Senate is a continuous body, the rules carry over. Striking the words "continuous body" out of this formula,[13] the argument comes down to this: Since two-thirds of the Senators carry over, the rules carry over. But this is a patent nonsequitur. It assumes that the carryover of two-thirds of the Senate always carries over a majority in favor of the rules. The infusion of one-third newly elected Senators may very well change the majority view on rules and it is this majority view that is determinative under our constitutional democracy, not who carries over. That the new one-third may change the majority on any matter is well illustrated by the shifting of the Senate from party to party over the years. The argument that the two-thirds carryover prevents the new majority from acting on the rules disenfranchises not only the newly elected one-third, but the new majority who are prevented from exercising their powers and duties to make the rules for their own work and laws for the people.

Furthermore, the initial two-thirds which carry over to the next succeeding Congress will be dissipated in later Congresses until the initial two-thirds is less than a majority and finally is gone entirely. The chain does not last forever. To say that the Senate of the 85th Congress in 1957 is the same as the Senate of the 1st Congress in 1789 because two-thirds of its members carried over to the Senate of the 2d Congress is to prefer romantic form to rational substance and dubious academic theory to practical reality.

Some Senators genuinely believe the Senate is a continuous body. Others genuinely believe that it is not, that it acts as a discontinuous body. Both have the right to their opinions. But when a descriptive term resulting from nothing more than the carryover of two-thirds of the Senators is used as a reason for preventing the majority of the body from determining the Senate's actions, then they are confusing an adjective with a reason and an effect with a cause. They are, in a word, allowing a myth to conquer and rule the Senate of the United States.[14] The Vice President should not lend his great office to that myth, harmless enough as an abstraction, but stultifying and destructive of the power of the Senate and of the entire Congress when used to trap the present in the parliamentary deadfall dug by the Senate of a dead Congress.

V. The practice of the House of Representatives in readopting its rules in each new Congress is a relevant precedent for the Senate

As we have noted many times in this brief, article I, section 5 of the Constitution provides that "each House may determine the rules of its proceedings." Article I, section 1 provides that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." The Constitution contains reference after reference to the Congress of which the Senate is a coordinate part. Where any differences in the conduct or authority of the two Houses are intended, they are set forth in express terms in the Constitution and no difference is expressed in relation to the determination of rules. We believe, therefore, that the Vice President, in arriving at his decision, can properly consider the history and practice of the House of Representatives in the adoption of its rules.

A. Brief History of House Practice on Adoption of the Rules

The House in the first Congress, as one of its first acts, adopted rules of procedure, based on those used in the Continental Congress (Galloway, Congress at the Crossroads (1946), p. 13; Annals of Congress, p. 121). The House of the second Congress instituted the system, now in use, of adopting the rules of the prior House at the beginning of the session (vol. 3, Annals of Congress, p. 143). This practice apparently continued until 1860. However, for the 30-year period from 1860 to 1890, the House operated under a system of acquiescence in past rules, without necessarily formally adopting new rules at the beginning of each Congress. During this period the House operated under a resolution providing that the 1860 rules of the House should be the rules "of the present and subsequent Congresses unless otherwise ordered." This rule remained in existence until 1890 and operated as the source of authority for the rules of the House.

In 1890, there occurred perhaps the most famous example of a change in basic legislative procedure in our country. Speaker Reed ruled that at the beginning of each new Congress the House operates under general parliamentary law until new rules are adopted. By so ruling, he made it possible for the majority of the House to adopt new rules which were designed to promote effective majority exercise of legislative functions and to prevent minority obstructionism (vol. 21, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 1347; vol. 99, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pp. 188, 189). Since 1890, House rules have been adopted anew by each incoming Congress. The 1890 episode demonstrates that acquiescence in the carryover of rules does not prevent the majority from acting when they no longer deem such acquiescence in the public interest.

B. Current House Practice on Adoption of the Rules

Very early in the first sesion of each new Congress, on the first or second day, the ranking Member of the (old) Committee on Rules offers a resolution adopting rules for the new Congress (Galloway, Legislative Procedure in Congress (1955), p. 15). The resolution often is phrased in terms of reference to the rules of the preceding Congress, although the rules are sometimes set out in full (see vol. 99, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pp. 15–24). Unless a major change is proposed, debate is nonexistent or perfunctory and the rules are adopted within a few minutes. Even when a controversial change has been proposed, the debate does not run on unduly (see adoption of new rules for the 81st and 82d Congresses at vol. 95, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 10; vol. 97, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 9). During the period preliminary to the adoption of the rules, the House operates under general parliamentary procedure (vol. 21, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pp. 740–749; vol. 99, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 24) and under general parliamentary procedure, debate on the rules can always be effectively closed by a call for the previous question (vol. 99, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 24). The experience of the House within the last 50 years in adopting rules has proved conclusively that the necessity for periodic adoption every 2 years at the opening of each new Congress does not delay either the organization of the legislative body or the prompt consideration of legislative business.

C. Carryover of House Clerk

Perhaps the most striking example of a House procedure which at first glance is inconsistent with the House's views of itself as a discontinuous body is the carryover of the Clerk of the old House for the purpose of opening the new session of Congress in the new House. This procedure is described at volume 100, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, No. 188 (see also Cannon's Procedure in House of Representatives, sec. 175). It is now authorized by statute, although, of course, that statute, like the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act, is subject to change by the House in the exercise of its constitutional right to make its own rules. That statute, moreover, merely codifies a long-standing custom and House rule under which the House operated prior to the statute. The carryover procedure is not limited solely to the Clerk, for in case the Clerk is absent the duty falls upon the Sergeant at Arms and next on the Doorkeeper (Hinds' Precedents, sec. 15). This well-known and unquestioned procedure offers a further convincing demonstration that necessary procedural carryovers, acquiesced in over a long period of time, do not change the nature of a legislative body and cannot obliterate nor diminish the constitutional and moral right of a majority of an American legislative body to make its own rules.

The House also carries over certain other functions. These are listed in sections 6748–6754 of Hinds' Precedents. Hinds, in summarizing these carryover procedures, points out that, although the House becomes "functus officio" at the end of its term, in practice certain rules extend into the new Congress. But the carryover of the Clerk and of other items by acquiescence does not deprive the House of its right to make new rules at the opening of a new Congress; no more does past acquiescence of the Senate in rules carryover deprive it of the right to make new rules at the opening of a new Congress when a majority of the Senators then elected and present so decide.

* * * * *

These practices and procedures of the House of Representatives are relevant to the debate concerning the adoption of new rules by the Senate. Because the House and the Senate operate as a team in a 2-year Congress, the Senate in each Congress starts anew with respect to legislative business. So does the House. (The Senate also starts anew in each new Congress the business relating to its special functions in connection with nominations and treatymaking.) Both organize their activities on a 2-year basis.

The sole significant difference between the two legislative bodies in our Congress is the duration of the individual Senators' terms and the rotation of one-third of the number

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[13] Here is the argument for the carryover stated as a mathematical equation: Two-thirds carryover equals continuous body, continuous body equals rules carryover, two-thirds carryover equals rules carryover.

[14] Senator O'MAHONEY summed up the argument well on December 2, 1956: "I think that the present rule which makes it impossible to apply cloture to a debate upon a rule is just absurd. The Wherry amendment, which requires a two-thirds vote of all the Members of the Senate was passed long before any Member of the Senate had the opportunity last to go before the people. Senator HAYDEN, now the dean of the Senate, was elected in 1956 and the Wherry amendment was adopted, as I recall, in 1949. So there is not a sitting Member of the Senate who has not been before the people for election since the rule was passed, and I don't believe the Senate is bound by the rule—it's not the law of the Medes and the Persians—it can be changed."

of Senators every 2 years. The historical materials demonstrate that the longer term for Senators was established in order to provide a moderating force in Congress, a body which would have stability and the opportunity via its longer term to acquire specialized knowledge in the field of foreign affairs and some independence from the pressures of politics. See Prescott, Drafting the Federal Constitution, pages 247–260. It is equally clear from the debates in the Constitutional Convention that there was a firm desire to avoid the establishment of a permanent upper House similar to the House of Lords. Thus, the Convention dismissed without even a vote a suggestion made that tenure might be for life. It rejected the proposal of a 9-year term in favor of the shorter 6-year term. The fact that the Founding Fathers desired to give a measure of stability to one branch of the Congress cannot support any artificial theories abrogating the right of new Senators in each new Congress to have an equal voice in establishing the rules of its proceedings. If the rules cannot as a matter of actual fact be changed at the will of the majority, as in the House, the Senate will have been converted into that permanent, undemocratic, and irresponsive body which it was the particular intention of the drafters of the Constitution to prevent.

VI. Majority rule is the basic principle of legislative action prescribed by the Constitution of the United States: The ruling of the Vice President should be made in the light of the fact that his decision may well determine whether constitutional majority rule is to be regained in the Senate of the United States

Majority rule has not existed in the Senate of the United States for many years. The filibuster and the threat of filibuster have prevented the majority from carrying out its will in the Senate and thus in the Congress. This is in direct opposition to the letter and spirit of the Constitution which established majority rule as the basic principle of our Government, and the basis of the enacting power of the Houses of Congress. The Supreme Court has aptly described the principle of majority rule as one "sanctioned by our governmental practices, by business procedure, and by the whole philosophy of democratic institutions." (*N. L. R. B.* v. *A. J. Tower Co.*, 329 U. S. 324, 331.)

The pervasive need for majority rule was recognized at the Constitutional Convention. Alexander Hamilton, writing in the Federalist, No. XXII, strongly emphasized this need as follows: "To give a minority a negative upon a majority (which is always the case where more than a majority is requisite to a decision) is, in its tendency, to subject the sense of the greater number to that of the lesser. * * * If a pertinacious minority can control the opinion of a majority, respecting the best mode of conducting it, the majority, in order that something may be done, must conform to the views of the minority; and thus the sense of the smaller number will overrule that of the greater, and give a tone to national proceedings."

The authors of the Constitution prescribed majority rule as the rule for congressional action by expressly enumerating all the instances in which more than a majority vote was to be required. These special cases were limited to five. There are two-thirds requirements in connection with (1) the power of Congress to override the veto, (2) senatorial ratification of treaties, (3) the initiation by Congress of proposals to amend the Constitution, (4) the impeachment power, and (5) the expulsion of Members of Congress. In these rare instances, where it was felt necessary to make exceptions to majority rule, the Constitution expressly said so (art. I, sec. 7; art. II, sec. 2; art. V; art. I, sec. 3; art. I, sec. 5).

This detailed specification of the two-thirds requirement in connection with particular powers demonstrates that, when Congress was to operate other than by majority rule, it was so instructed by definite language in the Constitution. When a document, as carefully drafted and considered as was the Constitution, enumerates particular exceptions to a general rule, it must be concluded that no other exceptions were intended to be made. As the Supreme Court said in *Addison* v. *Holly Hill Co.* (322 U. S. 607 at 617): "Exemptions made in such detail preclude their enlargement by implication."

The framers of the Constitution gave further evidence of their intent that the majority rule should govern in all except the five specified instances by the great care with which they limited the two-thirds requirement. At least two separate instances are recorded in which the Convention rejected efforts to impose a two-thirds requirement on legislation:

1. On August 29, a motion to limit the national power over interstate and foreign commerce by a two-thirds provision was made and rejected. Mr. Sherman, in arguing against the motion, stated that, "To require more than a majority to decide a question was always embarrassing, as had been experienced in cases requiring the votes of nine States in Congress" (referring to the Congress under the Articles of Confederation).

2. On September 15 another attempt to fetter Congress' control over navigation by a two-thirds limitation was unsuccessful. (Farrand, Records of the Federal Convention of 1787.)

In addition to the rejected attempts that were made to limit the majority principle in connection with substantive powers, the motion in the Constitutional Convention to raise the quorum provision (art. I, sec. 5) from a majority to two-thirds was overwhelmingly put down. Some members of the Convention even feared that a majority was too large a number. George Morris pointed out that "the secession of a small number" might "in the national councils * * * be fatal," and this fear of his was concurred in by a number of others who spoke on the subject (Prescott, Drafting the Federal Constitution, p. 425 et seq.). Accordingly, the Congress was given power to compel the attendance of absent members so that a majority could be gathered together and the business of the Congress dispatched.

Majority rule is the constitutional measure for legislative action. As Senator Thomas, of Colorado, pointed out in debating the cloture rule in 1917, "majority rule is an essential principle in American Government" (55 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 33). Yet this fundamental constitutional principle can only be reestablished in the United States Senate through the route of a motion to take up rules at the opening of the Senate of a new Congress. If this route is blocked by a ruling of the Vice President or otherwise, there will be no way to carry out this basic principle of the Constitution and to implement the Supreme Court's statement that a House of Congress "may not by its rules ignore constitutional restraints" (*United States* v. *Ballin*, 144 U. S. 1, 5).

VII. Conclusion

Article I, section 5, of the Constitution gives the Senate of each succeeding Congress, just as it gives the House of each succeeding Congress, the power to make its own rules and this power exists without regard to anything that the Senate of an earlier Congress may have done (point I). We have seen how the fundamental principles of democratic government require that the majority of the Senators of each new Congress have the right to act unfettered by an earlier majority (point I). We have seen how the Senate has refused to be bound by the action of the Senate of earlier Congresses whenever its own majority desired to take action (point II). We have seen how the Senate wipes the slate clean at the opening of each new Congress (point III). We have seen how the Senate has talked continuity and acted discontinuously (point IV). We have seen that the history and practice of the House of Representatives is a relevant precedent in favor of a ruling that the motion to take up rules of the Senate of the 85th Congress is in order (point V.) Finally, we have seen that this is the only method to restore the constitutional principle of majority rule to the Senate of the United States (point VI).

For all these reasons we urge the Vice President, acting as President of the Senate, to hold the motion to take up rules in order and thus to make possible a return to the constitutional principle of majority rule.

Respectfully submitted by Senators joining in motion to take up rules.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President——

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield to my friend, the minority leader.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the information contained in Senate Document No. 4, under the heading "Senate Rules and the Senate as a Continuing Body."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matter referred to was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE RULES AND THE SENATE AS A CONTINUING BODY

I

The right or privilege of extended debate in the United States Senate has been a subject of recurring controversy. Almost from the Senate's beginnings the numerous efforts to impose limitations have not been to effective.[1] The most recent positive action to curb debate which was taken in 1949 permitted, for the first time,[2] the invocation of cloture in all cases except that of a motion to take up a change in the Senate rules.[3]

Critics of this 1949 amendment attack it on the grounds that (1) it may be invoked only by affirmative vote of not less than 64 Senators; and (2) that the rules themselves remain subject to amendment by simple majority vote of those present and voting, while a motion to take up an amendment to the rules can be filibustered indefinitely.[4]

Many supporters of civil-rights measures, such as FEPC, antilynch bills, anti-poll-tax bills, claim that such measures never can be

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[1] For a detailed study of the subject, see Limitation of Debate in the United States Senate, by Dr. George B. Galloway, Public Affairs Bulletin No. 64, Library of Congress. This was incorporated in the Hearings on Limitation of Debate in the Senate, Committee on Rules and Administration, October 1951, pp. 46–54; see also, Haynes, The Senate of the United States, pp. 394 et seq.

[2] The 1917 amendment to rule XXII provided for cloture in the case of any pending measure. There has been much support for the claim that this was intended to be unlimited in scope and to include, for example, a motion to take up a matter. But this contention has not had majority support in the Senate since it first was challenged in the Senate in 1919. See debates in the Senate, March 1949, preceding the overruling by the Senate of Vice President Barkley on this issue; also Haynes, The Senate of the United States, pp. 409–415.

[3] This amendment has been referred to as the Wherry-Hayden amendment. For the complete text of rule XXII in its present form see appendix I, annexed hereto.

[4] See sec. 3, rule XXII.

passed in the Senate so long as rule XXII remains in its present form, because of the opportunities the rule still affords for filibuster by a minority.[5] There have also been many other measures which have been successfully blocked, by extended debate of a minority, during the course of the Senate's history.[6]

During the hearings in October 1951 before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, various proposals were considered relative to limitation of debate in the Senate beyond that now provided in Senate Rule XXII. These included proposals to achieve cloture by vote of a constitutional majority of the Senate (S. Res. 52, by Ives and Lodge); by vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting (S. Res. 203, by Wherry); by majority vote of those present and voting (S. Res. 41, by MORSE and HUMPHREY); by vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting to limit debate in 48 hours in case of "grave national emergency," and in 15 days "on any question whatsoever," by vote of a majority of the Senators present and voting (S. Res. 105, by Lehman, Murray, Magnuson, Neely, Douglas, Humphrey, Green, Benton, Pastore, McMahon, and Kilgore).[7]

A novel angle on changing Senate rules

At these hearings where many witnesses, including a number of Senators, testified, an interesting and somewhat different approach was suggested by Walter Reuther.

"It is our contention," he told the committee, "that the Senate is not a continuing body and therefore the 82d, the Senate that sits as part of the 82d Congress cannot adopt a set of rules which binds future Senate bodies, because if the 82d session of the Senate can adopt a set of rules that go on in perpetuity, it means that they are exercising an authority which they deny to a future Senate; and they can't do that." [8] He further stated: "Now, when the Senate meets in January 1953, a Senator can stand up and say, 'Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit the following set of rules for adoption to govern the work and the proceedings of this body.' " [9]

In a supplemental written statement,[10] Mr. Reuther spelled out his suggestion in detail, as follows:

"Proposal No. 1: When the new Senate of the 83d Congress convenes January 3, 1953, the following procedure can be adopted:

"(1) After the credentials have been submitted and accepted, a Senator can rise and move the adoption of the Rules of the Senate of the 83d Congress which he will then submit to the body. These rules may include a new rule XXII providing for limitation of debate by majority vote. He may state, in making his submission, that there are no existing rules of the Senate because the rules of one Senate cannot bind a succeeding Senate. Also, he may point out that, until adoption of rules, there is no committee to which his motion can be referred.

"(2) It can be expected that a point of order will be made that the motion is out of order since, it will be contended, there are existing rules which can only be amended as provided through the present rules.

"(3) The President of the Senate must rule on this point of order.

"(4) His ruling, if he rejects the point of order,[1] is subject to an appeal. Under general parliamentary rules, which would be in effect during the period prior to the adoption of specific rules, the appeal can be debated, although most parliamentary authorities limit the debate to one speech by each person.

"[1] If the Vice President should support the point of order, thereby declaring rule XXII adopted by the 81st Senate binding upon the 83d Senate, there would be the possibility of unlimited debate on the appeal, as Senator MONRONEY pointed out in the hearings October 3. Such a ruling, together with a filibuster, could prevent the majority from expressing its will. For practical purposes, the 83d Senate would be deprived of the rule-making power assigned to it by art. I, sec. 5 of the Constitution. (See pp. 19–20 of our brief.)

"Should the minority group attempt to turn the debate on the appeal from the ruling of the Chair into a filibuster, the debate can be cut off either by a motion to lay on the table or by moving the previous question. A majority vote in favor of the motion to table would operate to affirm the Chair's ruling. A majority vote in favor of the call for the previous question would permit an immediate vote on the appeal.

"(5) If the ruling of the Chair is sustained by a majority vote, the Senate will be able to adopt rules for the Senate of the 83d Congress by regular parliamentary procedure of majority vote. If a filibuster should be attempted at this point, it can again be dealt with by the parliamentary device of moving the previous question outlined in step 4 above. It is significant that the Speaker of the House, at the time of an attempt to prevent the adoption of rules by repeated dilatory motions, ruled that he would refuse to recognize Members attempting these delaying tactics as they were interfering with the constitutional right of the House to determine its rules" (Cannon, Precedents, vol. 5, secs. 5706, 5707).

Mr. Reuther also submitted a brief in support of his claims that the Senate is not a continuing body; that its rules are not continuing, and therefore new rules may be adopted (or old rules amended, rule XXII to the contrary notwithstanding) by a simple majority vote of the Senate.[11]

Statements made by Senators Benton, Lehman, and Humphrey during the course of the hearings appear to be in agreement with these claims.[12] In the Senate report to Senate Resolution 203 [13] are found the views of Senator Benton and Senator GREEN, as follows:

"Subsection 3 of rule XXII should not be allowed to bind this Senate and all future Senates by perpetuating the right to filibuster against any motion to change any rule of the Senate. Such a right, written into the rules only in 1949 and in spite of the warning and protest of Vice President Barkley, violates the great tradition which the Senate has always followed. We deny the right of any past Senate so to tie the hands of this or any future Senate. The Senate by acquiescence accepts the rules of each previous Senate as the rules of the current Senate, but nowhere in such a procedure can there be found any excuse for the gag rule which subsection 3 imposes.

"Many compelling arguments were presented to the committee in support of majority cloture at any and all times. The hearings have been printed and we recommend their study to our colleagues in the Senate."

Various newspaper stories and articles have appeared in recent weeks stating the possibility that when the 83d Congress assembles in January 1953, some Senator will rise on the Senate floor "almost as soon as the Chamber is convened and move adoption of all the rules that governed the Senate of the preceding Congress except rule XXII." [14]

This discussion deals with a consideration of the possibilities suggested from the foregoing that may thus be presented shortly after the Senate convenes in January. Could it mean, for example, an end to filibustering in the Senate by a simple majority vote, by vote of 25 Senators present and voting? [15]

The issue of whether the Senate is a continuing body, or whether its rules are continuing, obviously is subject to being strongly colored by the issues involved in any consideration of the pros and cons of extended debate and efforts to curb it—the civil rights issue, the individual prerogatives of Senators, and the like. So far as practicable, however, this discussion will be limited to the constitutional and policy questions directed to the continuity of the Senate and of its rules, from Congress to Congress. These questions will be considered within the framework of the following issues:

I. Was the Senate established as or intended to be a continuing body? What does the Constitution provide? What did the Founding Fathers say?

II. Even if issue I is answered in the affirmative can the Senate, notwithstanding, determine it is not to have continuing rules?

III. Should the Senate so determine?

Preliminarily, this much can be stated: That precedent overwhelmingly is against the propositions (a) that the Senate is not a continuing body and (b) that its rules are not continuing.[16]

II. WAS THE SENATE ESTABLISHED AS OR INTENDED TO BE A CONTINUING BODY?

(a) *Constitutional provisions*

Article I, section 3, provides for rotation of one-third of the Senate every 2 years.[17]

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[5] Webster defines one who filibusters as follows: "A member of a legislative or deliberative body who, in opposition to the proposed action of the majority, obstructs or prevents action by the extreme use of dilatory tactics, such as speaking merely to consume time."

[6] For an incomplete list of these measures, see hearings, op. cit. supra, note 1, at p. 60.

[7] Both the Morse and the Lehman proposals provided also for repeal of the present sec. 3, rule XXII, which would thereby make the rule itself subject to cloture.

[8] Hearings, p. 130.

[9] Hearings, p. 138.

[10] Hearings, pp. 282–285. This was entitled, "Supplemental Written Statement Setting Forth Two Proposals for Breaking Filibusters by a Simple Majority Vote."

[11] Hearings, pp. 147–160.

[12] Hearings, pp. 15, 19, 29, 264, 269.

[13] S. Rept. No. 1256, 82d Cong., p. 13. The Wherry resolution, S. Res. 203, providing for cloture by vote of two-thirds of the Senate Members present and voting, was reported from committee on March 5, 1952, but died on the Senate Calendar.

[14] Quoted from an article entitled "Battle of Filibuster: New Round Opens," New York Times magazine, September 14, 1952; see also New York Times news stories and articles dated July 16, August 12, August 14, September 3, 1952, on the same subject matter.

[15] Under art. I, sec. 5 of the Constitution, a majority of the Senate constitutes a quorum to do business.

[16] Mr. Reuther expressly conceded the precedent, which is more fully discussed hereinafter, when he stated in the hearings, op. cit. supra, note 1, at p. 131: "Now you may choose to follow precedent, but there is a fundamental difference between your willingness to follow precedent and the constitutional compulsion. We are not raising your right to choose to follow precedent. We are raising the question of constitutionality. Are you compelled? According to our research, you are not."

[17] The pertinent language is as follows:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of 2 Senators from each State [chosen by the legislature] thereof, for 6 years; and each Senator shall have 1 vote.*

"Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every

This provision has been compared with the requirement in the Constitution for biennial election of all House Members. Unlike the case of the House of Representatives, the plan of rotation every 2 years has resulted, ever since the Senate organized for the first time in 1789, in there always being more than a majority of sitting Senators. The Senate has thus always been able "to do business," since it always has had a quorum as required by the Constitution.[18]

Other provisions of the Constitution cited to establish that the Senate is an always organized body include (a) those dealing with the office of the Vice President and the President pro tempore;[19] (b) those establishing the Senate's executive functions, as distinguished from its legislative functions;[20] (c) the power of the President "on extraordinary occasions, [to] convene both Houses, or either of them * * *";[21] (d) the limiting proviso in article V (which deals with amending the Constitution), as follows: "* * * no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." [22]

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second year; [and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].**"

*The part included in heavy brackets was changed by clause 1 of the 17th amendment to the Constitution, providing for popular election of Senators.

**The part included in heavy brackets was changed by clause 2 of the 17th amendment to the Constitution.

[18] Art. I, sec. 5, provides, "* * * a majority of each [House] shall constitute a quorum to do business." See Cushing, Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, p. 272.

[19] The fourth and fifth clauses of art. I, sec. 3, are as follows:

"The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, * * *.

"The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of the President of the United States." See appendix III, attached hereto, pp. 5–10.

[20] These provisions are to be found in art. II, sec. 2, clause 2, which reads as follows: "He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments."

[21] Art. II, sec. 3. The Congressional Directory for January 1952, p. 270, lists 46 special sessions of the Senate, between 1791 and 1933. See Haynes, II, 1021–1022, op. cit. supra, note 1, for his comments, "What the Senate Can Do Alone."

[22] "The most conspicuous, and what was at one time deemed the most important feature of the Senate, is that it represents the several States of the Union as separate commonwealths, and is thus an essential part of the Federal scheme. Every State, be it as great as New York or as small as Delaware, sends two Senators, no more and no less. This arrangement was long resisted by the delegates of the larger States in the Convention of 1787, and ultimately adopted because nothing less would reassure the smaller States, who feared to be overborne by the larger. It is now the provision of the Constitution most difficult to change, for no State 'can be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its consent,' a consent most unlikely to be given." Bryce, The American Commonwealth, 2d edition (1891), pp. 93–94.

(B) The intent of the Founding Fathers

The Constitutional Convention of 1787 had before it various alternatives with respect to the powers, duties, and composition of the Senate, as well as the manner of selection and tenure of office of its Members. The agreements which were finally reached on these alternatives appear in varying degrees to have a general bearing on the subject of this discussion. These details were expanded upon at length by the authors of The Federalist, Messrs. Hamilton, Madison, and Jay. Typical of their comments are the following:

In The Federalist, No. 62, James Madison (or Alexander Hamilton) wrote:

"The necessity of a Senate is not less indicated by the propensity of all single and numerous assemblies, to yield to the impulse of sudden and violent passions, and to be seduced by factions leaders into intemperate and pernicious resolutions. Examples on this subject might be cited without number; and from proceedings within the United States, as well as from the history of other nations. But a position that will not be contradicted, need not be proved. All that need be remarked, is, that a body which is to correct this infirmity, ought itself to be free from it, and consequently ought to be less numerous. It ought, moreover, to possess great firmness, and consequently ought to hold its authority by a tenure of considerable duration. * * *

"The mutability in the public councils, arising from a rapid succession of new members, however qualified they may be, points out, in the strongest manner, the necessity of some stable institution in the Government. Every new election in the States, is found to change one-half of the Representatives. From this change of men must proceed a change of opinions; and from a change of opinions, a change of measures. But a continual change even of good measures is inconsistent with every rule of prudence, and every prospect of success. The remark is verified in private life, and becomes more just, as well as more important in national transactions. * * *

"To trace the mischievous effects of a mutable government, would fill a volume. I will hint a few only, each of which will be perceived to be a source of innumerable others.

"In the first place, it forfeits the respect and confidence of other nations, and all the advantages connected with national character. * * * The internal effects of a mutable policy are still more calamitous. It poisons the blessings of liberty itself."

Also in the Federalist, No. 63, Madison or Hamilton wrote as follows:

"Yet however requisite a sense of national character may be, it is evident that it can never be sufficiently possessed by a numerous and changeable body. It can only be found in a number so small that a sensible degree of the praise and blame of public measures may be the portion of each individual; or in an assembly so durably invested with public trust, that the pride and consequence of its members may be sensibly incorporated with the reputation and prosperity of the community. The half-yearly Representatives of Rhode Island, would probably have been little affected in their deliberations on the iniquitous measures of that State, by arguments drawn from the light in which such measures would be viewed by foreign nations, or even by the sister States; whilst it can scarcely be doubted that if the concurrence of a selected and stable body had been necessary, a regard to national character alone would have prevented the calamities under which that misguided people is now laboring.

"I add, as a sixth defect, the want in some important cases of a due responsibility in the Government to the people, arising from that frequency of elections, which in other cases produces this responsibility. The remark will, perhaps, appear not only new, but paradoxical. It must nevertheless be acknowledged, when explained, to be as undeniable as it is important.

"Responsibility, in order to be reasonable, must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party; and in order to be effectual, must relate to operations of that power, of which a ready and proper judgment can be formed by the constituents. The objects of government may be divided into two general classes: the one depending on measures which have singly an immediate and sensible operation; the other depending on a succession of well-chosen and well-connected measures, which have a gradual and perhaps unobserved operation. The importance of the latter description to the collective and permanent welfare of every country, needs no explanation. And yet it is evident, that an assembly elected for so short a term as to be unable to provide more than one or two links in a chain of measures, on which the general welfare may essentially depend, ought not to be answerable for the final result any more than a steward or tenant, engaged for one year, could be justly made to answer for plans or improvements which could not be accomplished in less than half a dozen years. Nor is it possible for the people to estimate the share of influence which their annual assemblies may respectively have on events resulting from the mixed transactions of several years. It is sufficiently difficult, to preserve a personal responsibility in the members of a numerous body, for such acts of the body as have an immediate, detached, and palpable operation on its constituents.

"The proper remedy for this defect must be an additional body in the legislative department, which having sufficient permanency to provide for such objects as require a continued attention, and a train of measures, may be justly and effectually answerable for the attainment of those objects.

The Federalist, No. 64, by John Jay, concerns itself with the Senate and treaty-making. The following, on the permanency of the Senate, is quoted from that paper:

"Although the absolute necessity of system, in the conduct of any business, is universally known and acknowledged, yet the high importance of it in national affairs, has not yet become sufficiently impressed on the public mind. They who wish to commit the power under consideration to a popular assembly, composed of members constantly coming and going in quick succession, seem not to recollect, that such a body must necessarily be inadequate to the attainment of those great objects, which require to be steadily contemplated in all their relations and circumstances and which can only be approached and achieved by measures, which not only talents, but also exact information, and often much time, are necessary to concert and to execute. It was wise therefore, in convention to provide, not only that the power of making treaties should be committed to able and honest men, but also that they should continue in place a sufficient time to become perfectly acquainted with our national concerns, and to form and introduce a system for the management of them. The duration prescribed is such as will give them an opportunity of greatly extending their political information, and of rendering their accumulating experience more and more beneficial to their country. Nor has the convention discovered less prudence, in providing for the frequent elections of Senators in such a way, as to obviate the inconvenience of periodically transferring those great affairs entirely to new men: for by leaving a considerable residue

of the old ones in place, uniformity and order, as well as a constant succession of official information, will be preserved."

In The Federalist, No. 59, Alexander Hamilton commented on the regulation of elections of both Senators and Representatives. He stated:

"It may be easily discerned also, that the National Government would run a much greater risk, from a power in the State legislatures over the elections of its house of representatives, than from their power of appointing the members of its senate. The Senators are to be chosen for the period of 6 years; there is to be a rotation, by which the seats of a third part of them are to be vacated, and replenished every 2 years; and no State is to be entitled to more than 2 Senators; a quorum of the body is to consist of 16 Members. The joint result of these circumstances would be, that a temporary combination of a few States, to intermit the appointment of Senators, could neither annul the existence, nor impair the activity of the body; and it is not from a general and permanent combination of the States, that we can have anything to fear. The first might proceed from sinister designs in the leading members of a few of the State legislatures; the last would suppose a fixed and rooted disaffection in the great body of the people; which will either never exist at all or will, in all probability, proceed from an experience of the inaptitude of the General Government to the advancement of their happiness in which event no good citizen could desire its continuance.

"But with regard to the Federal House of Representatives, there is intended to be a general election of Members once in 2 years. If the State legislatures were to be invested with an exclusive power of regulating these elections, every period of making them would be a delicate crisis in the national situation, which might issue in a dissolution of the Union, if the leaders of a few of the most important States should have entered into a previous conspiracy to prevent an election."

Attention is also directed to a compilation of early source material related to the division of Senators into classes. This compilation, which is annexed hereto as appendix II, was prepared by the Library of Congress and contains extracts from Elliot's Debates and other contemporaneous sources.

III. CAN THE SENATE DETERMINE IT IS NOT TO HAVE CONTINUING RULES?

(a) *The rules of the Senate*

Article I, section 5 of the Constitution provides: "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, * * *" Thus, the Senate is the sole judge of its own rules,[23] and a majority at any time can change its rules or adopt new ones, whether at the beginning of a session of Congress or at any other time when it is sitting. But what about the minority's power to block a vote on this issue?

In his book, the Senate of the United States, Haynes commented on the rules of the House and the Senate, as follows:

"Since in each Congress the House is newly elected, it has been held that the rules of the House in the preceding Congress cannot without specific adoption be held binding on the new House, inasmuch as such restraint would impair the constitutional right of this House to 'determine the rules of its proceedings.' Hence at the opening of each Congress the House faces the task of adopting the rules by which it is to be governed. This may be disposed of—as it usually is—by the perfunctory adoption of the rules effective during the preceding Congress. On the other hand, this biennially recurring task may start a long and bitter struggle. Thus, at the opening of the 68th Congress (December 1923), a group of insurgents blocked the organization of the House until they had extorted a pledge that the question of radical change of certain rules should promptly be brought to open debate and decisive vote; and several changes of moment were their temporary gain from this contest."

"The Senate, on the other hand, is a continuing body.[1] It first effected its organization April 6, 1789, and there never since has been a time when the Senate as an organized body has not been available, at the President's summons or in accordance with the terms of its own adjournment, for the transaction of public business. The first rules, adopted only 10 days after the Senate came into being, have continued in force without reaffirmation until amended or abolished by the Senate. In contrast with notable revisions of the House rules,[2] the few Senate revisions have been significant of no urgent spirit of revolt or reform; they have been authorized when the accumulation of changes through a long series of years made a new codification desirable.[3] Thus, by the revision of March 26, 1806, the list grew from the 20 of 1789 to 40, the more important additions dealing with the regulation of Senate action upon nominations and treaties. The 1820 revision brought the number up to 45, but most of the new rules were of trifling importance, the changes being mostly for the purpose of more systematic arrangement and combination of the substance of the old rules. The most significant addition was rule XXX, formally bringing into the code of rules the provisions as to the choice of standing committees which had been adopted 4 years earlier. In 1868, the revision not only gathered up the modifications in the rules that had been accumulating for nearly half a century, but it embodied some provisions that evidenced the strain of the war and of the Reconstruction problems. The number of rules increased to 53, the maximum reached in any general revision. Among the more important changes were those intended to prevent general legislation under the guise of amendments to general appropriation bills (XXX); to regulate special orders (XXXI); and to provide for more careful handling of nominations (XLIII). There is an echo of the passions of the day in the elaborate provisions for calling to order any Senator who in speaking or otherwise should transgress the rules of the Senate. The last of the rules set forth the formalities attending the suspension, modification, or amendment of the rules. The revision of 1884 has met the Senate's wishes so well that in more than twoscore years no general revision of the rules has been found necessary (pp. 340–342)." [24]

(a) *The proposal to "adopt" Senate rules for the Eighty-third Congress*

The Reuther proposal contemplates that after acceptance of credentials of new Senators on January 3, 1953, a motion will be made to adopt Senate rules for the 83d Congress, such rules to "include a new rule XXII providing for limitation of debate by majority vote."

A point of order could be anticipated, on the ground that the motion is out of order, since there are existing rules governing procedure in the Senate. The Vice President must then rule on the point of order.

If he overrules the point of order, an appeal from that ruling, it is contended, would be under general parliamentary rules. These "would be in effect during the period prior to the adoption of specific rules." Moreover, while the appeal "can be debated * * * most parliamentary authorities limit the debate to one speech by each person." The "parliamentary authorities" are not cited, however.[25]

If the Vice President sustains the point of order, an appeal could be taken by proponents of the Reuther proposal. Whether under present Senate rules or under general parliamentary rules, such an appeal would be debatable.

It is possible that a secondary issue might be raised at this point, viz, the issue over whether the appeal itself is debatable under general parliamentary rules or under the Senate rules. If the Vice President sustains the point of order on the main question, he can be expected to rule on the secondary issue that the Senate rules apply while the main question is being debated. Under both Senate rule XX [26] and general parliamentary rules,[27] his ruling on the secondary issue

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[23] There is no known judicial precedent invalidating a rule of either Senate or House. In at least one case which reached the Supreme Court the validity of a House rule (concerning quorums) was challenged, but the rule was upheld (*U. S.* v. *Ballin*, 144 U. S. 1 (1892)). The following dictum in that case, by Mr. Justice Brewer, may be of some interest, however: "[Neither House may] by its rules ignore constitutional restraints or violate fundamental rights and there must be a reasonable relation between the mode or method of proceeding established by the rule and the result which is sought to be attained."

[1] Walsh (Montana) has argued that the Senate rules are equally evanescent with those of the House. See resolution and speech of March 7, 1917. Root strongly set forth the Senate 'as a continuing body' February 15, 1915, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, p. 3793.

[2] De Alva S. Alexander, History and Procedure of the House of Representatives, chs. IX, X, and XI.

[3] Codification of Senate rules:

Date	Reference	Number of rules	Senate membership
Apr. 16–18, 1789	Senate Journal	20	20
Mar. 26, 1806	Ibid., pp. 65–66	40	34
Jan. 3, 1820	Ibid., pp. 61–69	45	46
Mar. 25, 1868	Ibid., pp. 340–47	53	68
Jan. 11, 1884	Ibid., pp. 145–60	40	76

To the original list of April 16, 1789, 2 days later by vote there was 'subjoined to the standing orders of the Senate' a twentieth rule. Senate Journal 16."

[24] The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 made no change in parliamentary as distinguished from organizational, rules of either the House or the Senate, due to lack of authority of the joint committee which considered the general subject to make recommendations for such rule changes.

Although there have been six impeachment trials (for a complete list see Congressional Directory) since that of President Andrew Johnson in 1868, the Senate rules on impeachment have undergone no change since that trial. See Haynes, II, 847, op. cit., supra, note 1. With respect to joint Senate-House rules, see appendix III, document entitled, "The Senate as a Continuing Body," pp. 10–12.

[25] Hearings, p. 283.

[26] Senate rule XX reads as follows: "1. A question of order may be raised at any stage of the proceedings, except when the Senate is dividing, and, unless submitted to the Senate, shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate. When an appeal is taken, any subsequent question of order which may arise before the decision of such appeal shall be decided by the Presiding Officer without debate; and every appeal therefrom shall be decided at once, and without debate; and any appeal may be laid on the table without prejudice to the pending proposition, and thereupon shall be held as affirming the decision of the Presiding Officer. 2. The Presiding Officer may submit any question of order for the decision of the Senate."

[27] Robert's Rules of Order, Revised (1951), sec. 21, p. 78.

would not be debatable and an appeal therefrom could be voted upon and decided immediately by majority vote.

If the Vice President is sustained by the Senate as to the secondary issue, the main question would be subject to limitation of debate under Senate rule XXII only. If the Senate does not sustain the Vice President's ruling on the secondary issue, debate on the main question would proceed under general parliamentary rules.

It should be pointed out that the same secondary issue could be raised, if the Vice President overrules a point of order directed to the main question. This is true, notwithstanding the claim that parliamentary rules would automatically govern in such an event. It is doubtful that the secondary issue would be raised by opponents of the Reuther proposal for they may be expected to avoid such a showdown vote, especially since that vote would be reached without debate.

With respect to the main question, it is claimed that if debate thereon is under general parliamentary rules a filibuster "can be cut off either by a motion to lay on the table or by moving the previous question. A majority in favor of the motion to table would operate to affirm the Chair's ruling. A majority in favor of the call for the previous question would permit an immediate vote on the appeal." [28]

The conclusion is then reached that the adoption of rules "for the Senate of the 83d Congress" would then be in order, under "regular parliamentary procedure by majority vote."

Under the rules of the Senate a motion to lay on the table has the effect of shutting off debate and reaching a vote by a simple majority,[29] but under general parliamentary rules this motion does not have the same effect. On the contrary, such a motion will, if adopted, result only in postponing a matter temporarily.[30] Obviously, an appeal from a ruling of the Chair that is adverse to the Reuther proposal would not be made the subject of a motion to lay on the table, since the effect of that ruling would be to make the Senate rules (including rule XXII) continuing rules.

If, as a result of a ruling of the Chair that is favorable to the Reuther proposal, the Senate rules are held not to apply, a motion to lay on the table an appeal from that ruling would not have the effect of killing debate, since it would be made under general parliamentary rules. It would result not only in postponing the appeal, but the main question as well.[31] It is not likely, therefore, that such a motion would be resorted to, despite the suggestion in the supplemental written statement of Mr. Reuther, above referred to, of its possible use.

On the question of limitation of debate under general parliamentary rules, authorities seem to agree that a two-thirds, rather than a majority vote is required. Thus, Sturgis, in Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure (1950), pages 47–48, says:

"It is unwise to make a practice of cutting off or preventing debate and deliberation on debatable questions. This is true whether debate is cut off by recognized motions or by arbitrarily bringing questions to vote without adequate opportunity for discussion. * * * Since full discussion of all proposals is a fundamental right of Members, a motion which restricts or sets aside this right by closing or limiting debate requires a two-thirds vote."

Additional parliamentary authorities stating that a two-thirds vote is needed in order to limit debate are the following:

(1) Palmer, A New Parliamentary Manual (1901), section 241:

"The general principles of parliamentary law require that the assembly should reach its decisions on matters that come before it (1) in the order prescribed for their introduction, (2) after full debate, (3) in accordance with its established rules. And these requirements are of such importance that a bare majority should not be permitted to disregard or alter them. They should be observed unless the reasons for proceeding contrary to them are so obvious that a two-thirds majority desire to so proceed."

The author then cites six instances, including limitation or closing debate, as requiring "a two-thirds vote because they are in opposition to one or another of these three requirements."

(2) Rice's Rules of Order (1921), section 41, footnote 17, page 146:

"The two-thirds vote * * * is the rule for ordinary societies, while in the United States House of Representatives it requires only a majority vote, and in the Senate the motion is not allowed at all. But there is a growing sentiment throughout the country that the Senate should adopt a cloture rule."

(3) Plummer, Practical Lessons in Parliamentary Procedure (1921), page 50.

(4) Robert's Rules of Order, Revised (1951), section 29, page 112.

With respect to the "previous question" rule, there are some who refer to rule VIII of the original Senate rules, adopted in 1789. That rule was invoked some four times between 1789 and 1806, when the Senate rules were revised and mention of "the previous question" was dropped from rule VIII. It has never since been in the Senate rules. There is some question whether this rule provided for cloture, however, in the way the previous question rule now operates in the House of Representatives.[32] Indeed, the House rule "was not turned into an instrument for closing debate until 1811, although it, also, adopted a rule for the previous question in 1789." [33]

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in an article appearing in the North American Review of November 1893, entitled, "Obstruction in the Senate," wrote:

"The rules of the Senate are practically unchanged from what they were at the beginning. They are the same now to all intents and purposes as when they were first adopted more than a hundred years ago. There never has been in the Senate any rule which enabled the majority to close debate or compel a vote. The previous question, which existed in the earliest years, and was abandoned in 1806, was the previous question of England and not that with which everyone is familiar today in our House of Representatives. It was not in practice a form of cloture and it is therefore correct to say that the power of closing debate in the modern sense has never existed in the Senate." [34]

IV. SHOULD THE SENATE DETERMINE ITS RULES ARE NOT CONTINUING FROM ONE CONGRESS TO ANOTHER?

(*a*) *Arguments pro*

Any decision the Senate might make on this question will also contemplate its effect on rule XXII and a possible end to unlimited debate in the Senate by a majority cloture rule. This would follow from the fact that if the Senate in each new Congress could determine its own rules by majority vote, rule XXII would no longer be a bar, either in its requirement of a minimum of 64 affirmative votes to end debate on all matters save a change in the rules themselves, or in its application to prevent cloture of any kind on an attempted rule change.

Another collateral but equally important consideration in the thinking of many will be the effect of the Senate's decision upon the civil-rights issue.

The pros and cons of these two issues will not be detailed here, except as they are related directly to the main question.[35]

Whether or not the Senate rejects all precedent in this instance, an examination of that precedent is indicated.

Of equal or even greater significance are the remoter consequences either assured or conjectural, of a determination that its rules are not continuing.

The brief in support of Walter Reuther's claim asserts that majority rule is the basic principle of our Constitution; and that rule XXII is violative of that principle, not only in that it fastens a requirement of a constitutional two-thirds vote to invoke cloture but also in that "in its efforts to bind future Congresses to its own standards of inaction, the Senate of the 81st Congress compounded the unconstitutionality of the rule it was adopting." [36]

The result has been "a constitutional crisis of senatorial inaction in time of national emergency * * *. Talk has been substituted for action; the duty to legislate has been frustrated * * *. It was just such a crisis of inaction that the Founding Fathers had seen in the Articles of Confederation and had

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[28] Attention is directed to the Manual of Rules of the House of Representatives, in which is found the following statement: "The power of each House of Representatives to make its own rules may not be impaired or controlled by the rules of a preceding House. * * * Before the adoption of rules the House is governed by general parliamentary law, but the Speakers have been inclined to give weight to the precedents of the House in modifying the usual constructions of that law" (H. Doc. No. 739, 81st Cong., pp. 22–23). If similar weight were to be given to precedents of the Senate, it would by no means be certain, therefore, even if general parliamentary rules were held controlling, that the Senate rules, especially Senate rule XXII, would be disregarded, in the circumstances under discussion.

[29] See Senate rule XXII, sec. 1 (appendix I, attached hereto).

[30] See Sturgis, Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure (1950), pp. 202–204; Robert's Rules of Order, Revised (1951), sec. 28, pp. 104–111.

[31] See Sturgis, Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure (1950), p. 204; Robert's Rules of Order, p. 110.

[32] Rule XVII of the House provides: "There shall be a motion for the previous question, which, being ordered by a majority of the members voting, if a quorum be present, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered * * *."

[33] See Manual of Rules of House of Representatives, footnote concerning House rule XVII.

[34] Quotation as cited in 52 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pt. IV, p. 3736 (Feb. 13, 1915). The conclusion that the early Senate rule concerning the "previous question," did not provide cloture was repeatedly asserted without challenge on the Senate floor during the 1949 debates which preceded adoption of the Wherry-Hayden amendment to Senate rule XXII. See, e. g., statement of Senator HOLLAND, 95 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pt. II, pp. 1784–1785; also, colloquy between Senator George and Senator MORSE, p. 2144.

[35] Many of these pros and cons are comprehensively set forth, generally, in the hearings, op. cit., supra, note 1. Some of the arguments favoring such a determination have already been stated in pt. 1, supra.

[36] Hearings, pp. 147–157. Note that Mr. Reuther testified, "Unfortunately, you can't get this kind of thing to the Supreme Court. Otherwise, there would have been a test" (p. 146).

sought to prevent in the Constitution of the United States * * *.[37]

"But rule XXII has a second fatal flaw which would demonstrate its unconstitutionality even if one were to close his eyes to the clearly expressed intent of the Constitutional Convention in favor of majority rule and the other constitutional history set forth in this brief.

"Clause 3 of rule XXII provides that cloture cannot apply to any motion to consider a change in any of the Standing Rules of the Senate. The Senate of the 81st Congress has attempted to fasten its will on all future Senates; it has attempted to perpetuate the present rule XXII for all time.

"By clause 3, a future Senate no longer can 'determine the rules of its proceedings.' The rule adopted by the 1949 Senate sought to determine them once and for all. A virtually unanamious vote is now required for any succeeding Senate to adopt its own rules, for clause 3 makes it possible for any one or two stubborn Senators to prevent a change in the rules. Rule XXII thus clearly deprives each succeeding Senate of the constitutional right to make its own procedural rules.

"The principle is well established that one Congress cannot bind future Congresses. This principle finds expression, for example, in Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, 6th edition, 1890, pages 146–147:

"'* * * To say that the Legislature may pass irrepealable laws is to say that it may alter the very Constitution from which it derives its authority; since, insofar as one Legislature could bind a subsequent one by its enactments, it could in the same degree reduce the legislative power of its successors; and the process might be repeated until, one by one, the subjects of legislation would be excluded altogether from their control, and the constitutional provision that the legislative power shall be vested in two Houses would be to a greater or less degree rendered ineffectual.'

"This quotation almost seems to have been addressed to rule XXII. That rule, by allowing a small minority to prevent changes in the rule and to prevent action by the Senate under the rule, actually operates to exclude subjects of legislation from the control of the Senate. Civil-rights legislation, desired by the overwhelming majority of the Senate, cannot be acted upon by the present Senate, not because of anything the present Senate did or can do, but because of rule XXII passed by the Senate of an earlier Congress. The dead hand of the Senate of the 81st Congress excludes vital subjects of legislation from the control of all future Senates.

"Strangely enough, although the principle that one Congress cannot bind a subsequent Congress is generally accepted, the statement that the Senate is a continuing body is used to defend the perpetuation of its rules. This continuing body theory seems to be predicated upon the fact that two-thirds of the Members of the Senate continue their terms at the expiration of each Congress; it certainly has no other or constitutional basis.

"Yet the Senate itself recognizes that it is not truly continuing. Bills must be reintroduced and repassed in the Senate of each new Congress. The Senate, even when acting in executive capacity, does not treat itself as continuing; consideration of the ratification of treaties begins de novo in each new Congress (rule XXXVII, clause 3). The Senate adjourns sine die at the end of each Congress.

"The reintroduction of bills into the Senate of each new Congress is made necessary, of course, because a majority in favor or against a given bill may be changed by the election of new Senators to some or all of the one-third of the seats whose terms expire. A bill passed by an earlier Senate could not, therefore, be considered the will of the later Senate unless a new vote were taken. But certainly the new Senate must be able to express its will on the rules of the Senate as well as concerning legislation proposed for adoption. And this is particularly true of rule XXII, which, because it determines the course of all legislation in the Senate, is far more important than any single piece of substantive legislation that the Senate might consider.

"It will be argued that the uniform practice from the time of the organization of the Second Senate until the present time has been to treat the rules of the Senate as continuing in force from Congress to Congress. But this practice would be more persuasive if it had been challenged and voted upon. Until Senator Walsh, of Montana, on March 7, 1917, argued that the rules were not in force as the Senate was not and could not legally be a continuing body, the question does not seem ever to have been directly raised (55 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 9). Senator Walsh urged that, since there were no Senate rules in effect at the beginning of the session of Congress which was then starting, it should be possible to adopt a cloture rule directly rather than by the process of amending the rules. The Senate did not vote on Senator Walsh's proposal.[14] Certainly, general acquiescence in the practice of continuing rules from Congress to Congress is no binding precedent upon a Senate no longer prepared to acquiesce in that practice.

"[14] However, the cloture resolution which was adopted was phrased in terms of an amendment of rule XXII. Recently the Senate has recognized that it could not bind future Congresses. In section 101 (b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act (Public Law 601, 79th Cong., 2d sess.) it was provided that certain rules set out were to be the Standing Rules of the Senate and House, respectively, 'with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change such rules.' "

"The generally admitted principle that one Congress cannot bind its successors is especially applicable to rule XXII. The suggestion that the Senate is a continuing body has neither the logical nor historical force to prevent a new Senate from exercising its constitutional right to 'determine the rules of its proceedings.' "[38]

(b) *Precedents on the continuity question*

(1) Senate Precedents

No direct precedent has been found in the form of a Senate ruling either on the question (1) whether the Senate is a continuing body, or (2) whether its rules are continuing. It is evident, however, that the overwhelming body of opinion and comment, both in the Senate and elsewhere, negatives the Reuther thesis. In the portion of the brief which he submitted and which is quoted above, the challenge to Senate continuity is shown not to be a new one.

The continuity of the Senate as a body was questioned on the Senate floor by Senator James, of Kentucky, on February 15, 1915, during a filibuster on a shipping bill. He stated:

"These rules have not been adopted by the Senate. These [sic] are merely the inheritance of a hundred years behind us, with the gathered cobwebs and dust that have come down through the centuries. It is to say that it must be done by some new change and that we cannot by ourselves submit to the majority the right to transact business."

This was challenged by Senator Root (New York), who asked: "Does anybody dispute that the Senate is a continuous body?" To which the following reply was made by Senator Thomas (Colorado):

"I dispute it, and [that it will be tested out at the beginning of the next Congress].[39] The Senate is a continuous body in the sense that two-thirds of it hold over with every Congress. We appoint new committees and assign the new Members; but there is no more reason why the rules of the Senate should continue from Congress to Congress than that our committees should continue from Congress to Congress. I do not know what others may think, but one of the efforts I shall make will be to secure a change of the rules when the new Senate shall organize." [40]

On Tuesday, March 6, 1917—the day after the convening of the 65th Congress in special session—Senator Owen obtained recognition on the Senate floor and the following colloquy ensued:

"Mr. OWEN. Mr. President, I wish, before any action is taken that will recognize the Senate as being bound by the rules of the preceding Congress, to make the observation that while the Senate is a continuing body as an executive body it is not a continuing body as a legislative body. All the bills on the calendar died with the 64th Congress. We have no calendar. We have no legislative committees. I wish to make the point that those rules are not binding on the new Members who come into this body, who have had no opportunity to participate in the making of the rules by which they are to be bound, and that they are not bound in the legislative functions of the Senate by the rules of any preceding Congress.

"The VICE PRESIDENT. Is that a point of order?

"Mr. OWEN. I make that observation for the RECORD so that any proceedings we take here shall be by unanimous consent.

"Mr. LODGE. I wish to call attention to the fact that the committees of the Senate were continued by resolution, as usual, and those committees can only exist under the rules. The question whether the rules continue or not is a rather large one, which I have no desire to discuss at this time. I call attention to the action of the last session of Congress." [41]

On Wednesday, March 7, 1917, Senator Walsh, of Montana, submitted Senate Resolution 5, as follows:

"Resolved, That until further ordered the rules of the Senate in force at the close of the 64th Congress be adopted as the rules of the Senate, with the exception of rule XXII thereof.

"Resolved, That a committee of seven Members be appointed by the Vice President, four of whom shall be members of the majority and three members of the minority, to draft a substitute for rule XXII." [42]

On Thursday, March 8, 1917, Senator Martin, of Virginia, submitted a resolution (thereafter identified as S. Res. 5) and asked for its immediate consideration. It passed the Senate, 76–3, and became rule XXII in the form in which it remained until the Wherry-Hayden amendment thereto was adopted.[43]

[37] While the quoted language refers both to the Constitution and to the Founding Fathers, it is believed that the arguments here used have a more direct bearing on the issue whether the Senate should alter the precedent of the continuity of its rules than on whether the Constitution and the Founding Fathers intended to provide for such continuity. Hence, the inclusion of the material at this point rather than in an earlier part of this discussion.

[38] Hearings, pp. 156–157.

[39] Matter in brackets added.

[40] 52 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pt. 4, p. 3792.

[41] 55 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pt. 1, p. 3.

[42] 55 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pt. 1, p. 9.

[43] Senator Walsh did not vote, being "necessarily absent from the city," when the Martin resolution was passed on the same day that it was submitted. Moreover, there is no record of any subsequent action on S. Res. 5 by Senator Walsh.

During the following year Senator Thomas stated to the Senate:

"I recall that in one instance I was referred * * * for information regarding the continuous character of the Senate. I availed myself of that suggestion to investigate the subject, and found the references were correct." [44]

It is altogether probable that the source material to which Senator Thomas thus referred was contained in a 1917 document "printed for the use of the Secretary of the Senate," which was entitled "The Senate as a Continuing Body," containing extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and other information.[45] A copy is annexed hereto as appendix III.

(2) Judicial Precedents

The question whether the Senate is a continuing body and, in that respect, is unlike the House of Representatives, which cannot continue beyond the period of a single Congress, was considered by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *McGrain* v. *Daugherty* (273 U. S. 135 (1926)).

The question before the court in that case was whether the Attorney General's brother was within his legal rights when he refused to appear, although subpenaed, as a witness before a Senate investigating committee.

The following is quoted from the unanimous decision of the Court in that case (pp. 180–182):

"* * * We conclude that the investigation was ordered for a legitimate object; that the witness wrongfully refused to appear and testify before the committee and was lawfully attached; that the Senate is entitled to have him give testimony pertinent to the inquiry, either at its bar or before the committee; and that the district court erred in discharging him from custody under the attachment.

"Another question has arisen which should be noticed. It is whether the case has become moot. The investigation was ordered and the committee appointed during the Sixty-eighth Congress. That Congress expired March 4, 1925. The resolution ordering the investigation in terms limited the committee's authority to the period of the Sixty-eighth Congress; but this apparently was changed by a later and amendatory resolution authorizing the committee to sit at such times and places as it might deem advisable or necessary.[21] It is said in Jefferson's Manual: [22] "Neither House can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose." But the context shows that the reference is to the two houses of Parliament when adjourned by prorogation or dissolution by the King. The rule may be the same with the House of Representatives whose members are all elected for the period of a single Congress; but it cannot well be the same with the Senate, which is a continuing body whose members are elected for a term of six years and so divided into classes that the seats of one-third only become vacant at the end of each Congress, two-thirds always continuing into the next Congress, save as vacancies may occur through death or resignation."

"[21] CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, 68th Congress, 1st session, p. 4126.

"[22] Senate Rules and Manual, 1925, p. 303."

"Mr. Hinds in his collection of precedents says: 'The Senate, as a continuing body, may continue its committees through the recess following the expiration of a Congress'; [23] and, after quoting the above statement from Jefferson's Manual, he says: 'The Senate, however, being a continuing body, gives authority to its committees during the recess after the expiration of a Congress.' [24] So far as we are advised the select committee having this investigation in charge has neither made a final report nor been discharged; nor has it been continued by an affirmative order. Apprently its activities have been suspended pending the decision of this case. But, be this as it may, it is certain that the committee may be continued or revived now by motion to that effect, and, if continued or revived, will have all its original powers.[25] This being so, and the Senate being a continuing body, the case cannot be said to have become moot in the ordinary sense. * * *" [46]

"[23] Vol. 4, sec. 4544.

"[24] Vol. 4, sec. 4545.

"[25] Hines' Precedents, Vol. 4, secs. 4396, 4400, 4404, 4405."

The following is quoted from *Robertson* v. *State* (109 Indiana 79, 10 N. E. 582 (1887)):

"In response to much that has been said upon the subject in argument, I feel quite assured that the senate of this State is not, like the Senate of the United States, a continuous body. In the Senate of the United States a majority constitutes a quorum and as there is always more than a quorum of qualified Senators holding seats in that body, its organized existence is necessarily continuous. But in the senate of this State two-thirds of its members are necessary to make a quorum. As one-half of its members go out of office at the end of each legislative term of two years—that is to say, on the day after each general and biennial election—it becomes, at the end of each such legislative term a disorganized body; and, as the officers of the senate comprise an essential part of its organization, it necessarily results that the terms of such officers expire when the body becomes disorganized for want of a quorum.[47]

(c) *Senate officers and continuity* [48]

Because the Senate has been held to be a continuing body, its officers have no stated term of office, but serve until their successors are selected. On March 24, 1879, while the Senate was in process of replacing some of its officers with others, along purely political lines, Senator Anthony observed:

"Unlike the House of Representatives, which expires every two years and is renewable fresh from the people, the Senate never dies. The same which it was when it met, in 1789, it is now, and has held continuous and unbroken existence ever since. Its officers have naturally partaken of its permanent character. Its elective officers are chosen, not for a definite period, but during the pleasure of the Senate.[49]

(d) *Senate committees and continuity*

Hitherto the House of Representatives has been at a distinct disadvantage over the Senate because its committees end with each Congress. The Senate can and does order investigations, interim reports, final report and recommendations by its committees, without reference to the ending of one Congress or the beginning of another. This procedure is not affected even where there is some change in the composition of the committee membership.

Under Senate rule XXV, all standing committees continue until their successors are appointed.[50] The duration of select committees in the Senate depends on the terms of the resolutions under which their power is derived.

"In the first 40 years after the adoption of the Constitution, the House conducted 7 or 8 times as many investigations as did the Senate. In fact, down to the last quarter of the 19th century most of the investigations of large consequence were instituted by the House. But increasingly, beginning with the last quarter of the 19th century, the House has seemed to be relinquishing such activities, while the Senate has been greatly expanding its exercise of the investigative function, in the number, variety, and importance of its inquiries. The explanation of this remarkable shift is to be found in the contrast between the rules and procedure of the House and of the Senate. * * * For the future, the decision in McGrain v. Daugherty has materially broadened the scope of congressional inquiries and the grand-jury investigative function is likely to be increasingly used by the Senate, particularly as to the Executive and the 'Independent Agencies.'" [51]

Obviously, what Haynes wrote in 1938 is equally applicable today. To destroy Senate continuity would, in effect, reverse the precedent in McGrain v. Daugherty, of continuity as it applies to Senate committees.

(e) *The Senate as an executive body*

The constitutional prerogatives of the Senate in treatymaking and in giving or withholding advice and consent to certain Presidential appointments have already been referred to. Indeed, the many special sessions of the Senate, as distinguished from special sessions of the Congress heretofore convened, were for executive, rather than legislative purposes.[52]

The Senate "does not change all at once, as do bodies created by a single popular election, but undergoes an increasing process of gradual change and renewal, like a lake into which streams bring fresh water to replace that which the issuing river carries out. This provision was designed to give the Senate that permanency of composition which might qualify it to conduct or control the foreign policy of the Nation." [53]

Woodrow Wilson wrote: "* * * The continuity of the Government lies in the keeping of the Senate more than in the keeping of the Executive, even in respect of matters which are the especial prerogative of the Presidential office." [54]

Attention is directed to Senate Rule XXXVII, section 2, as follows:

"Treaties transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification shall be resumed at the second or subsequent session of the

[44] 57 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pt. 1, p. 437, December 14, 1918.

[45] This document was prepared by the Legislative Reference Division, Library of Congress, and printed as a Senate print, 65th Cong., special session.

[46] See also, discussion of the Senate as a permanent body, in a leading article entitled, "The Smith-Vare Case and Its Relation to Senate Procedure," by Charles C. Tansill, National University Law Review, May 1928, pp. 29–38.

[47] See also, *State* v. *Rogers* (56 N. J. Law 480, 622) (1894).

[48] For discussion of applicable constitutional provisions, see supra, pt. II (a).

[49] 9 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, pt. 1, p. 147. See, to the same effect, This Country of Ours, p. 51, by Benjamin Harrison, former United States President and United States Senator; Haynes, op. cit. supra, note 1, p. 261; appendix III, attached hereto.

[50] Compare House Rule X on standing committees. It has no comparable provision, and all committees expire with each Congress.

[51] Haynes, op. cit. supra, note 1, pp. 551–553.

[52] See footnote 21 of this discussion. These special Senate sessions were all held prior to enactment in 1933 of the 20th amendment to the Constitution which, among other things, abolished the so-called lame-duck sessions of the Congress and which advanced the commencement of the Presidential term of office from March 4 to January 20.

[53] The American Commonwealth, by James Bryce (1891 edition), p. 101. At this point Bryce cited The Federalist, No. 61, and Alexander Hamilton's argument in the New York State Convention (Elliot's Debates, vol. II, p. 307).

[54] Constitutional Government in the United States, p. 127.

same Congress at the stage in which they were left at the final adjournment of the session at which they were transmitted; but all proceedings on treaties shall terminate with the Congress, and they shall be resumed at the commencement of the next Congress as if no proceedings had previously been had thereon."

Note that even under this rule, unless it is withdrawn by the President or fails from lapse of time, a treaty continues to be live matter and, as such, pending in the Senate. It need not be resubmitted with commencement of a new Congress.[55] On the other hand, nominations not disposed of in the Senate die with the Congress in which they are submitted.[56]

APPENDIX I

STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

RULE XXII

Precedence of motions

1. When a question is pending, no motion shall be received but—

To adjourn.

To adjourn to a day certain, or that when the Senate adjourn it shall be to a day certain.

To take a recess.

To proceed to the consideration of executive business.

To lay on the table.

To postpone indefinitely.

To postpone to a day certain.

To commit.

To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence as they stand arranged; and the motions relating to adjournment, to take a recess, to proceed to the consideration of executive business, to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate (Jefferson's Manual, Sec. XXXII).

2.[1] Notwithstanding the provisions of rule III or rule VI or any other rule of the Senate, except subsection 3 of rule XXII, at any time a motion signed by 16 Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, is presented to the Senate, the Presiding Officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and 1 hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one, he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the Secretary call the roll, and upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present, the Presiding Officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by a yea-and-nay vote the question:

"Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?"

And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by two-thirds of the Senators duly chosen and sworn, then said measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than 1 hour on the measure, motion, or other matter pending before the Senate, or the unfinished business, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the Presiding Officer, shall be decided without debate.

3. The provisions of the last paragraph of rule VIII (prohibiting debate on motions made before 2 o'clock) and of subsection 2 of this rule shall not apply to any motion to proceed to the consideration of any motion, resolution, or proposal to change any of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

APPENDIX II

SOURCE MATERIAL RELATED TO THE DIVISION OF SENATORS INTO CLASSES[1]

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION (1777)

Art. 5. For the more convenient management of the general interest of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees, or emolument of any kind (Elliot, Debates on the Federal Constitution, 2d edition, Philadelphia, 1907, vol. 1, p. 80. Hereafter cited as Elliot).

MR. CHARLES PINCKNEY'S DRAFT OF A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

"* * *

"Art. IV. The Senate shall be elected and chosen by the House of Delegates, which house, immediately after their meeting, shall choose by ballot ____ senators from among the citizens and residents of New Hampshire; ____ from among those of Massachusetts; ____ from among those of Rhode Island; ____ from among those of Connecticut; ____ from among those of New York; ____ from among those of New Jersey; ____ from among those of Pennsylvania; ____ from among those of Delaware; ____ from among those of Maryland; ____ from among those of Virginia; ____ from among those of North Carolina; ____ from among those of South Carolina; and ____ from among those of Georgia. The senators chosen from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, shall form one class; those from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, one class; and those from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, one class. The House of Delegates shall number these classes one, two, and three, and fix the times of their service by lot. The first class shall serve for ____ years, the second for ____ years, and the third for ____ years. As their times of service expire, the House of Delegates shall fill them up by elections for ____ years, and they shall fill all vacancies that arise from death, or resignation, for the time of service remaining of the members so dying or resigning. Each senator shall be ____ years of age, at least; shall have been a citizen of the United States four years before his election; and shall be a resident of the state he is chosen from. The Senate shall choose its own officers" (1 Elliot 145–146).

Monday, June 25, 1787.

It was moved and seconded to add, after the words "seven years," in the 4th resolution, the words "to go out in fixed proportions."

It was moved and seconded to insert the word "six," instead of "seven."

It was moved and seconded to amend the clause so as to read, "for four years, one-fourth to go out annually."

No determination being taken on the three last motions, it was moved and seconded to erase the word "seven" from the 3d clause of the 4th resolution; which passed in the affirmative (1 Elliot 188).

Tuesday, June 26, 1787.

It was moved and seconded to amend the 3d clause of the 4th resolution, reported from the committee, so as to read as follows, namely, "for nine years, one-third to go out triennially"; which passed in the negative.

Yeas: Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, 3. Nays: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, 8.

It was then moved and seconded to amend the 3d clause of the 4th resolution so as to read, "for six years, one-third to go out biennially."

On the question to agree to the amendment, it passed in the affirmative.

Yeas: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, 7. Nays: New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, 4.

(1 Elliot 189.)

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION

(Referred, on the twenty-third and twenty-sixth of July 1787, to a committee of detail (Messrs. Rutledge, Randolph, Gorham, Ellsworth, and Wilson), for the purpose of reporting a constitution)

Journals, June 25:

"IV. *Resolved*, That the members of the second branch of the legislature of the United States ought to be chosen by the individual legislatures; to be of the age of thirty years at least; to hold their offices for six years, one-third to go out biennially; to receive a compensation for the devotion of their time to the public service; to be ineligible to, and incapable of holding, any office under the authority of the United States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the second branch), during the term for which they are elected, and for one year thereafter. * * *"

(1 Elliot 221).

DRAFT OF A CONSTITUTION

(Reported by the Committee of Five, August 6, 1787)

(One copy of this printed draft is among the papers deposited by President Washington in the Department of State; another copy is among the papers of Mr. Brearly, furnished by General Bloomfield.)

"Art. V. Sec. 2. The senators shall be chosen for six years; but immediately after the first election, they shall be divided, by lot, into three classes, as nearly as may be, numbered one, two, and three. The seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that a third part of the members may be chosen every second year" (1 Elliot 225).

REVISED DRAFT OF THE CONSTITUTION

(Reported September 12, 1787, by the Committee on Revision)

"* * *

"Art. I. Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years and each senator shall have one vote.

"Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the

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[55] For an extreme illustration, consider the Isle of Pines Treaty. It was continuously before the Senate from March 3, 1904, until its ratification on March 13, 1925. See Haynes, op. cit., supra, note 1, p. 626.

[56] Senate Rule XXXVIII, sec. 6.

[1] As amended, Senate Journal 173, 81st Cong., 1st sess., March 17, 1949.

[1] Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, November 17, 1952.

expiration of the fourth year; and the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature * * *" (1 Elliot 293).

THE NOTES OF THE SECRET DEBATES OF THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787

(Taken by the Late Honorable Robert Yates, Chief Justice of the State of New York, and one of the delegates from that state to the said convention)

(Copied from the original manuscript of Chief Justice Yates, by John Lansing, Jun., and certified to be a true copy)

Saturday, June 2, 1787.

* * * * *

The Convention went into committee of the whole.

Mr. Wilson moved that the states should be divided into districts, consisting of one or more states, and each district to elect a number of senators to form the second branch of the national legislature—the senators be elected, and a certain proportion to be annually dismissed—avowedly on the plan of the New York Senate. Question put—rejected. * * * (1 Elliot 393).

Monday, June 25, 1787.

Mr. Gorham proposed that the senators be classed, and to remain four years in office; otherwise great inconveniences may arise, if a dissolution should take place at once.

Governor RANDOLPH. This body must act with firmness. They may possibly always sit—perhaps to aid the executive. The state governments will always attempt to counteract the general government. They ought to go out in classes. Therefore I move that they go out of office in fixed proportions of time, instead of the words "seven years."

Question on Governor Randolph's motion—7 ayes, 3 noes, 1 divided.

Do. for five years—5 ayes, 5 noes, 1 divided.

The question for four years was not put; and the Convention adjourned till tomorrow morning.

Tuesday, June 26, 1787.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Present, eleven states.

Mr. GORHAM. My motion for four years' continuance was not put yesterday. I am still of opinion that classes will be necessary, but I would alter the time. I therefore move that the senators be elected for six years, and that the rotation be triennial.

* * * * *

Mr. Read moved that the term of "nine years" be inserted, in triennial rotation.

* * * * *

Mr. SHERMAN. The two objects of this body are permanency, and safety to those who are to be governed. A bad government is the worse for being long. Frequent elections give security, and even permanency. In Connecticut we have existed one hundred and thirty-two years under an annual government; and as long as a man behaves himself well, he is never turned out of office. Four years to the Senate is quite sufficient, when you add to it the rotation proposed.

* * * * *

Mr. WILSON. The motion is now for nine years, and a triennial rotation. Every nation attends to its foreign intercourse; to support its commerce; to prevent foreign contempt; and to make war and peace. Our Senate will be possessed of these powers, and therefore ought to be dignified and permanent. What is the reason that Great Britain does not enter into a commercial treaty with us? Because Congress has not the power to enforce its observance. But give them those powers, and give them the stability proposed by the motion, and they will have more permanency than a monarchial government. The great objection of many is, that this duration would give birth to views inconsistent with the interests of the Union. This can have no weight, if the triennial rotation is adopted; and this plan may possibly tend to conciliate the minds of the members of the Convention on this subject, which have varied more than on any other question.

The question was then put on Mr. Read's motion, and lost—8 noes, 3 ayes.

The question on five years, and a biennial rotation, was carried—7 ayes, 4 noes. New York in the minority (1 Elliot 447–451).

DEBATES IN THE FEDERAL CONVENTION

Tuesday, May 29, 1787.

Mr. Charles Pinckney laid before the House the draft of a Federal Government which he had prepared, to be agreed upon between the free and independent States of America:

Plan of a Federal Constitution

Art. IV: The senate shall be elected and chosen by the House of Delegates; which House, immediately after their meeting, shall choose by ballot ____ senators from among the citizens and residents of New Hampshire; ____ from among those of Massachusetts; ____ from among those of Rhode Island; ____ from among those of Connecticut; ____ from among those of New York; ____ from among those of New Jersey; ____ from among those of Pennsylvania; ____ from among those of Delaware; ____ from among those of Maryland; ____ from among those of Virginia; ____ from among those of North Carolina; ____ from among those of South Carolina; and ____ from among those of Georgia. The senators chosen from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, shall form one class; those from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, one class; and those from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, one class. The House of Delegates shall number these classes, 1, 2, and 3; and fix the times of their service by lot. The first class shall serve for ____ years; the second for ____ years; and the third for ____ years. As their times of service expire, the House of Delegates shall fill them up by elections for ____ years; and they shall fill all vacancies that arise from death or resignation, for the time of service remaining of the Members so dying or resigning. Each senator shall be ____ years of age at least; and shall have been a citizen of the United States for four years before his election; and shall be a resident of the state he is chosen from. The Senate shall choose its own officers (5 Elliot 129).

Monday, June 25, 1787.

The clause, that the second branch hold their offices for a term of "seven years," being considered—

Mr. Gorham suggests a term of "four years," one-fourth to be elected every year.

Mr. Randolph supported the idea of rotation, as favorable to the wisdom and stability of the corps; which might possibly be always sitting, and aiding the executive, and moves, after "seven years," to add, "to go out in fixed proportion;" which was agreed to.

Mr. Williamson suggests "six years," as more convenient for rotation than seven years.

Mr. Sherman seconds him.

Mr. Read proposed that they should hold their offices "during good behavior." Mr. R. Morris seconds him.

General Pinckney proposed "four years." A longer time would fix them at the seat of Government. They would acquire an interest there, perhaps transfer their property, and lose sight of the states they represent. Under these circumstances, the distant states would labor under great disadvantages.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out "seven years," in order to take questions on the several propositions.

On the question to strike out "seven,"—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, ay, 7; Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, no, 3; Maryland, divided.

On the question to insert "six years," which failed, five states being, ay; five, no; and one, divided—

Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, ay, 5; Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, no, 5; Maryland, divided.

On motion to adjourn, the votes were, five for, five against it; and one divided—

Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, ay, 5; Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, no, 5; Maryland, divided.

On the question for "five years," it was lost—

Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, ay 5; Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, no, 5; Maryland, divided.

Adjourned (5 Elliot 241).

Tuesday, June 26, 1787.

In Convention: The duration of the second branch being under consideration—

Mr. Gorham moved to fill the blank with "six years," one third of the members to go out every second year.

Mr. Wilson seconded the motion.

General Pinckney opposed six years, in favor of four years. The states, he said, had different interests. Those of the Southern, and of South Carolina in particular, were different from the Northern. If the senators should be appointed for a long term, they would settle in the state where they exercised their functions, and would in a little time be rather the representative of that, than of the state appointing them.

Mr. Read moved that the term be 9 years. This would admit of a very convenient rotation, one-third going out triennially. He would still prefer "during good behavior;" but being little supported in that idea, he was willing to take the longest term that could be obtained.

Mr. Broom seconded the motion.

Mr. MADISON. In order to judge of the form to be given to this institution, it will be proper to take a view of the ends to be served by it. These were—first, to protect the people against their rulers; secondly, to protect the people against the transient impressions into which they themselves might be led. A people deliberating in a temperate moment, and with the experience of other nations before them, on the plant of government most likely to secure their happiness, would first be aware, that those charged with the public happiness might betray their trust. An obvious precaution against this danger would be, to divide the trust between different bodies of men, who might watch and check each other. In this they would be governed by the same prudence which has prevailed in organizing the subordinate departments of government, where all business liable to abuses is made to pass through separate hands, the one being a check on the other. It would next occur to such a people, that they themselves were liable to temporary errors, through want of information as to their true interest; and that men chosen for a short term, and employed but a small portion of that in public affairs, might err from the same cause. This reflection would naturally suggest, that the government be so constituted as that one of its branches might have an opportunity of acquiring a competent knowledge of the public interests (5 Elliot 242).

Mr. WILSON. * * * The true reason why Great Britain has not yet listened to a commercial treaty with us has been, because she had no confidence in the stability or efficacy of our Government. Nine years, with a rotation, will provide these desirable qualities; and give our Government an advantage in this respect over monarchy itself. In a monarchy, much must always depend on the

temper of the man. In such a body, the personal character will be lost in the political. He would add another observation. The popular objection against appointing any public body for a long term, was, that it might, by gradual encroachments, prolong itself, first into a body for life, and finally become a hereditary one. It would be a satisfactory answer to this objection, that, as one-third would go out triennially, there would be always three divisions holding their places from unequal times, and consequently acting under the influence of different views and different impulses.

On the question for nine years, one-third to go out triennially—

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, ay, 3; Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, no, 8.

On the question for six years, one-third to go out biennally,—

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, ay, 7; New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, no, 4 (5 Elliot 245).

Monday, July 2, 1787.

Mr. Pinckney thought an equality of votes in the second branch inadmissible * * * Congress have failed in almost every effort for an amendment of the federal system. Nothing has prevented a dissolution of it but the appointment of this Convention; and he could not express his alarms for the consequence of such an event. He read his motion to form the states into classes, with an apportionment of Senators among them. (See article 4 of his plan, ante, p. 129.)

Mr. Gouverneur Morris thought a committee advisable, as the Convention had been equally divided. He had a stronger reason also. The mode of appointing the second branch tended, he was sure, to defeat the object of it. What is this object? To check the precipitation, changeableness, and excesses, of the first branch. Every man of observation had seen in the democratic branches of the state legislatures, precipitation—in Congress, changeableness—in every department, excesses against personal liberty, private property, and personal safety. What qualities are necessary to constitute a check in this case? Abilities and virtue are equally necessary in both branches. Something more, then, is now wanted. In the first place the checking branch must have a personal interest in checking the other branch. One interest must be opposed to another interest. Vices, as they exist, must be turned against each other * * * In the fourth place, an independence for life involves the necessary permanency. If we change our measures, nobody will trust us; and how avoid a change of measures, but by avoiding a change of men? (5 Elliot 270–271).

Thursday, July 26, 1787.

* * * * *

The proceedings since Monday last were unanimously referred to the committee of detail; and the Convention then unanimously adjourned till Monday, August 6th, that the committee of detail might have time to prepare and report the Constitution. The whole resolutions, as referred, are as follows:

* * * * *

4. *Resolved*, That the members of the second branch of the Legislature of the United States ought to be chosen by the individual legislatures; to be of the age of thirty years at least; to hold their offices for six years, one-third to go out biennially; to receive a compensation for the devotion of their time to the public service; to be ineligible to, and incapable of holding, any office under the authority of the United States (except those peculiarly belonging to the functions of the second branch) during the term for which they are elected, and for one year thereafter (5 Elliot 374–375).

Monday, August 6, 1787.

Mr. Rutledge delivered in the report of the committee of detail as follows—a printed copy being at the same time furnished to each member—

* * * * *

Art. V, Sec. 1. The Senate of the United States shall be chosen by legislatures of the several States. Each legislature shall choose two members. Vacancies may be supplied by the executive until the next meeting of the legislature. Each member shall have one vote.

Art. V, sec. 2. The Senators shall be chosen for six years; but immediately after the first election they shall be divided, by lot, into three classes, as nearly as may be numbered one, two, and three. The seats of the members of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that a third part of the members may be chosen every second year (5 Elliot 376–377).

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Tuesday, June 24, 1788.

Convention assembled; and being resolved into a committee, the 1st paragraph of the 3d section of the 1st article was read; when Mr. G. Livingston rose and addressed the Chair.

* * * I therefore move that the committee adopt the following resolution, as an amendment to this clause:

"*Resolved*, That no person shall be eligible as a Senator for more than six years in any term of twelve years, and that it shall be in the power of the legislatures of the several States to recall their Senators, or either of them, and to elect others in their stead, to serve for the remainder of the time for which such Senator or Senators, so recalled, were appointed."

Hon. Mr. LANSING. * * * Now, if it was the design of the plan to make the Senate a kind of bulwark to the independence of the States, and a check to the encroachments of the General Government, certainly the Members of this body ought to be peculiarly under the control, and in strict subordination to the State who delegated them. In proportion to their want of dependence, they will lose their respect for the power from whom they receive their existence, and, consequently, will disregard the great object for which they are instituted. The idea of rotation has been taken from the articles of the old Confederation. It has thus far, in my opinion, operated with great advantage. The power of recall, too, has been an excellent check, though it has, in fact, never been exercised. The thing is of so delicate a nature, that few men will step forward to move a recall, unless there is some strong ground for it (2 Elliot 286, 289).

Mr. R. R. LIVINGSTON. The amendment appears to have in view two objects—that a rotation shall be established in the Senate, and that its Members shall be subject to recall by the State legislatures. It is not contended that six years are too long a time for the Senators to remain in office. Indeed, this cannot be objected to, when the purposes for which this body is instituted are considered. They are to form treaties with foreign nations. This requires a comprehensive knowledge of foreign politics, and an extensive acquaintance with characters, whom, in this capacity, they have to negotiate with, together with such an intimate conception of our best interests, relative to foreign powers, as can only be derived from much experience in this business. What singular policy, to cut off the hand which has just qualified itself for action. But, says the gentleman, as they are the representatives of the States, those States have a control. Will this principle hold good? The Members of the lower House are the representatives of the people. Have the people any power to recall them? What would be the tendency of the power contended for? Clearly this: The State legislatures, being frequently subject to factitious and irregular passions, may be unjustly disaffected and discontented with their delegates; and a Senator may be appointed one day and recalled the next. This would be a source of endless confusion. The Senators are indeed designed to represent the State governments; but they are also the representatives of the United States, and are not to consult the interest of any one State alone, but that of the Union.

* * * * *

But to return: The people are the best judges who ought to represent them. To dictate and control them, to tell them whom they shall not elect, is to abridge their natural rights. This rotation is an absurd species of ostracism—a mode of proscribing eminent merit, and banishing from stations of trust those who have filled them with the greatest faithfulness. Besides, it takes away the strongest stimulus to public virtue—the hope of honors and rewards. The acquisition of abilities is hardly worth the trouble, unless one is to enjoy the satisfaction of employing them for the good of one's country. We all know that experience is indispensably necessary to good government. Shall we, then, drive experience into obscurity? I repeat that this is an absolute abridgment of the people's rights.

As to the Senate's rendering themselves perpetual, or establishing such a power as to prevent their being removed, it appears to me chimerical. Can they make interest with their legislatures, who are themselves varying every year, sufficient for such a purpose? Can we suppose two senators will be able to corrupt the whole legislature of this state? The idea, I say, is chimerical. The thing is impossible.

Hon. Mr. LANSING. The objects of this amendment are, first, to place the senators in such a situation of dependence on their several state legislatures, as will induce them to pay a constant regard to the good of their constituents; secondly, to oblige them to return, at certain periods, to their fellow-citizens, that, by mingling with the people, they may recover that knowledge of their interests, and revive that sympathy with their feelings, which power and an exalted station are too apt to efface from the minds of rulers.

It has been urged that the senators should be acquainted with the interests of the states in relation to each other, and to foreign powers, and that they should remain in office, in order to acquire extensive political information. If these were the only objects, the argument would extend to the rendering their dignity perpetual—an idea which probably none of the gentlemen will consent to; but, if one third of the senators go out every two years, cannot those who succeed them acquire information from the remaining members; with respect to the relative interests of the states? It is to be presumed that the Senate will be composed of the best informed men, and that no such men will be incapable of comprehending the interests of the states either singly or collectively. If it be the design of representation that the sense and spirit of the people's interests and feelings should be carried into the government, it is obvious that this design can be accomplished in no way so perfectly as by obliging our rulers, at certain periods, to relinquish their offices and rank. The people cannot be represented by men who are perpetually separated from them (2 Elliot 291–294).

Hon. Mr. Hamilton. * * * The zeal for liberty became predominant and excessive. In forming our Confederation, this passion alone seemed to actuate us, and we appear to have had no other view than to secure ourselves from despotism. The object certainly was a valuable one, and deserved our

utmost attention; but, sir, there is another object, equally important, and which our enthusiasm rendered us little capable of regarding: I mean a principle of strength and stability in the organization of our government, and vigor in its operations. This purpose could never be accomplished but by the establishment of some select body, formed particularly upon this principle. There are few positions more demonstrable than that there should be, in every republic, some permanent body to correct the prejudices, check the intemperate passions, and regulate the fluctuations, of a popular assembly. It is evident that a body instituted for these purposes must be so formed as to exclude, as much as possible, from its own character, those infirmities, and that mutability, which it is designed to remedy. It is, therefore, necessary that it should be small, that it should hold its authority during a considerable period, and that it should have such an independence in the exercise of its powers, as will divest it, as much as possible, of local prejudices. It should be so formed as to be the centre of political knowledge, to pursue always a steady line of conduct, and to reduce every irregular propensity to system. Without this establishment, we may make experiments without end, but shall never have an efficient government.

* * * * *

Sir, the main design of the Convention, in forming the Senate, was to prevent fluctuations and cabals. With this view, they made that body small, and to exist for a considerable period. Have they executed this design too far? The senators are to serve six years. This is only two years longer than the senators of this state hold their places. One third of the members are to go out every two years; and in six, the whole body will be changed. Prior to the revolution, the representatives in the several colonies were elected for different periods—for three years, for seven years, &c. Were those bodies ever considered as incapable of representing the people, or as too independent of them? There is one circumstance which will have a tendency to increase the dependence of the senators on the states, in proportion to the duration of their appointments. As the state legislatures are in continual fluctuation, the senator will have more attachments to form, and consequently a greater difficulty of maintaining his place, than one of shorter duration. He will, therefore, be more cautious and industrious to suit his conduct to the wishes of his constituents (2 Elliot 300–306).

The Hon. Mr. HAMILTON. If the Members of Congress are too dependent on the State legislatures, they will be eternally forming secret combinations from local views. This is reasoning from the plainest principles. Their interest is interwoven with their dependence, and they will necessarily yield to the impression of their situation. Those who have been in Congress have seen these operations. The first question has been, How will such a measure affect my constituents, and consequently, how will the part I take affect my reelection? This consideration may be in some degree proper; but to be dependent from day to day, and to have the idea perpetually present, would be the source of numerous evils. Six years, sir, is a period short enough for a proper degree of dependence. Let us consider the peculiar state of this body, and see under what impressions they will act. One-third of them are to go out at the end of two years, two-thirds at four years, and the whole at six years. When one year is elapsed, there is a number who are to hold their places for one year, others for three, and others for five years. Thus there will not only be a constant and frequent change of Members, but there will be some whose office is near the point of expiration, and who, from this circumstance, will have a lively sense of their dependence. The biennial change of Members is an excellent invention for increasing the difficulty of combination. Any scheme of usurpation will lose, every two years a number of its oldest advocates, and their places will be supplied by an equal number of new, unaccommodating, and virtuous men. When two principles are equally important, we ought, if possible, to reconcile them, and sacrifice neither. We think that safety and permanency in this government are completely reconcilable. The State governments will have, from the causes I have described, a sufficient influence over the Senate, without the check for which the gentlemen contend (2 Elliot 318–319).

LUTHER MARTIN'S LETTER ON THE FEDERAL CONVENTION OF 1787

"The Senate, sir, is so constituted that they are not only to compose one branch of the legislature, but, by the second section of the second article, they are to compose a privy council for the President. Hence, it will be necessary that they should be, in a great measure, a permanent body, constantly residing at the seat of government. Seventy years are esteemed for the life of a man; it can hardly be supposed that a Senator, especially from the States remote from the seat of empire, will accept of an appointment which must estrange him for six years from his State, without giving up to a great degree, his prospects in his own State. If he has a family, he will take his family with him to the place where the Government shall be fixed; that will become his home; and there is every reason to expect that his future views and prospects will centre in the favors and emoluments of the general government, or of the government of that State where the seat of empire is established. In either case, he is lost to his own State" (1 Elliot 361).

THE FEDERALIST, NO. LXII

Thirdly. Another defect to be supplied by a senate lies in a want of due acquaintance with the objects and principles of legislation. It is not possible that an assembly of men called for the most part from pursuits of a private nature, continued in appointment for a short time, and led by no permanent motive to devote the intervals of public occupation to a study of the laws, the affairs, and the comprehensive interests of their country, should, if left wholly to themselves, escape a variety of important errors in the exercise of their legislative trust. It may be affirmed, on the best grounds, that no small share of the present embarrassments of America is to be charged on the blunders of our governments; and that these have proceeded from the heads rather than the hearts of most of the authors of them. What indeed are all the repealing, explaining, and amending laws, which fill and disgrace our voluminous codes, but so many monuments of deficient wisdom; so many impeachments exhibited by each succeeding against each preceding session; so many admonitions to the people, of the value of those aids which may be expected from a well-constituted senate?

A good government implies two things; first, fidelity to the object of government, which is the happiness of the people; secondly, a knowledge of the means by which that object can be best attained. Some governments are deficient in both these qualities; most governments are deficient in the first. I scruple not to assert, that in American governments too little attention has been paid to the last. The federal Constitution avoids this error; and what merits particular notice, it provides for the last in a mode which increases the security for the first.

Fourthly. The mutability in the public councils arising from a rapid succession of new members, however qualified they may be, points out, in the strongest manner, the necessity of some stable institution in the government. Every new election in the States is found to change one-half of the representatives. From this change of men must proceed a change of opinions; and from a change of opinions, a change of measures. But a continual change even of good measures is inconsistent with every rule of prudence and every prospect of success. The remark is verified in private life, and becomes more just, as well as more important, in national transactions.

To trace the mischievous effects of a mutable government, would fill a volume. I will hint a few only, each of which will be perceived to be a source of innumerable others.

In the first place, it forfeits the respect and confidence of other nations, and all the advantages connected with national character. An individual who is observed to be inconstant to his plans, or perhaps to carry on his affairs without any plan at all, is marked at once, by all prudent people, as a speedy victim to his own unsteadiness and folly. His more friendly neighbors may pity him, but all will decline to connect their fortunes with his; and not a few will seize the opportunity of making their fortunes out of his. One nation is to another what one individual is to another; with this melancholy distinction perhaps, that the former, with fewer of the benevolent emotions than the latter, are under fewer restraints also from taking undue advantage from the indiscretions of each other. Every nation, consequently, whose affairs betray a want of wisdom and stability, may calculate on every loss which can be sustained from the more systematic policy of their wiser neighbors. But the best instruction on this subject is unhappily conveyed to America by the example of her own situation. She finds that she is held in no respect by her friends; that she is the derision of her enemies; and that she is a prey to every nation which has an interest in speculating on her fluctuating councils and embarrassed affairs.

The internal effects of a mutable policy are still more calamitous. It poisons the blessing of liberty itself. It will be of little avail to the people, that the laws are made by men of their own choice, if the laws be so voluminous that they cannot be read, or so incoherent that they cannot be understood; if they be repealed or revised before they are promulgated, or undergo such incessant changes that no man, who knows what the law is today, can guess what it will be tomorrow. Law is defined to be a rule of action; but how can that be a rule, which is little known, and less fixed? (The Federalist. Lodge, editor. New York, 1908, pp. 388–391.)

THE FEDERALIST, NO. LXIII

I add, as a sixth defect, the want, in some important cases, of a due responsibility in the government to the people, arising from that frequency of elections which in other cases produces this responsibility. This remark will, perhaps, appear not only new, but paradoxical. It must nevertheless be acknowledged, when explained, to be as undeniable as it is important.

Responsibility, in order to be reasonable, must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party, and in order to be effectual, must relate to operations of that power, of which a ready and proper judgment can be formed by the constituents. The objects of government may be divided into two general classes: the one depending on measures which have singly an immediate and sensible operation; the other depending on a succession of well-chosen and well-connected measures, which have a gradual and perhaps unobserved operation. The importance of the latter description to the collective and permanent welfare of every country, needs no explanation. And yet it is evident that an assembly elected for so short a term as to be unable to provide more than one or two links in a chain of measures, on which the general welfare may essentially depend, ought not to be answerable for the

final result, any more than a steward or tenant, engaged for one year, could be justly made to answer for places or improvements which could not be accomplished in less than half a dozen years. Nor is it possible for the people to estimate the share of influence which their annual assemblies may respectively have on events resulting from the mixed transactions of several years. It is sufficiently difficult to preserve a personal responsibility in the members of a numerous body, for such acts of the body as have an immediate, detached, and palpable operation on its constituents.

The proper remedy for this defect must be an additional body in the legislative department, which, having sufficient permanency to provide for such objects as require a continued attention, and a train of measures, may be justly and effectually answerable for the attainment of those objects (The Federalist, pp. 392–393).

THE FEDERALIST, NO. LXIV

* * * * *

They who wish to commit the power under consideration to a popular assembly, composed of members constantly coming and going in quick succession, seem not to recollect that such a body must necessarily be inadequate to the attainment of those great objects, which require to be steadily contemplated in all their relations and circumstances, and which can only be approached and achieved by measures which not only talents, but also exact information, and often much time, are necessary to concert and to execute. It was wise, therefore, in the convention to provide, not only that the power of making treaties should be committed to able and honest men, but also that they should continue in place a sufficient time to become perfectly acquainted with our national concerns, and to form and introduce a system for the management of them. The duration prescribed is such as will give them an opportunity of greatly extending their political information, and of rendering their accumulating experience more and more beneficial to their country. Nor has the convention discovered less prudence in providing for the frequent elections of Senators in such a way as to obviate the inconvenience of periodically transferring those great affairs entirely to new men; for by leaving a considerable residue of the old ones in place, uniformity and order, as well as a constant succession of official information, will be preserved (The Federalist, p. 402).

THE FEDERALIST, NO. LXXVII

It has been mentioned as one of the advantages to be expected from the cooperation of the Senate, in the business of appointments, that it would contribute to the stability of the administration. The consent of that body would be necessary to displace as well as to appoint. A change of the Chief Magistrate, therefore, would not occasion so violent or so general a revolution in the officers of the government as might be expected, if he were the sole disposer of offices. Where a man in any station has given satisfactory evidence of his fitness for it, a new President would be restrained from attempting a change in favor of a person more agreeable to him, by the apprehension that a discountenance of the Senate might frustrate the attempt, and bring some degree of discredit upon himself. Those who can best estimate the value of a steady administration, will be most disposed to prize a provision which connects the official existence of public men with the approbation or disapprobation of that body which, from the greater permanency of its own composition, will in all probability be less subject to inconstancy than any other member of the government (The Federalist, pp. 476–477).

APPENDIX III

[Senate Print, 65th Cong., special session]

THE SENATE AS A CONTINUING BODY

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE RELATING TO DEBATES IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE QUESTION OF THE SENATE AS A CONTINUING BODY

(Prepared by the Legislative Reference Division, Library of Congress)

(Printed for the use of the Secretary of the Senate)

1. Controversy over the Senate Printers in 1841

A joint resolution of March 3, 1819, had provided that "as soon as this resolution shall have been approved by the President of the United States, each House shall proceed to ballot for a Printer, to execute its work during the next Congress." (The resolution is reprinted in Congressional Globe, 26th Cong., 2d sess., v. 9, p. 238.)

An amendatory joint resolution adopted in 1829 provided that "within thirty days before the adjournment of every Congress, each House shall proceed to vote for a Printer to execute its work for and during the succeeding Congress." (Reprinted ibid., p. 189.) Accordingly, on February 20, 1841, during the 2d session of the 26th Congress, the Senate elected Blair and Rives as its Printers for the 27th Congress. (Ibid., p. 197.)

On March 4, 1841, the political complexion of the Senate changed. (Ibid., p. 186.) The Senate organized by reelecting its President pro tem. (ibid., p. 231), and sat in special session until March 14. The House of Representatives duly adjourned sine die, and was not in session after March 4.

On March 4, 1841, a resolution was introduced "That Blair and Rives be dismissed as Printers of the Senate for the 27th Congress." (Ibid., p. 236.) On March 5 a motion to take up this resolution for consideration was debated at length. In February at the time of the election of the Printers it had been urged that the "next Senate" should be allowed to elect its own printers. (Ibid., p. 186.)

Mr. Allen, of Ohio:

"And as to the assertion that this was a new Senate, he denied the fact. The argument so much relied on in this discussion and on which so much logic and reasoning had been wasted in opposition to the election of these Printers was untrue. There was no such thing as a new Senate known to the Constitution of this Republic. They might as well speak of a new Supreme Court as of a new Senate. There was a new House of Representatives because the entire House expired at the expiration of the second year and because the 4th of March terminated the life of that body. But not so the Senate. The Constitution replenishes that body every two years by the election of a class of Senators, and thereby gives eternity to the duration of the body. There was no new, nor was there any old, Senate. The same Senate, therefore, which elected Blair and Rives now without charge or allegation proposes to rescind the act, but he would not go into that." (Ibid., p. 236.)

Mr. Wright, of New York (as the Senate was in special session and the House of Representatives was not sitting, the Senate could properly consider no other business than nominations and treaties):

"He had never heard it pretended that the rules of the Senate are not perpetual from Congress to Congress, unless they were changed by the body. The rules were not now changed; and what, then, were they doing? Why, they were debating this matter in violation of their rules, and by their action were assuming to exercise legislative powers." (Ibid., p. 236.)

Mr. Henry Clay, of Kentucky:

"It was contended on one side that the Senate was a continuous, never-dying body, and on the other side it was said there was no House of Representatives. But in the true contemplation of the Constitution, the Senate, and the House, too, were supposed to be in existence; for if the States had discharged their duties by the election of Members, they were ready to form a House. The Senate and the House were, in the contemplation of the Constitution, continuous bodies; they were not identical in the Members that composed them, but he hoped that, though theoretically always in existence, the acts and measures of the Senate would depend on the component Members that constitute the body. By the Constitution the Senate had power, exclusively of the House, of the President, or any other authority, to elect its own officers. They said that their Printer was an officer; but he should not go over the arguments which had been urged with so much ability by his friend from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] and which stood unanswered to that day, that these Printers were officers." (Ibid., p. 237.)

"Mr. WRIGHT. He had before referred to the rules of the Senate, and he had stated what he supposed would not be controverted, that those rules were as perfectly binding on that body as they were on the body which occupied those seats a week ago. Now, one of those rules was, that 'When acting on confidential or executive business the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Principal or the Executive Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, and the Assistant Doorkeeper.' Well, then, under their rules they must assume to be acting legislatively, a position which he undertook to show they did not occupy after their organization for executive purposes." (Ibid., p. 237.)

The Senate voted to take up for consideration the resolution to dismiss the Printers. (Ibid., p. 238.) On March 8 the debate proceeded. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, contended that the Printers were not officers of the Senate, but were entitled under a binding contract to do the Senate printing. But what if they were officers?

"Senators had contended that one Senate or one Congress had no right to elect officers for their successors; and that, therefore, the joint resolution violated the Constitution, because it gave the election of a Printer for the next Senate to that which had expired on the 3d of March. This was as strange a position as any which had been assumed throughout the argument. An old Senate and a new Senate.

"There could be no new Senate. This was the very same body, constitutionally and in point of law, which had assembled on the first day of its meeting in 1789. It has existed without any intermission from that day until the present moment, and would continue to exist as long as the Government should endure. It was emphatically a permanent body. Its rules were permanent and were not adopted from Congress to Congress like those of the House of Representatives. For many years after the commencement of the Government its Secretary was a permanent officer, though our rules now require that he should be elected at stated intervals. The Senate always had a President, and there were always two-thirds of its actual Members in existence, and generally a much greater number. It would be useless to labor this question. Every writer, without exception, who had treated on the subject had declared the Senate to be a permanent body. It never dies; and it was the sheet anchor of the Constitution on account of its permanency. Senators were thus deprived of the poor apology that one Senate had no right to bind its successors." (Ibid., p. 240.)

On March 9 the discussion was continued. A resolution that it was not competent for the Senate to annul the election and divest the printers of their rights was voted down. (Ibid., p. 246.) On March 10 the resolution

to dismiss was again taken up. Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas:

"It had been very properly said that this was a permanent body, and that the election, whether before the 4th of March or after, was good and valid. It had been acquiesced in before, as he found on looking at the ayes and noes." (Ibid., p. 250.)

Mr. Woodbury, of New Hampshire:

"He was summoned here to a session of the Senate without the House of Representatives; and, of course, a session for the transaction of executive business merely. This body was a permanent one; and hence it was supposed that no new officers were to be elected if no vacancies already existed." (Ibid., p. 251.)

The resolution to dismiss Blair and Rives as Printers of the Senate to the 27th Congress was adopted by a vote of 26 to 18, on March 11, 1841. (Ibid., p. 256.) This action tended to support the view that the Senate was a discontinuous body.

But a vote to dismiss its printers was not necessarily a vote that the Senate was discontinuous. One of the Senators who advocated and voted for the dismissal, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, agreed with the opposition that the Senate was everlasting. (See above.) And if the proponents of the discontinuity view were, in fact, more numerous than its opponents, the reports in the Congressional Globe (of which Blair and Rives were editors and publishers) wholly fail to indicate itself.

2. Office of President pro tempore

Senator Collamer introduced in the Senate, August 5, 1861 (Congressional Globe, 37th Cong., 1st sess., p. 436), the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the President pro tempore of the Senate, elected in the absence of the Vice President, holds his office, while a Member of the Senate, until another is elected, and executes the duties thereof whenever the Vice President is absent."

He declared:

"The object of this resolution is to declare what I have understood to be really the law. * * * It seems to me that, if any election be made to last only while the Vice President is at that time absent, the election to the office must cease with the session. It is an absurdity to talk about the absence of the Vice President when the Senate is not sitting. * * *

"The law which provides, in accordance with the Constitution, who shall perform the duties of President of the United States, in case of the death or resignation of both the President and Vice President, declares that the President pro tempore of the Senate shall officiate, or, if there be no President pro tempore, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is very observable that that law necessarily implies that the Congress which passed it understood the place of President pro tempore to be a continuing office; that when elected, he remained in until another was elected. True, it might fall out that he might die; and so provision was made for the Speaker of the House of Representatives; but the necessary implication from the law is that the office of President pro tempore of the Senate is a continuing office."

Senator Bayard opposed the resolution, saying (ibid., p. 437):

"If the Vice President does not return, the occupant of the chair remains President pro tempore of the Senate, session or no session; because that is the natural inference from the duration of the office. He is not elected President pro tempore during the session of the Senate; he is elected President pro tempore during the absence of the Vice President, and you can not assume the Vice President will return until he again appears in the chair as President of the Senate."

No vote was taken on Senator Collamer's resolution, and there was no discussion as to whether or not the office of President pro tempore could continue over into a new Congress.

On December 17, 1875, after the death of the Vice President, Senator Edmunds introduced a resolution to proceed to the election of a President pro tempore on the 7th of January (Misc. Doc. 21, 44th Cong., 1st sess.).

January 10, 1876, Senator Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, introduced four resolutions relating to the office of President pro tempore (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 4, p. 311). In the report of the committee (S. Rept. 3, 44th Cong., 1st sess.) it is stated (p. 2):

"The custom of the Vice President to vacate the chair before the close of a session to enable the Senate to choose a President pro tempore, did not begin until after the passage of the act of March 1, 1792, and was obviously instituted to meet the contingency contemplated in the act, by providing a President pro tempore of the Senate during the vacations of that body. The Senate in contemplation of law, is a perpetual body, and the officers of the Senate are as much its officers during its vacations as during its sessions."

The report also cites 4 cases where the office of President pro tempore ceased "at the meeting of the Senate after the first recess," and 49 where it did not.

The first resolution proposed was (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 4, p. 311):

"*Resolved*, That the tenure of office of President pro tempore of the Senate elected at one session does not expire at the meeting of Congress after the first recess, the Vice President not having appeared to take the chair."

Senator Merrimon, discussing this resolution, said:

"I entertain the opinion that when the Senate elects a President pro tempore the Senator so elected may rightfully continue to hold his office, unless his term as Senator shall sooner terminate or he shall be removed for cause, until the Vice President shall return to preside over the Senate, and in case he shall fail to so return because of death or other cause, then until a new Vice President shall be elected and qualified. * * * The Senate is a perpetual body; it is created, its powers are conferred, defined, and limited, by the Constitution."

The resolution was unanimously adopted (ibid., p. 316). Senator Sherman then remarked:

"I want to emphasize the matter. This resolution is adopted unanimously. It is a resolution that affects the organization of the body for all time to come and establishes a precedent."

January 12, 1876 (ibid., pp. 360–373), the Senate adopted this resolution:

"That the office of President pro tempore is held at the pleasure of the Senate."

October 10, 1881, Senator Garland, objecting to the admission of new Senators until a President pro tempore should be elected (the Vice President having become President of the United States during the recess of the Senate), said (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 12, p. 507);

"The Senate is a continuing body. It has Members enough whenever it may meet, in legal contemplation, to transact its business."

June 23, 1882, while Senator Morgan was addressing the Senate on the powers of the presiding officer, Senator Maxey interjected the remark (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 13, p. 5263): "The Senate is a perpetual body." Thereupon Senator Morgan continued:

"The Senate being a perpetual body, if the Journals show that we have a Presiding Officer selected under the Constitution, the Journals cannot show that any other person can convene the Senate and call it to order and organize it as a legislative body except that person, until we supply another man under the Constitution and furnish him with the constitutional and record authority also to preside in this body * * *. Whenever the Senate of the United States is not together in pursuance, if you please, of an adjournment from yesterday or an adjournment from the last term and we do not find the gentleman present who fills the office which the Journals of this body show that he is entitled to fill, our duty then, and it is our first constitutional and unavoidable duty, is to supply that record and supply the man to fill the place."

March 20, 1889, Senator Butler introduced the following resolution (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, v. 21, p. 37):

"*Resolved*, That the tenure of the President pro tempore does not expire at the meeting of Congress after a recess, the Vice President having appeared to take the chair."

In discussing this resolution, Senator Reagan said (ibid., p. 46):

"A great many of the precedents show that the President pro tempore at the expiration of a Congress takes his seat at the commencement of a new Congress. It is convenient for the Senate to allow him to do so for the purpose of organization; but it seems to me as a rule to be unjust and improper for the reason I shall state. I know it is done upon the supposition that the Senate is a continuing body. So it is a continuing body with installments added every 2 years, if I may use such an expression. At the end of each Congress it is presumed that one-third of the Senate are new to their position. It ought not to be that that one-third of the Senate shall have no choice in the selection of a President pro tempore."

The resolution was not acted upon.

February 10, 1890, Senator Evarts, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported the following resolution (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 21, p. 1154):

"*Resolved*, That it is competent for the Senate to elect a President pro tempore, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected, and shall execute the duties thereof when the Vice President is absent."

In discussing this resolution Senator Evarts (ibid., p. 1717) referred to Senator Collamer's resolution of 1861, and also to the Morton report of 1876, which he said raised the question—"whether a President pro tempore chosen at one session of the Senate should vacate that place, that post, that office, at the opening of the next session or after the first recess of the Senate. This committee were entirely of opinion, and there is now, I suppose, no difference in the Senate on that point, that that did not terminate the office of President pro tempore. * * * It appears now that there is left for consideration only this: Whether as a matter of constitutional obligation it is essential that the Senate should confine the existence and authority of a President pro tempore to the immediate occasion of the particular absence of the Vice President on which he is elected. * * * No Senator can see more clearly than I do the very great inconvenience of being dependent, entirely without a presiding officer, when a merely casual, unexpected, and unannounced, and yet necessary absence of the Vice President may require that there should be someone to take the chair."

Senator Hoar supported the resolution, but Senator George maintained that it was contrary to "the uniform, unbroken practice of the Senate of the United States for a hundred years, and the uniform and unbroken practice of the House of Commons in England for five hundred years."

March 12, 1890, Senator George (ibid., p. 2144) stated:

"At all times, and in every conceivable way in which the question could be raised, it was uniformly decided until 1861, without dissent on the part of anyone, that the Presi-

dent pro tempore of the Senate held his office, as the words themselves mean, during that particular absence of the Vice President for which he was elected. * * * Down to the present time the practice of the Senate has conformed to the original interpretation placed upon the Constitution, as I have stated it to be."

Senator George then reviewed the various elections of a President pro tempore from 1789 to 1869, and concluded (p. 2145):

"At the expense of frequent elections, at the expense of changing the occupant of the chair as frequently as 10 or 12 days apart, with one uniform consensus of opinion, with a uniformity of practice which is without a single break for a hundred years, the judgment of the Senate has been that the President pro tempore elected in the absence of the Vice President vacates his office upon the return of that officer."

Senator Turpie (ibid., p. 2150) introduced an amendment to change the resolution to the following form:

"*Resolved*, That it is competent for the Senate to elect a President pro tempore who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate and until another is elected, and shall execute the duties thereof during all future absences of the Vice President until the Senate shall otherwise order."

In reply to Senator George he said:

"I think the unbroken practice or custom which he speaks of is owing to the fact that the question has not been discussed, and there has been no determinative or affirmative decision on the construction of the National Constitution herein."

The resolution was adopted as amended by Senator Turpie without division March 12, 1870 (ibid., p. 2153). Nothing was said in the discussion as to whether or not the office of President pro tempore under the resolution would expire with the Congress during which he was elected.

March 2, 1891, Senator Charles F. Manderson was elected President pro tempore to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate, in accordance with the resolution of March 12, 1890 (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 22, p. 3637), with the intention, apparently, that his office would continue over into the following Congress. Subsequent Presidents pro tempore have regularly been elected with reference to this same resolution.

In Gilfry's compilation "President of the Senate Pro Tempore" numerous instances are cited of Presidents pro tempore holding over from one Congress to the next:

John Gaillard, 13th–14th Congress (p. 14).
William P. Mangum, 27th–28th Congress (p. 22).
William R. King, 31st–32nd Congress (p. 36).
Jesse D. Bright, 33rd–34th Congress (p. 39).
Benjamin F. Wade, 39th–40th Congress (p. 49).
John J. Ingalls, 49th–50th Congress (p. 175).
Charles F. Manderson, 51st–53rd Congress (p. 213).
William P. Frye, 54th–56th Congress (p. 215–217).
William P. Frye, 57th–59th Congress (p. 218–220).
William P. Frye, 60th–62nd Congress (p. 221–223).

On the other hand, the same compilation cites cases of reelection of Presidents pro tempore at a special March 4 session of the Senate, as follows:

William R. King, March 4, 1841 (p. 21).
David R. Atchison, March 4, 1853 (p. 37).
James M. Mason, March 4, 1857 (p. 42).
Solomon Fort, March 4, 1863 (p. 47).
William P. Frye, March 7, 1901 (p. 217).
William P. Frye, December 5, 1907 (p. 220).

3. *Debate concerning joint rules of Senate and House*

January 10, 1876, Senator Hamlin, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 4, p. 309):

"*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives in force at the close of the last session of Congress be, and the same are hereby, adopted as the joint rules of the two Houses for the present session."

Senator Hamlin, in supporting the resolutions, said:

"The Senate has its rules. The Senate is an existing body, and its rules exist with the body. The House of Representatives is a body which expires once in two years, and its rules expire, of course, with each expiring Congress."

Senator Bayard, speaking on the same resolution January 17, 1876, said (ibid., p. 431):

"The question comes at once whether a joint rule adopted by the two Houses falls and becomes void by the expiration of the Congress in which that rule was adopted. So far as the Senate is concerned, it will not, I think, be suggested, because this is a continuing body: there is always and at all times a quorum continuing from one Congress to another. It is not so with the House of Representatives, the termination of whose legal existence is at the end of every two years. * * * So far as the Senate is concerned, we all know that the Senate's rules continue, but the question is what effect the different constitution of the other House of Congress has upon a joint rule."

Senator Merrimon stated:

"The long experience of our Chief Clerk, embracing about 38 years, knows of no exception; and, as far as he has been able to learn on examination, there has been no exception to the practice that the joint rules continue from Congress to Congress on the part of the Senate. But when the matter was brought to the attention of the Committee on Rules we could not see how any rule, whether joint or otherwise, of one Congress could be binding upon a subsequent Congress, for the Congress as a Congress lasts but two years. As a legal proposition, if a joint rule is not binding upon the House, how could it be binding upon the Senate?"

Senator Thurman said (ibid., p. 432):

"The resolution now before the Senate rests upon the assumption that the joint rules of the two Houses fall at the end of what is called every Congress, and that they must necessarily do so upon the theory that the House of Representatives expires at the end of every Congress, while it is said that the Senate is a perpetual body. Why is it said that the Senate is a perpetual body? I know of no reason except one, and that is that only one-third of its Members go out every two years, so that there is always a sufficient number of Senators in office to constitute a quorum of the Senate. * * * The Senate is said to be a perpetual body, because it can be convened at any instant.

"I say, in reply to the Senator from Maine, that the Congress of the United States can be convened at any moment. In the contemplation of our Constitution there is never one moment of time when there is not a Congress of the United States which can be convened upon the call of the President, and in point of fact it is so. * * * The theory of our Government is that all the departments of the Government—executive, judicial, legislative—are in existence at every moment of time. * * * The Senate is said to be a continuing body. Cannot we change our rules whenever we please? The House can change its rules, no matter whether the rules of the last House continue in force until altered or not. * * * I think this idea that there is a dead House of Representatives every two years is all a mistake. I think the House of Representatives is as permanent a body as the Senate. The fact that we hold our office for six years and they for only two makes no manner of difference between the two Houses as to the permanent nature of the body."

Senator Sherman said (ibid., p. 433):

"The rules of the House of Representatives, I believe it is conceded on all hands, expire with the Congress. There can be no doubt about that, because that has been the universal practice of the Government, I believe, from the beginning. While I was a Member of the House there were two or three important occasions when, before the House was organized, it was held that there were no rules. By the established practice of the Government from the beginning to this hour it has been held that the rules of the House of Representatives expire with the Congress, and that no law can operate to extend the rules from one Congress to another, because that would be to violate the Constitution itself. In this respect the rules of each House are precisely alike.

"The rules of the Senate are no more operative than the rules of the House of Representatives. We have the power to change them at any moment. It is said that this body is a continuous body; but these rules need not be written out in the form of rules prescribed in set phrases. I have come, therefore, to the conclusion that it is not necessary, so far as the joint rules or the rules of the Senate are concerned, to take any action at the beginning of each Congress, simply because the joint rules expire by the expiration of Congress. It is not necessary for us to continue any of our rules, to adopt the usual resolution of the House at the beginning of every Congress. I believe the joint rules will be continued without any such action. The Senate itself is a permanent body, and all the rules which affect the Senate continue until changed by the action of the Senate."

Senator Kelly said (ibid., p. 434):

"The Senate has never considered it necessary to adopt the rules of a previous Congress, probably for the reason which has been stated, that it is always an organized body; that is, it always has a quorum to do business. Being an organized body it has never since 1789 adopted the rules of a previous Congress."

Senator Morton said (ibid., p. 435):

"I have always understood the theory of the two Houses to be this: First, that the Senate is a continuing body. That results from the nature of its organization and also because it is a part of the executive department of the Government. * * * When the Senate adjourns from one session to another it is nothing more than a recess of the Senate. I believe I have never before heard it said that the House of Representatives was a continuing body. * * * We have a President pro tempore, a Sergeant at Arms, and a Secretary, and they continue until the Senate itself makes a change. Therefore the organization of the body is not lost, and every adjournment of the Senate is simply in the nature of a recess."

Senator Maxey said (ibid., p. 438):

"It is said that the House of Representatives is a continuous body; and that reason is assigned by a Senator for whose legal judgment I have great respect; but I do not concur in it; I do not think it is true. I believe that there is a cessation of the organization of the House of Representatives every two years. The very fact that this body requires the President of the Senate (whoever that may be) to call the Senate together, that it is a perpetual body, that it never ceases to exist, that while one-third goes out every second year one-third comes in at the same time, makes it a perpetual body. * * *

"There never has been a time since the organization of this Government that two-thirds of the Senate were not in existence. It is, therefore, a perpetual body, so laid down in all the works on the subject. The House is not so. It is true of the House of Lords; it is not true of the House of Commons. Precisely what is true of the House of Lords is true of the Senate; precisely what is

true of the House of Commons is true of the House of Representatives. (Edgerton, Apr. 30, 1915; McClenon, Nov. 22, 1915.)"

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I should like to announce that shortly I shall move that the Senate take a recess until 11 a. m. tomorrow.

On tomorrow, after the Senate convenes, we shall have a quorum call. I hope we may be able to obtain a quorum quickly. If not, I shall ask unanimous consent to withdraw the suggestion of the absence of a quorum, so that discussion of the pending motion may proceed immediately. We shall also have a quorum call preceding the vote at 6 p. m.

I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that on Saturday at 12:30 p. m., there will be a joint meeting with the House of Representatives; but the Senate will convene at 12 o'clock.

On Monday, we shall have a joint session with the House of Representatives for the purpose of counting the electoral votes.

I make these announcements so that all Senators may be on notice of the schedule.

It is customary not to transact business or to have bills introduced until after we receive the President's message on the state of the Union, unless that message is delayed and some several days intervene from the time when the session begins. In view of the fact that the President does not expect to have his state of the Union message ready until January 10, next Thursday, it is the plan of the leadership to ask Senators to withhold until Monday next the introduction of bills or the transaction of any other business not already agreed upon. After Monday, however, it will be agreeable to have bills introduced; and all Senators will be on notice so they may make the necessary preparations.

Mr. President——

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas has the floor.

RECESS UNTIL 11 A. M. TOMORROW

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until tomorrow, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, January 4, 1957, at 11 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1957

This being the day fixed by the 20th amendment of the Constitution for the annual meeting of the Congress of the United States, the Members-elect of the House of Representatives of the 85th Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Hon. Ralph R. Roberts.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and ever-blessed God, on this 1st day of the 85th Congress, we are earnestly beseeching Thee that we may always be humble in spirit as we daily approach Thee with prayers and petitions for strength and wisdom and our many needed blessings.

Inspire us with this same spirit of humility, not only in our approach unto Thee, but in every appraisal that we make of ourselves and our resources to discharge faithfully the duties and responsibilities of our high vocation.

We pray that in the sphere of human relationships and all our associations, as colleagues and comrades in a grand and glorious mission, we may manifest a spirit that is gracious and generous in its appreciations, magnanimous and sympathetic in its attitudes, considerate and charitable in its judgments.

Grant that our President, our Speaker, our chosen Representatives, and all Government employees may be the humble and obedient servants of Thy divine will in the great adventure of mediating to mankind the principles of democracy and the spirit of peace and brotherhood.

Hear us in the name of the meek and lowly man of Galilee who hath taught us to say:

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For *Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen.*

The CLERK. Representatives-elect to the 85th Congress, this is the day fixed by the Constitution of the United States for the meeting of the 85th Congress.

As the law directs, the Clerk of the House has prepared the official roll of the Representatives-elect. Certificates of election covering the 435 seats in the 85th Congress have been received and are now on file with the Clerk of the 84th Congress. The names of those persons whose credentials show they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their several States and of the United States will be called, and as the roll is called, following the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the State of Alabama, Representatives-elect will answer to their names to determine whether or not a quorum is present.

The reading clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll by States, and the following Representatives-elect answered to their names:

[Roll No. 1]

ALABAMA		
Boykin	Roberts	Elliott
Grant	Rains	Jones
Andrews	Selden	Huddleston
ARIZONA		
	Rhodes	
ARKANSAS		
Gathings	Trimble	Hays
Mills	Harris	Norrell
CALIFORNIA		
Scudder	McFall	Holt
Engle	Sisk	Doyle
Moss	Teague	Lipscomb
Mailliard	Hagen	Hillings
Shelley	McDonough	Roosevelt
Baldwin	Jackson	Sheppard
Allen	Hosmer	Utt
Miller	Holifield	Saund
Younger	Smith	Wilson
Gubser	Hiestand	
COLORADO		
Rogers	Chenoweth	Aspinall
Hill		
CONNECTICUT		
May	Cretella	Patterson
Seely-Brown	Morano	Sadlak
DELAWARE		
	Haskell	
FLORIDA		
Cramer	Fascell	Haley
Bennett	Herlong	Matthews
Sikes	Rogers	
GEORGIA		
Preston	Davis	Landrum
Pilcher	Vinson	Brown
Forrester	Lanham	
Flynt	Blitch	
IDAHO		
	Pfost	Budge
ILLINOIS		
Dawson	Collier	Michel
O'Hara	Sheehan	Chiperfield
Byrne	Boyle	Simpson
McVey	Church	Mack
Kluczynski	Keeney	Springer
O'Brien	Mason	Vursell
Gordon	Allen	Price
Yates	Arends	Gray
INDIANA		
Madden	Beamer	Wilson
Halleck	Harden	Harvey
Nimtz	Bray	Brownson
Adair	Denton	
IOWA		
Schwengel	LeCompte	Jensen
Talle	Cunningham	Hoeven
Gross	Coad	
KANSAS		
Avery	George	Breeding
Scrivner	Rees	Smith
KENTUCKY		
Gregory	Chelf	Perkins
Natcher	Spence	Siler
Robsion	Watts	
LOUISIANA		
Hébert	Brooks	Long
Boggs	Morrison	
Willis	Thompson	
MAINE		
Hale	Coffin	McIntire
MARYLAND		
Miller	Fallon	Friedel
Devereux	Lankford	
Garmatz	Hyde	
MASSACHUSETTS		
Heselton	Bates	O'Neill
Boland	Lane	McCormack
Philbin	Macdonald	Wigglesworth
Donohue	Nicholson	Martin
Rogers	Curtis	
MICHIGAN		
Machrowicz	McIntosh	Diggs
Meader	Bentley	Rabaut
Johansen	Griffin	Dingell
Hoffman	Cederberg	Lesinski
Ford	Knox	Griffiths
Chamberlain	Bennett	Broomfield
MINNESOTA		
Andresen, August H.	McCarthy	Andersen, H. Carl
O'Hara	Judd	Blatnik
Wier	Marshall	Knutson
MISSISSIPPI		
Abernethy	Smith	Winstead
Whitten	Williams	Colmer
MISSOURI		
Karsten	Bolling	Cannon
Curtis	Hull	Jones
Sullivan	Brown	Moulder
Christopher	Carnahan	

MONTANA

Metcalf Anderson

NEBRASKA

Weaver Harrison Miller
Cunningham

NEVADA

Baring

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Merrow Bass

NEW JERSEY

Wolverton Widnall Kean
Auchincloss Canfield Sieminski
Thompson Osmers Dellay
Frelinghuysen Rodino
Dwyer Addonizio

NEW MEXICO

Dempsey

NEW YORK

Wainwright Powell Taylor
Derounian Coudert Kearney
Becker Santangelo Kilburn
Latham Farbstein Williams
Bosch Teller Riehlman
Holtzman Zelenko Taber
Delaney Healey Cole
Anfuso Dollinger Keating
Keogh Buckley Ostertag
Kelly Fino Miller
Celler Dooley Radwan
Dorn Gwinn Pillion
Multer St. George Reed
Rooney Wharton
Ray O'Brien

NORTH CAROLINA

Bonner Scott Alexander
Fountain Durham Jonas
Barden Lennon Whitener
Cooley Kitchin Shuford

NORTH DAKOTA

Burdick Krueger

OHIO

Scherer Ashley McGregor
Hess Jenkins Hays
Schenck Dennison Kirwan
McCulloch Vorys Feighan
Clevenger Baumhart Vanik
Polk Ayres Bolton
Brown Henderson Minshall
Betts Bow

OKLAHOMA

Belcher Albert Jarman
Edmondson Steed Morris

OREGON

Norblad Green Porter
Ullman

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrett Flood Kelley
Granahan Fenton Saylor
Byrne McConnell Gavin
Chudoff Rhodes Kearns
Green Walter Clark
Scott Mumma Morgan
James Bush Fulton
Curtin Simpson Eberharter
Dague Stauffer Corbett
Carrigg Van Zandt Holland

RHODE ISLAND

Forand Fogarty

SOUTH CAROLINA

Rivers Dorn Hemphill
Riley Ashmore McMillan

SOUTH DAKOTA

McGovern Berry

TENNESSEE

Reece Evins Cooper
Baker Loser Davis
Frazier Bass

TEXAS

Patman Thompson Burleson
Brooks Thornberry Rogers
Beckworth Poage Mahon
Rayburn Wright Kilday
Alger Ikard Fisher
Teague Young Dies
Dowdy Kilgore
Thomas Rutherford

UTAH

Dixon Dawson

VERMONT

Prouty

VIRGINIA

Robeson Tuck Jennings
Hardy Poff Broyhill
Gary Harrison
Abbitt Smith

WASHINGTON

Pelly Holmes Magnuson
Westland Horan
Mack Tollefson

WEST VIRGINIA

Moore Bailey Kee
Staggers Neal Byrd

WISCONSIN

Smith Reuss Johnson
Tewes Van Pelt O'Konski
Withrow Laird
Zablocki Byrnes

WYOMING

Thomson

The CLERK. Four hundred and twenty-eight Members-elect have answered to their names; a quorum is present.

STATEMENT REGARDING CERTAIN CREDENTIALS

The CLERK. The Clerk will state that credentials have been received showing that the Honorable E. L. BARTLETT has been elected a Delegate from the Territory of Alaska; that the Honorable JOHN A. BURNS has been elected a Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii; and that the Honorable ANTONIO FERNÓS-ISERN has been elected a Resident Commissioner from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The Clerk will state that since the last election of Representatives to the 85th Congress, there have been two changes as a result of which there are now two vacancies; one At Large in the State of New Mexico occasioned by the death of the late Honorable Antonio M. Fernandez, and the other in the Second Congressional District of the State of New Jersey, occasioned by the death of the late Honorable T. Millet Hand.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER

The CLERK. The next order of business is the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives. Nominations are now in order.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Clerk of the House.

The CLERK. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] is recognized.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Clerk, as Chairman of the Democratic caucus, I am directed by the unanimous vote of that caucus to present for election to the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 85th Congress the name of Hon. SAM RAYBURN, a Representative-elect from the State of Texas.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Clerk of the House.

The CLERK. The gentleman from Iowa is recognized.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Clerk, by authority, by direction, and by unanimous vote of the Republican Conference, I nominate for Speaker of the House of Representatives the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., a Representative-elect from the State of Massachusetts to the 85th Congress.

The CLERK. The Honorable SAM RAYBURN, a Representative-elect from the State of Texas, and the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., a Representative-elect from the State of Massachusetts, have been placed in nomination. Are there further nominations? [After a pause.] If there are no further nominations, the Clerk will appoint the following to act as tellers: The gentleman from Texas, Mr. BURLESON; the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. LECOMPTE; the gentlewoman from Oregon, Mrs. GREEN; and the gentlewoman from Indiana, Mrs. HARDEN.

The tellers will please take their places at the desk in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The roll will now be called, and those responding will indicate by surname the nominee of their choice. The Clerk will call the roll.

The tellers having taken their places, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker.

The following is the result of the vote:

[Roll No. 2]

RAYBURN—227

Abbitt Forand Moss
Abernethy Forrester Moulder
Addonizio Fountain Multer
Albert Frazier Natcher
Alexander Friedel Norrell
Anderson, Mont. Garmatz O'Brien, Ill.
Andrews Gary O'Brien, N. Y.
Anfuso Gathings O'Hara, Ill.
Ashley Gordon O'Neill
Ashmore Granahan Patman
Aspinall Grant Perkins
Bailey Gray Pfost
Barden Green, Oreg. Philbin
Baring Green, Pa. Pilcher
Barrett Gregory Poage
Bass, Tenn. Griffiths Polk
Beckworth Hagen Porter
Bennett, Fla. Haley Powell
Blatnik Hardy Preston
Blitch Harris Price
Boggs Harrison, Va. Rabaut
Boland Hays, Ark. Rains
Bolling Hays, Ohio Reuss
Bonner Healey Rhodes, Pa.
Boykin Hébert Riley
Boyle Hemphill Rivers
Breeding Herlong Roberts
Brooks, La. Holifield Robeson, Va.
Brooks, Tex. Holland Rodino
Brown, Ga. Holtzman Rogers, Colo.
Brown, Mo. Huddleston Rogers, Fla.
Buckley Hull Rogers, Tex.
Burleson Ikard Rooney
Byrd Jarman Roosevelt
Byrne, Pa. Jennings Rutherford
Cannon Johnson Santangelo
Carnahan Jones, Ala. Saund
Celler Jones, Mo. Scott, N. C.
Chelf Karsten Selden
Christopher Kee Shelley
Chudoff Kelley, Pa. Sheppard
Clark Kelly, N. Y. Shuford
Coad Keogh Sieminski
Coffin Kilday Sikes
Colmer Kilgore Sisk
Cooley Kirwan Smith, Miss.
Cooper Kitchin Smith, Va.
Davis, Ga. Kluczynski Spence
Davis, Tenn. Knutson Staggers
Dawson, Ill. Landrum Steed
Delaney Lane Sullivan
Dempsey Lanham Teague, Tex.
Denton Lankford Teller
Dies Lennon Thomas
Diggs Lesinski Thompson, La.
Dingell Long Thompson, N. J.
Dollinger Loser Thompson, Tex.
Donohue McCarthy Thornberry
Dorn, S. C. McCormack Trimble
Dowdy McFall Tuck
Doyle McGovern Ullman
Durham McMillan Vanik
Eberharter Macdonald Vinson
Edmondson Machrowicz Walter
Elliott Mack, Ill. Watts
Engle Madden Whitener
Evins Magnuson Whitten
Fallon Mahon Wier
Farbstein Marshall Williams, Miss.
Fascell Matthews Willis
Feighan Metcalf Winstead
Fisher Miller, Calif. Wright
Flood Mills Yates
Flynt Morgan Young
Fogarty Morris Zablocki
Morrison Zelenko

MARTIN—199

Adair	Fenton	Morano
Alger	Fino	Mumma
Allen, Calif.	Ford	Neal
Allen, Ill.	Frelinghuysen	Nicholson
Andersen, H. Carl	Fulton	Nimtz
	Gavin	Norblad
Andresen, August H.	George	O'Hara, Minn.
	Griffin	O'Konski
Arends	Gross	Osmers
Auchincloss	Gubser	Ostertag
Avery	Gwinn	Patterson
Ayres	Hale	Pelly
Baker	Halleck	Pillion
Baldwin	Harden	Poff
Bass, N. H.	Harrison, Nebr.	Prouty
Bates	Harvey	Radwan
Baumhart	Haskell	Ray
Beamer	Henderson	Reece, Tenn.
Becker	Heselton	Reed
Belcher	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Bennett, Mich.	Hiestand	Rhodes, Ariz.
Bentley	Hill	Riehlman
Berry	Hillings	Robsion, Ky.
Betts	Hoeven	Rogers, Mass.
Bolton	Hoffman	Sadlak
Bosch	Holmes	St. George
Bow	Holt	Saylor
Bray	Horan	Schenck
Broomfield	Hosmer	Scherer
Brown, Ohio	Hyde	Schwengel
Brownson	Jackson	Scott, Pa.
Broyhill	James	Scrivner
Budge	Jenkins	Scudder
Burdick	Jensen	Seely-Brown
Bush	Johansen	Sheehan
Byrne, Ill.	Jonas	Siler
Byrnes, Wis.	Judd	Simpson, Ill.
Canfield	Kean	Simpson, Pa.
Carrigg	Kearney	Smith, Calif.
Cederberg	Kearns	Smith, Kans.
Chamberlain	Keating	Smith, Wis.
Chenoweth	Keeney	Springer
Chiperfield	Kilburn	Stauffer
Church	Knox	Taber
Clevenger	Krueger	Talle
Cole	Laird	Taylor
Collier	Latham	Teague, Calif.
Corbett	LeCompte	Tewes
Coudert	Lipscomb	Thomson, Wyo.
Cramer	McConnell	Tollefson
Cretella	McCulloch	Utt
Cunningham, Iowa	McDonough	Van Pelt
	McGregor	Van Zandt
Cunningham, Nebr.	McIntire	Vorys
	McIntosh	Vursell
Curtin	McVey	Wainwright
Curtis, Mass.	Mack, Wash.	Weaver
Curtis, Mo.	Mailliard	Westland
Dague	Mason	Wharton
Dawson, Utah	May	Widnall
Delay	Meader	Wigglesworth
Dennison	Merrow	Williams, N. Y.
Derounian	Michel	Wilson, Calif.
Devereux	Miller, Md.	Wilson, Ind.
Dixon	Miller, Nebr.	Withrow
Dooley	Miller, N. Y.	Wolverton
Dorn, N. Y.	Minshall	Younger
Dwyer	Moore	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Martin Rayburn

NOT VOTING—5

Bowler	Murray	Udall
King	Passman	

The CLERK. The tellers agree in their tally. The total number of votes cast is 428, of which the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, received 227, and the Honorable JOSEPH MARTIN, of Massachusetts, received 199. Two voted "present."

Therefore, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, of Texas, is the duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 85th Congress, having received a majority of all the votes cast.

The Clerk appoints the following committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the chair:

The gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MARTIN; the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. MCCORMACK; the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. VINSON; the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. CANNON; and the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HALLECK.

(The Doorkeeper announced the Speaker-elect of the House of Representatives of the 85th Congress, who was escorted to the chair by the committee of escort.)

Mr. MARTIN. My colleagues, for 20 years the Speaker of the House and I have been rivals across the aisle. In such a long period of time one comes to know a man most intimately and so it is a great privilege and a pleasure for me today, as long as we must have a Democrat, to be able to present to you the man who is to be our next Speaker. He is a man of the highest character and of the finest integrity. He is a just man. He is a man with a fierce determination to uphold the fine traditions of this great legislative body. He has demonstrated in the past that his main objective is not only to dispense judgment impartially, but to keep this great deliberative body in the high position it occupies today. I can truthfully say that in all the period of time I have been a Member of this House, from Speaker Longworth to the present, we have never had a man who was not desirous of sustaining our finest tradition.

Today I am very happy to present to you the new Speaker, one worthy in every way to be our Presiding Officer. He is your Speaker, my Speaker, and my friend, the Honorable SAM RAYBURN, of Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. My respected colleague, JOE MARTIN, and my fellow Members of the House of Representatives:

This is the eighth time that you have done me the high honor of electing me to this high post and from a grateful heart I thank you.

It has been a pleasure to work with all the Members of the House throughout these years. Especially has it been a pleasure to work with the leadership on the other side of the aisle, and especially a man of the high type of character, fairness, and intelligence of your leader, JOE MARTIN.

I come to this place again with no enemies to punish, but with a fervent desire that our leadership may be such that we can bring forth a program that will not only appeal to the people of our common country but will be of great and enduring service to all of our people. I am dedicated to that doctrine and I shall try to live up to it and to the highest expectations of the people who have been so partial to me during all the years that I have been a Member of the House of Representatives.

It is a high honor to be a Member of the House of Representatives for even one term, because there is not a district in America, in my opinion, where there are not 1,000 men and women who covet this place, and who would seek it if they thought they had a good opportunity of attaining that position. To be reelected to this high forum is an added honor and there has never been a day since I came here many years ago when I have not felt the honor conferred upon me by my people, nor have I forgotten the high and serious responsibility that rests upon my shoulders and upon the shoulders of every other Member of this body.

This is the highest theater that anyone plays in upon this earth today. I must refer again to the tremendous and at times appalling responsibility that falls upon the shoulders of each and every one of us. We must so act in the days to come that we will merit the confidence and the faith not only of our own people but of the people of the whole world, because your country and mine has been challenged to take the leadership of the free world. If we do not with courage and judgment accept that leadership, then the world will be a place in which good men and women will be unhappy.

In my opinion, the Christian civilization that we know and love and which is ours without the asking stands in more mortal danger today than it has stood in at any time since the lowly Galilean walked those shores and preached peace and good will. We are challenged, therefore, so to conduct ourselves in our legislative capacity and in our executive capacity that we will hold the respect and the high regard of every human being upon the face of the earth who wants to look this way and yearns for the freedom and the liberty that you and I and all of our people enjoy.

This is no time for acrimony. This is a time of dedication for every human being that lives within the confines of the United States of America. Therefore, I look forward to a session that will be fruitful, that will be serviceable not only to us but to the other people of the earth.

In this feeling and in this belief I am now ready to shoulder the responsibility that you have placed upon my shoulders, and ask the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] to administer the oath of office to me.

Mr. VINSON then administered the oath of office to Mr. RAYBURN, of Texas.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

The SPEAKER. According to the custom which was established a number of years ago, the Chair will now ask all Members to rise and take the oath of office.

The Members, Delegates-elect, and Resident Commissioner-elect rose, and the Speaker administered to them the oath of office.

MAJORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Democratic caucus, I have been directed to report to the House that the Democratic Members have selected as majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Honorable JOHN W. MCCORMACK.

MINORITY LEADER

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Republican Conference, I am directed by that Conference to officially notify the House that the gentleman from Massachusetts, the Honorable JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., has been selected as the minority leader of the House.

ELECTION OF CLERK, SERGEANT AT ARMS, DOORKEEPER, POSTMASTER, AND CHAPLAIN

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 1) which I send to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Ralph R. Roberts, of the State of Indiana, be and he is hereby chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That Zeake W. Johnson, Jr., of the State of Tennessee, be and he is hereby chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That William M. Miller, of the State of Mississippi, be and he is hereby chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That H. H. Morris, of the State of Kentucky, be and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives;

That Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., of the District of Columbia, be and he is hereby chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I have a substitute to the resolution, but before offering the substitute I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Chaplain.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to that portion of the resolution providing for the election of the Chaplain.

The question was taken; and that portion of the resolution referring to the election of the Chaplain was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute resolution offered by Mr. HOEVEN.

Resolved, That Lyle O. Snader, of the State of Illinois, be and he is hereby chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives;

That William R. Bonsell, of the State of Pennsylvania, be and he is hereby chosen Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives;

That Tom J. Kennamer, of the State of Missouri, be and he is hereby chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives;

That Beecher Hess, of the State of Ohio, be and he is hereby chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the substitute resolution.

The substitute resolution was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the remainder of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE].

The resolution was agreed to.

The officers-elect presented themselves at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

NOTIFICATION TO SENATE OF ORGANIZATION OF HOUSE

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 2) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that SAM RAYBURN, a Representative from the State of Texas, has been elected Speaker; and Ralph R. Roberts, a citizen of the State of Indiana, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 85th Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 3) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join with a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to inform the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make to it, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE], and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

INFORMING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE ELECTION OF HON. SAM RAYBURN AS SPEAKER

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 4) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected SAM RAYBURN, a Representative from the State of Texas, Speaker, and Ralph R. Roberts, a citizen of the State of Indiana, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the 85th Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

RULES GOVERNING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 5) which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the 84th Congress, together with all applicable provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, be, and they are hereby, adopted as the rules of the House of Representatives of the 85th Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

MINORITY EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the minority leader, I offer the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 6) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That pursuant to the Legislative Pay Act of 1929, as amended, six minority employees authorized therein shall be the following-named persons, effective January 3, 1957, until otherwise ordered by the House, to wit: Lyle O. Snader and William R. Bonsell, to receive gross compensation of $15,000 per annum, respectively; Tom J. Kennamer, to receive gross compensation of $12,500 per annum; Beecher Hess, to receive gross compensation of $11,000 per annum; James P. Griffin (minority pair clerk), to receive compensation at the basic rate of $5,000 per annum; and John W. McCabe, to receive compensation at the basic rate of $4,500 per annum.

The resolution was agreed to.

RESIGNATION AS A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

DECEMBER 12, 1956.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: By reason of the fact that I have been elected to the office of judge of the court of general sessions in the county of New York, which office is to take effect January 1, 1957, I beg leave to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the Governor of the State of New York my resignation as a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the 20th District of New York, which said resignation is to take effect as of midnight, December 31, 1956.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

IRWIN D. DAVIDSON.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

DECEMBER 10, 1956.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: It is with a great deal of regret that I tender my resignation as a Member of Congress from the 19th District of New York, effective midnight December 31, 1956.

This is due to the fact that I have been elected to the supreme court of the State of New York, and will take office on January 1, 1957.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR G. KLEIN.

COMMODORE JOHN BARRY MEMORIAL, WEXFORD, IRELAND

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 244, 84th Congress, and the order of the House of July 27, 1956, empowering him to accept resignations and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House, he did, on September 8, 1956, appoint as a member of the joint committee to represent the Congress at the unveiling of the Commodore John Barry Memorial at Wexford, Ireland, on September 16, 1956, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CORBETT], to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY].

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., October 1, 1956.

The honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received at the Clerk's office at 11:25 a. m. on September 24, 1956, and said to contain the 10th semiannual report on the operations of the mutual security program for the period January 1, 1956, through June 30, 1956.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk, United States House of Representatives.

TENTH SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 481)

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

To the Congress of the United States

I am transmitting herewith the 10th semiannual report on the operations of the mutual security program, for the period January 1, 1956, through June 30, 1956.

The accomplishments during this 6-month period under this program of mutual effort have further advanced the security, the economic progress, and the well-being of the United States and our partners in the free world.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *September 20, 1956.*

ASSISTANCE TO YUGOSLAVIA—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 Foreign Affairs:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, October 15, 1956.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Section 143 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, provides for a suspension of assistance to Yugoslavia as therein specified unless I find and report to the Congress with my reasons therefor: "(1) that there has been no change in the Yugoslavian policies on the basis of which assistance under this act has been furnished to Yugoslavia in the past, and that Yugoslavia is independent of control by the Soviet Union, (2) that Yugoslavia is not participating in any policy or program for the Communist conquest of the world, and (3) that it is in the interest of the national security of the United States to continue the furnishing of assistance to Yugoslavia under this act."

After careful study and examination of all the relevant facts available to me, I hereby find and report to the Congress affirmatively, with respect to the three matters above mentioned.

My reasons therefor are the following:

1. The policy of assisting Yugoslavia was begun by this Government in 1949. That policy was not based upon the approval of, or affinity with the internal policies of the Government of Yugoslavia. It was undertaken because, despite such internal policies, it was then deemed in the interests of the United States to support the independence of Yugoslavia against a major effort by the Soviet Union to dominate that country. The balance of available evidence leads me to find that Yugoslavia remains independent of control by the Soviet Union and desires to continue to be independent; that it is still subject to efforts by the Soviet Union to compromise that independence; and that some assistance from the United States continues to be required and is desired by the Government of Yugoslavia to assure the maintenance of its independence.

I am aware of the fact that the designs of the Soviet Union against Yugoslavia are more subtle than heretofore, and that perhaps those designs are not adequately appreciated, or defended against, by Yugoslavia. Nevertheless, there remain the basic factors, i. e., the independence of Yugoslavia; the dedication of Yugoslavia to its independence; and the Soviet endangering of that independence.

2. My finding that Yugoslavia is not participating in any policy or program for Communist conquest of the world is based upon the fact that the ideology and doctrine of the Yugoslav Communist Party appear to adhere to the concept that each nation should determine for itself which kind of a society it wishes and that there should be no interference by one nation in the internal affairs of another.

3. My reason for finding that it is in the interests of the national security of the United States to continue to furnish at least limited assistance to Yugoslavia is that otherwise, in my opinion, there is a danger that Yugoslavia will be unable to maintain its independence. I believe, moreover, that the United States policies inaugurated in 1949 to enable Yugoslavia to maintain its independence remain valid.

This determination on my part meets the statutory requirement in section 143 regarding the utilization of the public funds allotted to Yugoslavia under the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and under prior mutual-security legislation. Its primary immediate effect will be to clear the way for conversations with appropriate Yugoslav officials to examine the various possibilities for bilateral cooperation in the economic field thus made feasible under our laws. In the military field, the various departments of the Government have, since the enactment of section 143 in July of this year, at my direction, followed a policy of permitting only small, routine, and long-planned deliveries of equipment. I intend that this attitude, which implies the nondelivery of jet planes and other items of heavy equipment, shall be maintained until the situation can be more accurately appraised during the days to come. I believe, however, that economic aid for the people of Yugoslavia, primarily in the form of foodstuffs, may now prudently and wisely be proceeded with. In any case, I shall not consider that my action herewith definitely settles the various questions pertaining to United States-Yugoslav relations. These problems will, on the contrary, remain under my constant review, and I have, in addition, directed that those officers who conduct our day-to-day relations with Yugoslavia vigilantly apply the very helpful criteria established by the Congress in section 143 to insure that the decision which I have now made remains justified in future circumstances. I have made it clear, furthermore, that my determination is not, even in economic matters, to be taken as a continuing directive necessitating the obligation or expenditure of the funds available for Yugoslavia, regardless of circumstances, but is one which restores discretion in this area to me and my subordinates to take such actions as accord with the applicable national policy relating to Yugoslavia and serve the national interest. Such an approach will, I am sure, serve the foreign policy interests of our country and, at the same time, afford adequate protection against the unwise expenditure of public funds.

Sincerely,
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

The honorable the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Washington, D. C.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed on the part of the House to join a like committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House has been assembled and is ready to receive any communication that he may be pleased to make has performed that duty. The President asked us to report that he will be pleased to deliver his message at 12:30 o'clock p. m., January 10, 1957, at a joint session of the two Houses.

MEMBERS OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 7

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the standing committee of the House of Representatives on Ways and Means:

Jere Cooper (chairman), Tennessee; Wilbur D. Mills, Arkansas; Noble J. Gregory, Kentucky; Aime J. Forand, Rhode Island; Herman P. Eberharter, Pennsylvania; Cecil R. King, California; Thomas J. O'Brien, Illinois; Hale Boggs, Louisiana; Eugene J.

Keogh, New York; Burr P. Harrison, Virginia; Frank M. Karsten, Missouri; A. S. Herlong, Jr., Florida; Eugene J. McCarthy, Minnesota; Frank Ikard, Texas; Thaddeus M. Machrowicz, Michigan.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution for immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 8

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Appropriations: Clarence Cannon (chairman), Missouri; George H. Mahon, Texas; Harry R. Sheppard, California; Albert Thomas, Texas; Michael J. Kirwan, Ohio; W. F. Norrell, Arkansas; Jamie L. Whitten, Mississippi; George W. Andrews, Alabama; John J. Rooney, New York; J. Vaughan Gary, Virginia; John E. Fogarty, Rhode Island, Robert L. F. Sikes, Florida; Prince H. Preston, Georgia; Otto E. Passman, Louisiana; Louis C. Rabaut, Michigan; Sidney R. Yates, Illinois; Fred Marshall, Minnesota; John J. Riley, South Carolina; Alfred D. Sieminski, New Jersey; Joe L. Evins, Tennessee; Henderson Lanham, Georgia; John F. Shelley, California; Edward P. Boland, Massachusetts; Don Magnuson, Washington; William H. Natcher, Kentucky; Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania; Winfield K. Denton, Indiana.

Committee on Armed Services: Carl Vinson (chairman), Georgia; Overton Brooks, Louisiana; Paul J. Kilday, Texas; Carl T. Durham, North Carolina; L. Mendel Rivers, South Carolina; Philip J. Philbin, Massachusetts; F. Edward Hébert, Louisiana; Arthur Winstead, Mississippi; Melvin Price, Illinois; O. C. Fisher, Texas; Porter Hardy, Jr., Virginia; William J. Green, Jr., Pennsylvania; Clyde Doyle, California; George P. Miller, California; Charles E. Bennett, Florida; Lester Holtzman, New York; Richard E. Lankford, Maryland; George Huddleston, Jr., Alabama.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Thomas S. Gordon (chairman), Illinois; Thomas E. Morgan, Pennsylvania; A. S. J. Carnahan, Missouri; Clement J. Zablocki, Wisconsin; Omar Burleson, Texas; Brooks Hays, Arkansas; Edna F. Kelly, New York; Wayne L. Hays, Ohio; John Jarman, Oklahoma; Robert C. Byrd, West Virginia; Armistead I. Selden, Jr., Alabama; J. L. Pilcher, Georgia.

Committee on Rules: Howard W. Smith (chairman), Virginia; William M. Colmer, Mississippi; Ray J. Madden, Indiana; James J. Delaney, New York; James W. Trimble, Arkansas; Homer Thornberry, Texas; Richard Bolling, Missouri; Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Massachusetts.

The resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution providing for the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President on January 7, 1957.

The message also announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolutions:

Senate Resolution 2

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that the Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Senate Resolution 3

Resolved, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

Senate Resolution 4

Resolved, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian, unless otherwise ordered.

Senate Resolution 7

Resolved, That the House of Representatives be notified of the election of Honorable CARL HAYDEN, a Senator from the State of Arizona, as President of the Senate pro tempore.

HOUR OF MEETING ON SATURDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Con. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday, January 5, 1957, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

DAILY HOUR OF MEETING

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 9) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be at 12 o'clock meridian.

The resolution was agreed to.

PROVIDING FOR A JOINT SESSION TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (S. Con. Res. 1) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, the 7th day of January 1957, at 1 o'clock post meridian, pursuant to the requirements of the Constitution and laws relating to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer; that 2 tellers shall be previously appointed by the President of the Senate on the part of the Senate and 2 by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules by law provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, the Chair appoints as tellers on the part of the House to count the electoral votes the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BURLESON, and the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. LECOMPTE.

AUTHORITY TO DECLARE RECESS ON JANUARY 5 AND 7

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Saturday, January 5, 1957, and on Monday, January 7, 1957, it may be in order for the Speaker to declare a recess at any time subject to the call of the Chair.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZATION TO ADMINISTER OATH OF OFFICE TO HON. JAMES B. BOWLER

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 10) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas JAMES B. BOWLER, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois, from the seventh district thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker, or deputy named by him be and he is hereby, authorized to administer the oath of office to said JAMES B. BOWLER.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to authority of H. Res. 10, 85th Congress, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOYLE] to administer the oath of office to the Honorable JAMES B. BOWLER.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House Resolution 11

Resolved, That during the 85th Congress the Committee on Appropriations shall be composed of 50 Members.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

House Resolution 12

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations and the subcommittees thereof be authorized to sit during sessions and recesses of the 85th Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION OF COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

House Resolution 13

Resolved, That standing committees of the House shall have authority to approve the employment and compensation of committee employees from January 3, 1957, or such subsequent date as their service commenced.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOINT COMMITTEE TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 2

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That effective from January 3, 1957, the joint committee created by Senate Concurrent Resolution 64, of the 84th Congress, to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on the 21st day of January 1957, is hereby continued and for such purpose shall have the same power and authority as that conferred by such Senate Concurrent Resolution 64, of the 84th Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE OF BILLS INTRODUCED TODAY

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to make a statement concerning the introduction and reference of bills today.

As Members are aware, they have the privilege today of introducing bills. Heretofore on the opening day of a new Congress several thousand bills have been introduced. It will be readily apparent to all Members that it may be a physical impossibility for the Speaker to examine each bill for reference today. The Chair will do his best to refer as many bills as possible, but he will ask the indulgence of Members if he is unable to refer all the bills that may be introduced. Those bills which are not referred and do not appear in the RECORD as of today will be included in the next day's RECORD and printed with a date as of today. The Chair feels that he should make this statement at this time so that Members of the House may understand.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of title 40, sections 175 and 176, United States Code, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON], and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. AUCHINCLOSS], members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself.

SALUTE TO AUSTRIA FOR HER VALOR TOWARD HUNGARY

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, no part of the free world need ever hang its head in shame over the response of mankind to Hungary's magnificent liberty-or-death break for freedom from the Soviet Union.

The effect upon the history of our time is illimitable.

Here is the crack in the monolithic mass of tyranny that portends at long last what so many pray desperately is the beginning of the end.

In this most exciting international drama of the last decade there is a role played by one small nation which brings me to my feet in the House today with a resolution of commendation.

This is the role played so valiantly by recently liberated Austria. This little nation, indifferent to her own safety, jumped into the breach. She stood by Hungary as if she, too, as much as Hungary herself, were immediately and fully involved. Without treaty obligations, without any obligations, she alined herself with the Hungarian revolution in the form of aid for fleeing refugees, in a way that will stand for all time a symbol to men whose hearts go out to those seeking to be free.

Against this seemingly impossible resistance stood the glowering, wounded, massive Soviet enemy of a free mankind. She was injured to the quick by this glaring exposure of her dishonest propaganda protestations of friendship for the proletariat and for peace—the most gargantuan fraud of the 20th century.

I ask passage of this resolution in the Congress for the glory of Austria, of course, but as much for peoples everywhere who do honor to the human spirit. And I want the valiant conduct of Austria memorialized by this documentary recognition from the United States lest the big part this little nation played in the mighty spectacle be swallowed up in the huge world canvas against which the tragedy of Hungary is being enacted.

Austria's deed was done without knowing whether she, like the refugees she was helping, would have to go it alone against the full vengeance of the infuriated Soviet Union. Her response to the challenge was instantaneous, it was wholehearted, it was in the tradition of man's noblest conduct toward man. But it was, in addition, as a kind of overplus, a brilliant demonstration of such raw human courage as only legends are made of.

It was this, as much as any single act of the Hungarian revolution itself, that deepened and bloodied the wound in the side of the Soviet enemy. Here, out in the open for all the world to see, was a performance of the Soviet Union destroying much of the faith in communism she had succeeded in building up in the rising nations of Africa and Asia by her blinding and deceitful enlightenment. And what the world saw, too, was valor in the purest sense of the word, as Austria, opening her arms to the Hungarian fighters against the Soviet Union, stood helpless and undefended against any of the armored divisions the Kremlin might send into Austria to crush her. Russia has found easier pretexts for aggression before.

But this little nation, this fragment of the free world, taking the harried and the driven of Hungary to her bosom, stopped the Soviet Union dead in its tracks. What it did was, of course, to arouse the indignation of mankind to a valor of its own by the example of Austria toward the terror-driven masses she was taking inside her borders.

Perhaps, to some extent, even our own country was itself swept up into the stream of the effort for helping Hungarian refugees by the stout example Austria set for mankind. Here is a nation of a mere 7 million. At the very moment that we were talking of taking in some handful of thousands from bloodied Hungary, Austria opened herself wide to 120,000 of them—coming over in droves under threat of torture and murder. Yet Austria had already within its gates no less than 180,000 refugees of World War II and the cold war.

Now that we have, on the official level, grasped in all its fullness the enormity of this tragic situation, I ask the House of Representatives of the United States to offer a proud and respectful salute to the little nation of Austria. She was there and she did the right thing. The resolution will show her and the world that her courage, her fortitude, and her immense valor have not gone unnoticed.

This resolution can, of course, speak only in words. But we can take comfort that the sense of justice and the indignation of the American people have moved our Government to take heart from Austria's example. What we say in this resolution in words we implement in action by doing for the refugee Hungarian patriots what Austria did for them under the threat of Soviet tanks and at peril of her life and her freedom.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Congress, I am proud to offer this salute to the people of Austria:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense

of the Congress of the United States that the relief and good will extended by the people of Austria to refugees from strife-torn Hungary are in the finest traditions of humanity. The Congress, therefore, hereby expresses its admiration for the humanitarian conduct of the people of Austria and extends to them its best wishes for the future.

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION IN HUNGARY

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include an address delivered by me on December 30, 1956.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, today Mr. O'HARA of Illinois, Mr. JUDD, Mr. BENTLEY, Mr. HILLINGS, Mr. BYRD, Mr. MACHROWICZ, and I have introduced identical resolutions to create a select committee to investigate the latest acts of Communist aggression in Hungary.

All the world was inspired by the heroism and patriotism of the Hungarians in their revolt against the Russian Communists. For a time it appeared the Hungarians had won their freedom and national independence. Then the Russians committed one of the cruelest and most inhuman acts of history. Without warning and contrary to promises given that they would evacuate their Red army from the Hungarian nation, all the military might of the Red army was turned against the young Hungarian government. The new Hungarian government, which had freed itself of Moscow control only a few days before, then had to stand alone against the fury of the Kremlin. With absolutely no effective assistance in any form from any of the western nations, it was not long before the Hungarian patriots were cut down by the Red army. Thousands of brave Hungarians died in this struggle. Still other thousands of patriotic Hungarians were deported from their homeland to the slave-labor camps of the Soviet Union. What the future holds for the Hungarian nation is indeed a very grave question in the minds of all of us.

I believe that the public interest would be served if Congress established a select committee to investigate all the facts of the Hungarian revolution against tyranny and the retaliatory acts of aggression committed by the Russian Communists. Such an inquiry would naturally concern itself with the causes of the revolution, how the revolution got started, and why the western nations were totally unprepared for such an event. It would also look into all other pertinent leads and information of this type.

I also believe such a select committee should look into other revolts against the Russians which have taken place in recent years, particularly those of the east Germans, the Georgians in the Soviet Union, and the Poles. By securing all the pertinent facts in connection with these revolutions and making them known here in the United States, I believe all of us will be better prepared to understand why such revolutions against tyranny will occur in the future. Moreover, we should be better prepared to do something about them. I also believe that now is the time for Congress to move on this question before information becomes cold and before memory is dimmed by the passage of time. In addition, I believe much documentation on these revolutions which would be available to Congress now might be lost sight of in the future.

Mr. Speaker, last Sunday I had the pleasure to address an International Freedom Rally in New York City. This affair was attended by approximately 5,000 people all of whom were concerned with the cause of the Hungarian nation and the ultimate freedom and independence of all the non-Russian nations enslaved by the Communists. In my address I analyzed recent world developments as I see them in light of our own national interest. I believe my remarks will be of interest to Members of this House and at the same time that they will provide additional information as to why the select committee will serve a necessary and useful purpose.

Under leave granted, I include my address delivered before the International Freedom Rally at Manhattan Center, New York City, December 30, 1956, and copy of the resolutions which have been introduced today:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL A. FEIGHAN BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL FREEDOM RALLY, NEW YORK CITY, DECEMBER 30, 1956

Mr. Chairman, it is most appropriate that this international freedom rally is being held today and in this setting. The cause of human freedom has reached one of the most encouraging high-water marks of recent years. Tyranny, colonialism, and despotism have reached a point of low ebb in the eyes of thinking people the world over.

We owe an eternal debt of gratitude to the brave Hungarian patriots who rose up against the Russian Communist occupiers, and who today continue the fight for freedom despite the cold absence of any effective assistance from the nations of the free world. History will surely record the debt of all civilization to the Hungarian nation for creating this favorable atmosphere of freedom of which I speak.

For too long we here in America have been told that effective revolution against the Russian despots was impossible; that we must accept a status quo with the Russian tyrants and that there was a finality to the brutal Russian conquest and exploitation of the many non-Russian nations within the Communist empire. The seemingly endless pounding and repetition of these false and unsupportable beliefs have tended to dull our own national conscience and to bring on a spirit of defeatism in which we are encouraged to think only of our own comfort and immediate safety. Time alone can measure the extent of the damage to our national character as well as our prestige and respect among the nations of the world caused by the era of despair out of which we are just now passing. But of one thing we may now be certain. The decks must be cleared of these depressing and unfounded beliefs so that our Government can satisfy the ever increasing public demand that we measure up to our full stature in world affairs and develop a foreign policy consistent with the destiny of a great and free nation.

A series of revolutions against tyranny has set the stage for the development of future world trends. Among these revolts are those of the East Germans, the Georgians within the Soviet Union, the Poles, and now the Hungarians. These are the most dramatic explosions of human freedom and best known to the public. But there have been many other such events in the last 3 years, including uprisings in the slave-labor camps which are so characteristic of Russian communism. While each of these events are important within themselves, their real importance can only be measured when examined against their relationship to the other enslaved non-Russian nations of the Communist Empire and the fact that each succeeding revolution against Russian despotism increases in its intensity and violence. It seems that the more repressive the measures employed by the Kremlin to preserve the empire the more violent and certain the reaction of the enslaved nations. This trend can lead in only one direction. That direction is the complete disintegration of the modern-day Russian empire, an event which is long overdue, but equally certain to occur. The Hungarian patriots have rendered a great service to their beloved homeland. They have rendered, in my opinion, an even greater service to all of humanity. By their heroic uprising, by their unyielding fight against the Russian occupier with little or no military equipment, and by their determination to die rather than to surrender their cause to the Russians, they have taught us some important and inescapable lessons. Along the most self-evident of these lessons are the following:

1. Communism has failed in its effort to break the national will of the non-Russian nations it enslaves. The world will never forget the cry of the Hungarian fighters of "Russians go home" or "We demand our national independence." Armed with love of country and fortified by love of God, the Hungarian patriots have struck the greatest single blow for human freedom and decency since our own forefathers signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. Communism has strengthened the national will of the nations it occupies and has fanned the flame of national independence beyond the control of any human force.

2. The degrading programs of Russification long used by the leaders of world communism have not only failed miserably but have created a spirit of contempt among the enslaved non-Russian people for all things Russian. This reality in the long run presents a very real danger to the survival of the Russian nation itself. The long series of human abuses and national degradation which have been forced upon millions and millions of people behind the Iron Curtain has created a spirit of violence against the Russian oppressor which know few equals in recorded history.

3. The people living closest to the Russians, that is, the people subjugated and exploited by them, have less fear of them than do many people who live in the comfort and safety of the free world. The Hungarian patriots have exposed the cowardice of the Russians and their constant fear of what the people they oppress may one day do to them. Only a coward could shoot down unarmed men, women, and children who demand nothing more than the freedom and respect befitting the dignity of all men. Cowardice is a fundamental characteristic of communism which must be understood and properly evaluated by those who are responsible for the preservation and extension of freedom throughout the world.

4. That the Russians cannot promote an effective war against civilization because the non-Russians in the Red army, the armed forces of the so-called satellite nations as well as the entire populations of the enslaved non-Russian nations will rise up and fight against them. This would create a situation in which the Russians would be compelled to stand alone against the entire world which obviously would mean their total destruction in short order. No one understands this truism better than the Red reactionaries who now seek desperately to hold the Russian Communist Empire together. This obviously

does not mean that we can now relax our national defense programs and it does not lessen the need for eternal vigilance against a possible sneak attack by the Russian Communists. It does, however, mean that we must accord this truism its full political weight by giving immediate support to all those who fight for their freedom and national independence.

5. That the time has arrived for us to liberate ourselves from the false and strangling notion that to take any effective action against the Russians would mean war. This vicious piece of propaganda has been the secret weapon of the Russians for some time and they have used it with devastating effect throughout the free world. A desire to preserve the peace without a willingness to fight for those moral and political principles which form the foundation of peace is to flirt with disaster. Men of faint heart and timid action have never prevented war. The history of our own time tells us clearly that any effort to appease the dictator, to make accommodations with a dictator because of an overriding fear of war, can lead only to war.

This is not the time for harping or negative criticism. This is a time for realistic thinking and resolute action. Therefore, I hope that nothing I have said will be construed as criticism for criticism's sake. I have attempted to put into sharp focus those political realities which I sincerely believe have come out of the fight of the Hungarian people to regain their freedom and national independence. There are undoubtedly other lessons of importance which with time will appear out of the tragic events now taking place in Hungary.

The great opportunities for peace which have been provided us by the Hungarian revolution must now be seized upon and pursued with vigor. While we were totally unprepared for any kind of revolution behind the Iron Curtain and therefore appeared in the embarrassing posture of political paralysis, it is time we did something practical to support the brave Hungarian people who are this very day carrying on the fight against the Russian Communists.

To begin with we must eliminate the childish beliefs that political evolution is the answer to the hopes and aspirations of the people enslaved by communism. Revolt has always been man's answer to tyranny. This is a fact of history which knows no noteworthy exception. The brave Hungarians have been consistent with their own long history which is replete with heroic chapters of revolt against tyranny. It is time we faced up to this reality. Freedom like peace cannot be won the easy way.

The resettlement of Hungarian escapees and refugees will not restore freedom and independence to Hungary. The care and housing of these Hungarian refugees in this hour of crisis is absolutely necessary, but it will not contribute to the restoration of freedom and independence to the Hungarian nation. These things we must do and I remain as always a firm supporter of programs of this type, but we should come to grips with the real issue which is the continued Russian occupation of the Hungarian nation. I am convinced that if we can cause the Russians to get out of Hungary we will have resolved the major problems of the Hungarian escapees and refugees. With but few exceptions, these people want to return to a free and independent Hungary as soon as possible.

The United Nations some weeks ago, passed a resolution condemning Russian Communist aggression in Hungary and calling upon the Red army to get out of that tormented nation. Many weeks have passed during which the slaughter of the Hungarian patriots by the Russians has continued and yet the United Nations has failed to come to grips with the real issue. I regret to say that unless the United Nations does come to grips with the real issue it will lose the confidence of all thinking people and thus make even less effective the work it has been able to do to date. But it is not too late for the United Nations to take a firm stand in support of the principles of its own charter. This will require imagination and boldness. As a first step the United Nations should expell the Russians from membership unless they abide forthwith by the terms of Resolution A/424 passed December 12 by the General Assembly calling for, among other steps, the Red army to get out of Hungary.

In my considered judgment, if such an expulsion resolution were introduced in the General Assembly of the United Nations overwhelming world opinion would force its passage. The Russians would then have no other course but to withdraw their occupation forces from Hungary because they dare not expose themselves to the condemnation and isolation which would come with their expulsion from the United Nations.

The success of such an action would lead the way to the withdrawal of the Russian occupation forces from all the non-Russian nations of the Communist empire. It would take time to accomplish this task, but once it got started it could not be stopped. In the end such action would guarantee the presevation of the Russian nation itself—a consideration which merits the support of all thinking people.

I believe there are a number of things Congress can do in response to the great opportunities for peace presented by the Hungarian revolution. Congress can establish a select committee to investigate Communist aggression against Hungary, which would include Russian intervention in the internal affairs of the Hungarian nation and deportation of Hungarian patriots by the Russian secret police and Red army. Such a committee should be authorized to make inquiry into all facts surrounding the Hungarian revolution and similar revolutions within the Communist empire, particularly those which have occurred during the past 4 years. I intend to introduce a resolution to create such a select committee during the first days of the new Congress.

I am encouraged by the action taken by the Assembly of Captive European Nations in calling upon the parliamentary bodies of many countries of the free world, including the United States, to establish such a select committee. The amount of public good that can come out of such inquiries, which would include the sworn testimony of eye witnesses is incalculable. I hope all organizations gathered here today will give their vigorous support to the resolution I shall introduce in Congress.

I pledge my support, as a Member of Congress, to all programs which back up the fight of the enslaved nations for their freedom and national independence and all actions in the United Nations which will give the Russians the choice of either abiding by the Charter of the United Nations or being expelled from that body.

Resolution to create a select committee to investigate the latest acts of Communist aggression in Hungary

Whereas the people of the United States of America are shocked by the latest acts of Communist aggression visited upon the Hungarian people who heroically have fought for their freedom and national independence; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has expressed the concern of the American people by protesting these acts of Communist aggression and by introducing and securing the passage of resolutions in the United Nations condemning such Communist aggression against the Hungarian nation and calling for the removal of the Red army from that nation; and

Whereas Congress can make a contribution to a better public understanding of the Hungarian revolution and the acts of Communist aggression and thus assist our country in being better prepared for such future revolts against tyranny: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of 7 Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, 1 of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the Hungarian freedom revolution and the acts of aggression committed during this revolution by the armed forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, including the mistreatment of the civilian population, and other similar revolts against Communist tyranny.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such time and places within or outside the United States, its Territories, and possessions, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places, to require, by subpena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The provisions of sections 102 to 104, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes shall apply in case of any failure of any witness to comply with a subpena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

THE NEED FOR GREATER HIGHWAY SAFETY

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, I was deeply grieved over our Christmas holidays to read the constantly mounting toll of deaths caused by traffic accidents. The 1956 Christmas weekend highway deaths reached the terrifying total of 706 dead—the highest in the Nation's history. If these deaths had all occurred in one place due to an explosion or fire, Federal aid would be sought and it would be declared a major disaster. Yet, because the deaths are stretched out across

the Nation's highways, a few here and there, we tend to ignore the impact of this useless, bloody sacrifice of lives upon the altar of the automobile.

Mr. Speaker, I was privileged in the last few months of the last session of the 84th Congress to be appointed chairman of a Special Subcommittee on Highway Safety. The subcommittee was to determine the causes of our highway deaths and to discover what could be done to save lives. Our subcommittee held hearings in July and August from which we gained much valuable information. The subcommittee, in accordance with the provisions of House Resolution 357, filed its report this morning. Unfortunately, however, there was not adequate time for the subcommittee to complete its entire task within a few months. I believe that the need for the continuation of this study is self-evident from the horrendous number of accidents we have just witnessed over the holidays. I hope that within the very near future this Congress will approve a continuation of the subcommittee so that we can stop this trend to a greater and greater death march every time the Nation celebrates a holiday.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to the members of this subcommittee and the staff, all of whom were acutely aware of the seriousness of this national problem now of epidemic proportion. The hard-working, diligent members of the subcommittee were: Representatives SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL, of Maryland; WALTER ROGERS, of Texas; JOHN BEAMER, of Indiana; and PAUL SCHENCK, of Ohio.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows to:

Mr. BROYHILL (at the request of Mr. MARTIN) for 1 week on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. MASON, for 1 hour, on January 14 on the subject Our Present Supreme Court and Its Recent Decisions.

Mr. BENTLEY, for 1 hour, on Monday, January 7, 1957.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, for 10 minutes, on Saturday next.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. VAN ZANDT in two instances.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. PELLY in four instances.

Mr. BROYHILL (at the request of Mr. SCHWENGEL).

Mr. SCHWENGEL.

Mr. DOYLE and to include appropriate material.

Mr. METCALF and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. LESINSKI in 4 instances.

SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on January 10, following the legislative program of the day and the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk, I may address the House for 1 hour for the purpose of memorializing our departed colleague, Mr. HINSHAW.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE CARL HINSHAW, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 14) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. CARL HINSHAW, a Representative from the State of California.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE LATE HONORABLE T. MILLET HAND, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, It becomes my sad duty to inform the membership of the House of the sudden demise of our esteemed and distinguished colleague, T. MILLET HAND. An opportunity will be asked at a later date in order that Members so desiring may pay tribute to his memory.

Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 15) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. T. MILLET HAND, a Representative from the State of New Jersey.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE LATE HONORABLE J. PERCY PRIEST, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, a unanimous consent request will be presented for a day and time certain to be fixed to pay eulogy to our late colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee, Hon. J. PERCY PRIEST. Therefore, at this time I offer a resolution (H. Res. 16) for the present consideration of the House.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. J. PERCY PRIEST, a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE LATE HONORABLE ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, A REPRESENTATIVE-AT-LARGE FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Mr. DEMPSEY. Mr. Speaker, at a later date and time, a unanimous consent request will be made to pay eulogy to Hon. ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, a deceased Member of the House of Representatives. I now offer a resolution (H. Res. 17) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. ANTONIO M. FERNANDEZ, a Representative from the State of New Mexico.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its previous order, the House adjourned until Saturday, January 5, 1957, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The following executive communications submitted subsequent to the adjournment of the 84th Congress, 2d session:

2085. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 464); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed (pursuant to H. Res. 657, 84th Cong.).

2086. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Panama Canal Company and Canal Zone Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841), the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67) (H. Doc. No. 465); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed (pursuant to H. Res. 657, 84th Cong.).

2087. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to Sixty-eighth United States Statutes at Large, page 92, and the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 472); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed with illustrations (pursuant to H. Res. 657, 84th Cong.).

2088. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 13, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on Salem Harbor, Mass., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 17, 1948 (H. Doc. No. 31); to the Committee on Public Works, and ordered to be printed with four illustrations (pursuant to Public Law 641, 84th Cong.).

2089. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 26, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a cooperative beach-erosion-control study of the shore of Saco, Maine, prepared under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented (H. Doc. No. 32); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with four illustrations (pursuant to Public Law 641, 84th Cong.).

2090. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 482); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed (pursuant to H. Res. 657, 84th Cong.).

2091. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 5, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration on a review of reports on the Mississippi River at St. Anthony Falls, Minneapolis, Minn., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted August 17, 1954 (H. Doc. No. 33); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration (pursuant to Public Law 641, 84th Cong.).

2092. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated December 10, 1953, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a survey of Cook Inlet and tributaries, Alaska. This interim report is submitted under the authority for a preliminary examination and survey of harbors and rivers in Alaska, with a view to determining the advisability of improvements in the interest of navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power, and related water uses, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 30, 1948. It is also submitted in final response to several other congressional authorizations listed in the report (H. Doc. No. 34); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with nine illustrations (pursuant to Public Law 858, 80th Cong.).

2093. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated August 14, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of report on Cannonball River at Mott, N. Dak., requested by resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted March 20, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 35); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustration (pursuant to Public Law 641, 84th Cong.).

2094. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 1, 1956, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on water-hyacinth obstructions in the waters of the Gulf and South Atlantic States, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on February 6, 1945, and in partial response to the authority contained in the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945, on Lake Okeechobee and its tributary streams, Florida, with a view to removing the water-hyacinth (H. Doc. No. 37); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with 17 illustrations (pursuant to Public Law 641, 84th Cong.).

2095. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 28, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of reports on San Juan Harbor, P. R., requested by resolutions of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted December 21, 1945, and March 30, 1955, respectively (H. Doc. No. 38); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with 1 illustration (pursuant to Public Law 641, 84th Cong.).

[*Submitted Jan. 3, 1957*]

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Clerk, House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports which it is the duty of any officer or department to make to Congress, pursuant to rule III, clause 2, of the Rules of the House of Representatives (H. Doc. No. 24); to the Committee on House Administration and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Clerk, House of Representatives, transmitting a report for the period from July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956, both inclusive, pursuant to provisions of paragraphs 102, 103, 104, and 111 of the Code of Laws of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

3. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting the annual report of the Home Loan Bank Board covering the operations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Federal Savings and Loan System, and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation for the calendar year 1955, pursuant to Public Law 345, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined statement of receipts, expenditures, and balances of the United States Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 15 of the act of July 31, 1894 (5 U. S. C. 264) and the general provisions of section 114 of the act of September 12, 1950 (31 U. S. C. 66b); to the Committee on Government Operations.

5. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "To suspend the application of sections 3114 and 3115 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, during periods of war or national emergency, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

6. A letter from the Chairman, United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange, transmitting the 16th semiannual report on the educational exchange activities conducted under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, for the period January 1 through June 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 402, 80th Congress (H. Doc. No. 40); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

7. A letter from the Governor, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the annual report of the Farm Credit Administration (including the report of the Federal Farm Credit Board), covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 3 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended; paragraph 3, section 4, of the Agricultural Marketing Act, as amended; the Executive order of March 27, 1933, creating the Farm Credit Administration; and section 6 of the Farm Credit Act of 1953 (H. Doc. No. 19); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

8. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the Hillcrest unit, Mountain Home Division, Snake River project, Idaho, pursuant to section 9 (a) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) (H. Doc. No. 41); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

9. A letter from the Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, transmitting copy of the report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Judicial Conference of the United States, held at Washington, D. C., September 19–20, 1956, pursuant with provisions of title 28, United States Code, section 331 (H. Doc. No. 42); to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

10. A letter from director, National Legislative Commission, the American Legion, transmitting the proceedings of the 38th annual convention (H. Doc. No. 43), pursuant to Public Law 249, 77th Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

11. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "To amend the act of June 24, 1936, as amended (relating to the collection and publication of peanut statistics), to delete the requirement for reports from persons owning or operating peanut picking or threshing machines, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

12. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report relating to the cooperative program of the United States with Mexico for the control and the eradiction of foot-and-mouth disease reporting no significant developments for the month of June 1956, pusuant to the reporting requirement of section 3 of Public Law 8, 80th Congress (21 U. S. C. 114d); to the Committee on Agriculture.

13. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report relating to the cooperative program of the United States with Mexico for the control and the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease reporting no significant developments for the month of July 1956, pursuant to the reporting requirement of section 3 of Public Law 8, 80th Congress (21 U. S. C. 114d); to the Committee on Agriculture.

14. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report relating to the cooperative program of the United States with Mexico for the control and the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease reporting no significant developments for the month of August 1956, pursuant to the reporting requirement of section 3 of Public Law 8, 80th Congress (21 U. S. C. 114d); to the Committee on Agriculture.

15. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report relating to the cooperative program of the United States with Mexico for the control and the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease reporting no significant developments for the month of September 1956, pursuant to the reporting requirement of section 3 of Public Law 8, 80th Congress (21 U. S. C. 114d); to the Committee on Agriculture.

16. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report relating to the cooperative program of the United States with Mexico for the control and the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease reporting no significant developments for the month of October 1956, pursuant to the reporting requirement of section 3 of Public Law 8, 80th Congress (21 U. S. C. 114d); to the Committee on Agriculture.

17. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report relating to the cooperative program of the United

States with Mexico for the control and the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease reporting no significant developments for the month of November 1956, pursuant to the reporting requirement of section 3 of Public Law 8, 80th Congress (21 U. S. C. 114d); to the Committee on Agriculture.

18. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report with respect to the disposition of agricultural products by the Commodity Credit Corporation; to the Committee on Agriculture.

19. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior (Chairman, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission), transmitting the Report of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 18, 1929 (45 Stat. 1222, U. S. C., title 16, sec. 715b); to the Committee on Agriculture.

20. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of obligations incurred in excess of amounts permitted by the Administrative Regulations promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, and procedures of the Forest Service thereunder, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951; to the Committee on Appropriations.

21. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Veterans' Administration for "Readjustment benefits," for the fiscal year 1957, has been reapportioned and indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation pursuant to subsection (e) (1) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

22. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, relative to reporting that the appropriation to the Department of State for "Salaries and expenses" for the fiscal year 1957, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates a necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection 3679 (e) of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

23. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, relative to reporting that the appropriation to the Indian Claims Commission for "Salaries and expenses," for the fiscal year 1957, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates a necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

24. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, relative to reporting that the appropriation to the Civil Service Commission for "Annuities, Panama Canal Construction employees and Lighthouse Service Widows," for the fiscal year 1957, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates a necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

25. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, relative to reporting that the appropriation to the National Mediation Board for "Salaries and expenses," for the fiscal year 1957, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates a necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

26. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report stating that certain appropriations for the fiscal year 1957 have been apportioned on a basis which indicates a necessity for supplemental estimates of appropriations, pursuant to paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

27. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the administrative expense authorization of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year 1957, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

28. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the appropriation to the Railroad Retirement Board for "Salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board," for the fiscal year 1957, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

29. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service," for the fiscal year 1957, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

30. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the appropriation to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," for the fiscal year 1957, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

31. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the appropriation to the Treasury Department for "Administering the public debt, Bureau of the Public Debt," for the fiscal year 1957, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

32. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report on the appropriation to the Treasury Department for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Treasurer," for the fiscal year 1957, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

33. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Tariff Commission for "Salaries and Expenses, 1957" has been apportioned on a basis which indicates a necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 2 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

34. A letter from the Acting Director, Bureau of the Budget Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Department of Agriculture for "Salaries and expenses, Forest Service," for the fiscal year 1957, has been reapportioned and indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriation, pursuant to paragraph 1 of subsection (e) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

35. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, relative to submitting 144 reports covering 225 violations of section 3679, Revised Statutes, and Department of Defense Directive 7200.1, Administrative Control of Appropriations Within the Department of Defense, pursuant to section 3679 (i) (2), Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

36. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting supplemental certification from the Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation as to adequacy of soil survey and land classification as required by the 1954 appropriation act, North Side pumping division, Minidoka project, Idaho, pursuant to Public Law 172, 83d Congress, 1st session; to the Committee on Appropriations.

37. A letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, transmitting a report of overobligations of allotments by three operational units within the Department for the period ending March 31, 1956, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

38. A letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, transmitting a report of four overobligations of allotments by operational units within the Department for the quarter ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

39. A letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, relative to requesting that a lumpsum appropriation in the amount of $2,081,000 be made to the Post Office Department for crediting postal revenues for the fiscal year 1957, etc., pursuant to Public Law 286, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Appropriations.

40. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting a report of a violation by an employee of the Department of State under subsection (h), pursuant to subsection 1 (2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

41. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of information concerning a violation of subsection (h) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U. S. C. 665), which occurred in the United States Coast Guard; to the Committee on Appropriations.

42. A letter from the Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of violations of overobligation or overexpenditure of amounts permitted by the agency regulations, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, subsection (i) (2), and subsections (h), (g); to the Committee on Appropriations.

43. A letter from the Director, Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting copy No. 2 of the Statistical Supplement Stockpile Report to the Congress for the period January–June 1956; to the Committee on Armed Services.

44. A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting the Air Force's semiannual report entitled "Research and Development Procurement Action Report," for the period January 1 to June 30, 1956, pursuant to section IV of Public Law 557, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

45. A letter from the Director, Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the semiannual report on the stockpiling program for the period from January 1 to June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 520, 79th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

46. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a special report for consideration in connection with the semiannual reports, respecting payment of claims based on corrections of military records, which the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Treasury are required to make to Congress pursuant to section 207

(e) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (5 U. S. C. 191a (e)); to the Committee on Armed Services.

47. A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting the United States Air Force Flying Pay Report for the period from March 1 to August 31, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 301, 79th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

48. A letter from the Director, Legislative Liaison, Department of the Air Force, transmitting the quarterly report of officers assigned for the period ending September 30, 1956, pursuant to section 201 (c), Public Law 150, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

49. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report of the number of officers on duty with the Department of the Army and the Army General Staff on June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 201 (c), Public Law 581, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

50. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting the report of the number of officers on duty with the Department of the Army and the Army General Staff on September 30, 1956, pursuant to section 201 (c), Public Law 581, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

51. A letter from the Director of Research and Development, Department of the Army, transmitting a report of contracts for $50,000 or more which were awarded during the period January 1, 1956, to June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 557, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

52. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report together with the reports of the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force for the period from January 1 to June 30, 1955, pursuant to section 202 (d) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

53. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the semiannual report together with the reports of the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force for the period from July 1, 1955, to December 31, 1955, pursuant to section 202 (d) of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

54. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting the 10th semiannual report of payments for the correction of military or naval records, for the period January 1, 1956, through June 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 220, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

55. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the quarterly report on property acquisitions for the period ending June 30, 1956, pursuant to subsection 201 (h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

56. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the quarterly report of Federal contributions for the quarter ending June 30, 1956, pursuant to subsection 201 (i) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

57. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the 23d report on property acquisitions for the quarter ending September 30, 1956, pursuant to subsection 201 (h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

58. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the quarterly report of Federal contributions for the period ending September 30, 1956, pursuant to subsection 201 (i) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

59. A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report of the helium production fund for the year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to Fiftieth United States Statutes at Large, page 855; title 50, United States Code, section 164; to the Committee on Armed Services.

60. A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, transmitting a report covering contracts negotiated by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the period January 1 to June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 2 (c) (11) and (16) of Public Law 413, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

61. A letter from the Chairman, National Security Training Commission, transmitting the first annual report, pursuant to chapter 8, section 262 (e), of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955; to the Committee on Armed Services.

62. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the sixth annual report for the fiscal year 1956, pursuant to section 10 (g) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

63. A letter from the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, transmitting a list of contracts executed by negotiation for experimental, developmental, or research work, etc., for the period January 1 through June 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 413, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

64. A letter from the adjutant general, Veterans of Foreign Wars, transmitting a report of the proceedings of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1956, with a report of receipts and disbursements, pursuant to Public Law 630, 74th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

65. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Material), transmitting the eighth semiannual report of contracts, in excess of $50,000 for research, development, and experimental purposes awarded by the Department of the Navy, for the period January 1 through June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 557, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

66. A letter from the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a copy of the Report on Borrowing Authority for the quarter ending June 30, 1956; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

67. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report which presents a preliminary study of the problems raised by Government-sponsored research and development programs in industry, as well as a continuing review of the current status of the outstanding voluntary agreements and programs established under section 708 (b), pursuant to section 708 (e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

68. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report discussing the tax amortization program on competition and small business participation in the nitrogen industry, pursuant to section 708 (e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

69. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 36th quarterly report required under the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

70. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the 37th quarterly report, covering the 3d quarter 1956, as required under the Export Control Act of 1949; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

71. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting an interim report regarding the special investigation and study of the production, allocation, distribution, and use of nickel, pursuant to section 712 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (sec. 3, Public Law 632, 84th Cong.); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

72. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, relative to submitting an interim report on a survey of iron and steel scrap available and potentially available, pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 631, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

73. A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, transmitting the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, for the year 1955, pursuant to section 333 of the United States Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

74. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), transmitting two monthly reports for July 1956 on Army, Navy, Air Force, and Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency prime contract procurement actions with small and large business for work in the United States, in compliance with Section 6 of Public Law 268, 84th Congress, amending section 211 of the Small Business Act of 1953; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

75. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), transmitting the monthly reports of Army, Navy, Air Force, and Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency prime contract procurement actions with business firms for work in the United States in compliance with section 6 of Public Law 268, 84th Congress, amendng section 211 of the Small Business Act of 1953; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

76. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), transmitting reports on Army, Navy, Air Force, and Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency prime contract procurement actions with small and large business for work in the United States for the months of July and August, the first 2 months of fiscal year 1957, pursuant to section 6 of Public Law 268, 84th Congress, which amended section 211 of the Small Business Act of 1953; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

77. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), transmitting reports on Army, Navy, Air Force, and Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency prime contract procurement actions with small and large business for work in the United States, covering the first 3 months of fiscal year 1957, pursuant to section 6 of Public Law 268, 84th Congress, which amended section 211 of the Small Business Act of 1953; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

78. A letter from the President, Export-Import Bank of Washington, transmitting the report of the Export-Import Bank of Washington covering the period January-June 1956, pursuant to section 9 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

79. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting a report of operations for the calendar year 1955, pursuant to the provisions of section 17 (a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

80. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Facilities Corporation, transmitting a report of the Federal Facilities Corporation on tin operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 125, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

81. A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, transmitting the Second Annual Report of the voluntary home mortgage credit program, covering the period from August 2, 1954 to March 31, 1956, pursuant to title VI of the Housing Act of 1954; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

82. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a report reflecting estimated obligations by principal activities of the Small Business Administration for the period January 1–June 30, 1956, in accordance with section 215 of the Small Business Act of 1955; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

83. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting the sixth semiannual report of the Small Business Administration covering operations from January 1, 1956, through June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 215 of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended (Public Law 163); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

84. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 163, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

85. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a quarterly report of liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to September 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 163, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

86. A letter from the Chairman, District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, transmitting the annual report for the 12 months ending June 30, 1956, and projection of our plans for the next fiscal year, pursuant to section 15 of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, Public Law 592, 79th Congress; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

87. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report and letter concerning allowances for the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C., and his immediate staff; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

88. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the annual report of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the fiscal year 1955; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

89. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report of the American National Red Cross for 1955, and a supplemental combined statement of income and expenditures of the national organization and the 3,718 chapters and their 3,990 branches for the year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to 67 Statutes 178 of July 17, 1953. Also enclosed the opinion of the Army Audit Agency with combined statement; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

90. A letter from the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, transmitting the fourth semiannual report as of June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 9 of the War Claims Act of 1948 (62 Stat. 1240; 50 U. S. C. App. 2001–2016), as amended, and of section 3 (c) of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (64 Stat. 12; 22 U. S. C. App. 1621–1627), as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

91. A letter from the Permanent Executive Secretary, Interparliamentary Union, transmitting the 1956 Report of the American Group—Interparliamentary Union; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

92. A letter from the Director, United States Information Agency, transmitting the sixth semiannual report covering the period from January 1 to June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 1008 of Public Law 402, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

93. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the review of operation and maintenance of navigation projects by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

94. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on an examination of the United States assistance program for Israel for fiscal years 1952 through 1955, pursuant to the authority of the Mutual Security Act of 1954 (22 U. S. C. 1811) and pertinent prior legislation; to the Committee on Government Operations.

95. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Farmers' Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955; to the Committee on Government Operations.

96. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the first overall report on a review of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

97. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the activities of the Corps of Engineers (Civil Functions), Department of the Army, and the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, in the Missouri River Basin for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

98. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the United States Information Agency for the period August 1, 1953, to June 30, 1955, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

99. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the Office of the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

100. A letter from the Comptroller of the United States transmitting a report on the audit of the power generating and marketing and related activities of the Corps of Engineers (civil functions), Department of the Army, and the Bureau of Reclamation and Bonneville Power Administration, Department of the Interior, in the Columbia River Basin for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

101. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting a report on the audit of the power generating and marketing and related activities of the Corps of Engineers (civil functions), Department of the Army, and the Southeastern Power Administration, Department of the Interior, in the southeastern area, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

102. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the power generating and marketing and related activities of the Corps of Engineers (civil functions), Department of the Army, and the Southwestern Power Administration, Department of the Interior, in the Arkansas, White, and Red River Basins, including the Whitney project, Texas, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

103. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the review of the operation, maintenance, and administration of recreational activities at reservoir projects by the Corps of Engineers, January 1956, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

104. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the administration of individual Indian moneys by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, as of November 1955, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

105. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the administration of Indian lands by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, as of January 1956, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

106. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), transmitting a separate report from each of the military departments relative to the disposal of foreign excess property, for the period January 1, 1956, to June 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 152, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

107. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on contracts negotiated for experimental, developmental, or research work, etc., for the period January 1 through June 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 152, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

108. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report covering personal property made available for distribution to educational and public health institutions covering the calendar quarter, April 1 through June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 5 of Public Law 61, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

109. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report covering personal property made available for distribution to educational and public health institutions covering the calendar quarter, July 1 through September 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 61, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

110. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting the fourth report of the Department of State on its activities, exclusive of those of the International Cooperation Administration, for the period July 1, 1954, through December 31, 1955, pursuant to title IV, section 404 (d) of Public Law 152, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

111. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an itemized report covering transactions during the fiscal year 1956, for account of the Pershing Hall Memorial Fund, pursuant to the act of Congress, approved June 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 426, sec. 3); to the Committee on Government Operations.

112. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting

a copy of a resolution entered upon the minutes of the Commission, relative to the death of Hon. J. Percy Priest on October 12, 1956, who served with distinction as chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; to the Committee on House Administration.

113. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a copy of a resolution entered upon the minutes of the Commission, relative to the death of Hon. J. Percy Priest on October 12, 1956, who served with distinction as chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; to the Committee on House Administration.

114. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting certificates of ascertainment of the electors of President and Vice President of the United States chosen in each of the States on November 6, 1956, pursuant to the final clause of section 6 of title 3 of the United States Code; to the Committee on House Administration.

115. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been concluded with respect to the claim of *The Choctaw Nation, Petitioner* v. *The United States of America, Defendant,* docket No. 103, pursuant to section 21 of the Indian Claims Commission Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1055; 25 U. S. C. 70t); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

116. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the San Luis unit, West San Joaquin division, Central Valley project, California, pursuant to section 9 (a) of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

117. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a preliminary report covering the activities and accomplishments of the Boston National Historic Sites Commission, dated July 18, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 75, 84th Congress, approved June 16, 1955; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

118. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the Annual Report on Synthetic Liquid Fuels for the Year 1955, Part 1—Oil From Coal, pursuant to the Synthetic Liquid Fuels Act of April 5, 1944 (30 U. S. C. 321–325), as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

119. A letter from the Administrative Assistant, Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a proposed concession contract with Louis L. and Helen M. Perkins, to provide facilities and services at the La Push area of Olympic National Park, Wash., for a period of from approximately 5½ to 10½ years from May 15, 1956, together with financial summary of the operations of the prior concessioner for the period June 1, 1951, through December 31, 1953, pursuant to the act of July 31, 1953 (67 Stat. 271); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

120. A letter from the Administrative Assistant, Secretary of the Interior, transmitting structural analysis and report of the Ford's Theatre Building (Lincoln Museum), Washington, D. C., pursuant to Public Law 372, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

121. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report on the renewal of the Interstate Compact To Conserve Oil and Gas, pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 185, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

122. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual financial report on the commissary and messing facilities activities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration outside the continental United States, pursuant to Public Law 390, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

123. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the eighth interim report, covering causes and characteristics of thunderstorms and other atmospheric disturbances, pursuant to Public Law 657, 80th Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

124. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the 22d annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year 1956; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

125. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

126. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of August 31, 1956, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

127. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of September 30, 1956, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

128. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of October 31, 1956, pursuant to section 5 (e) of the Communications Act as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

129. Letter from the Acting Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting two publications for the information of the House of Representatives, entitled, "Typical Residential Electric Bills, 1956," and "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, Publicly Owned, 1954;" to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

130. Letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting a copy of a newly issued publication entitled, "Statistics of Natural Gas Companies, 1955," for the information of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

131. Letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting three sets of maps and publications, Nos. M–46, M–47, and S–123 for the information of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

132. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting information relating to Irving Wayne, Ely Novich, and Adolfo Orive-Alba to be included with letter of September 14, 1956, which enclosed copies of orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

133. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting information relating to Jozo Barich to be included with letter of August 6, 1956, which enclosed copies of orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of such aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

134. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of all claims paid by the Department of Agriculture for the period July 1, 1955, to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 1956, pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act as reenacted (28 U. S. C. 2671–2680); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

135. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a report of claims paid for the fiscal year 1956, required by section 2673, pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act, as amended and codified (28 U. S. C. 2671–2680); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

136. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a report of amounts paid for the fiscal year 1956, required by section 9805, pursuant to the Maritime Claims Act of October 20, 1951, as codified (10 U. S. C. 9801–9806); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

137. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a report of claims paid for the fiscal year 1956, pursuant to the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, as amended and codified (10 U. S. C. 2731–2735), required by section 2732f; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

138. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a report of claims settled and not settled arising out of the crash of a United States Air Force airplane near Wold-Chamberlain Air Field, Minneapolis, Minn., on June 5, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 907, 84th Congress, approved August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 920); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

139. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report of Federal tort claims paid by the Department of the Army for fiscal year 1956, pursuant to section 2673 of the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

140. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report of claims settled under the Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945, for the fiscal year 1956, pursuant to provisions of section 1 (e), Public Law 439, 82d Congress, approved July 3, 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

141. A letter from the Navy Cross Corporation agent, Army and Navy Legion of Valor, Inc., transmitting a financial report for the period from July 21, 1956, to September 30, 1956, pursuant to section 14 (b), Public Law 224, 84th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

142. A letter from the Governor, Canal Zone Government, transmitting a report of Federal tort claims paid by the Canal Zone Government for the period June 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 2673 of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

143. A letter from the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, transmitting a report of Federal tort claims paid by the Central Intelligence Agency during fiscal year 1956, pursuant to Public Law 601, 79th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

144. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of all claims paid during the fiscal year 1956 under part 2, pursuant to provisions of section 404, Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U. S. C., 2673); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

145. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill, entitled "For the relief of George T. Moore, Carl D. Berry, and Dr. Harold J. Heck"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

146. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "For the relief of Dr. Harold J. Heck"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

147. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report and recommendations concerning the claim of Ernest Hagler against the United States, pursuant to the act of April 10, 1928 (45 Stat. 413, U. S. C. 236); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

148. A letter from Samuel D. McIlwain (former president), Conference of State Societies, Washington, D. C., transmitting annual report for the Conference of State So-

cieties for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 293, 82d Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

149. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting a report on Federal tort claims paid during fiscal year 1956, pursuant to section 2673 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

150. A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report on Federal tort claims paid by General Services Administration during fiscal year 1956, pursuant to title 28, section 2673, of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

151. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a list with several names of aliens, which orders authorizing admission were issued pursuant to section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

152. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a list with several names of aliens, which orders authorizing admission were issued pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

153. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the case of Cheung Kam Yin, A–8931052, involving provisions of section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, and requesting that the case be withdrawn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

154. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a list with several names of aliens, which orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) were exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to provisions of section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

155. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the case of William G. Yu-Ming Diao, 0300–460545, involving the provisions of section 6, Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, and requesting that the case be withdrawn due to the death of the applicant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

156. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a list with several names of aliens, which orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

157. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a list with several names of aliens, which orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

158. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting a list with several names of aliens, which orders entered in cases where the authority contained in section 212 (d) (3) was exercised in behalf of such aliens, pursuant to provisions of section 212 (d) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

159. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in several cases of aliens who have been found admissible into the United States, pursuant to provisions of section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

160. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in several cases of aliens who have been found admissible into the United States, pursuant to provisions of section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

161. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in several cases of aliens who have been found admissible into the United States pursuant to provisions of section 212 (a) (28) (I) (ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

162. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the case of Mo Ling Hwang-Chen nee Hwang, A–6851705, involving the provisions of section 6, Refugee Relief Act of 1953, requesting the case be withdrawn as the applicant made permanent departure from the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

163. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the cases of George J. Martinek, Eva Martinek, and Carolina or Karla Martinek, A–6877302, A–7138175, and A–7858833, involving the provisions of section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

164. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the case of Ho Kee, alias Kee Ho, A–9770731, involving suspension of deportation, due to the death of the respondent; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

165. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the case of Sing Chue, A–9700804, suspension of deportation, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

166. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the case of Fred Alexander Haddix, Jr., A–6063049, involving suspension of deportation, pursuant to act of 1952, section 241 (a) (1); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

167. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of the Federal Tort Claims Act for the fiscal year 1956, showing claims paid under authority of section 2673 (28 U. S. C.); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

168. A letter from the administrative assistant, Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year 1956, pursuant to section 15 of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (67 Stat. 470; 43 U. S. C., sec. 1343); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

169. A letter from the National Commandant, Marine Corps League, transmitting copies of the several reports of committees and officers at the National Convention, Miami Beach, Fla., pursuant to charter of 1937; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

170. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report on the payment of claims settled for damage caused by vessels of the Navy and of claims for towage or for salvage services rendered to Navy vessels, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 8 of the act of July 3, 1944 (58 Stat. 726; 46 U. S. C. 797); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

171. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report on the collection of claims settled for damage caused by a vessel or floating object to property of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department, pursuant to section 2 of the act of December 5, 1945 (34 U. S. C. 600b); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

172. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report of all settlements made by the Department of the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, of personnel claims of $6,500 or less, pursuant to section 1 (e) of Public Law 439, 82d Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

173. A letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, transmitting report of the claims paid by the Post Office Department under the provisions of the Federal Tort Claims Act during the fiscal year 1956; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

174. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of State, transmitting copy of the Sixth Semiannual Report of the Administrator of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, pursuant to Public Law 203, 83d Congress, 1st session, as amended by Public Law 751, 83d Congress, as required by the provisions of section 19 of that act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

175. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting correspondence showing the receipt of payment of a claim in a net amount exceeding $3,000 due the United States for damage to Government property and settled by the Treasury, pursuant to section 647 (b) of title 14, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

176. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of payment of a claim by the Gulf Oil Corp. covering damage to the United States Coast Guard submarine cable by the steamship *Gulftrade* from Cape May, N. J., to Cape Henlopen, Del., July 6, 1956, pursuant to section 647 (b) of title 14, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

177. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of a report listing the tort claims approved for the fiscal year 1956, pursuant to title 28, United States Code, section 2673; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

178. A letter from the Acting General Manager, United States Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting the annual report of the Atomic Energy Commission of claims paid under the Federal Tort Claims Act for the period from July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 2673 of title 28 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

179. A letter from the Director, United States Information Agency, transmitting a report of the Federal Tort Claims Act for the fiscal year 1956, showing claims paid under authority of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

180. A letter from the executive director, United States Olympic Association, Inc., transmitting the financial report, as of December 31, 1955, pursuant to section 12, Public Law 805, 81st Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

181. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report of the tort claims paid during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 404 of the Federal Tort Claims Act, title IV, Public Law 601, 79th Congress (28 U. S. C. 2673); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

182. A letter from the Commissioners, United States Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting the 20th semiannual report of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

183. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the quarterly report

of the Maritime Administration on the activities and transactions from April 1 through June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 13 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

184. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the quarterly report of the Maritime Administration on the activities and transactions from July 1 through September 30, 1956, pursuant to section 13 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

185. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of war-risk insurance and certain marine and liability insurance for the American public as of June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 1211 of Public Law 763, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

186. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report of war-risk insurance and certain marine and liability insurance for the American public as of September 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 763, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

187. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report covering activities under the Federal aid in fish restoration program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, pursuant to section II of act of Congress approved August 9, 1950 (64 Stat. 430, 16 U. S. C. 777); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

188. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 3, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a letter report on Birnie Creek, Wash., requested by resolutions of the Committees on Public Works, United States Senate and House of Representatives, adopted July 22, 1950, and August 16, 1950, respectively; to the Committee on Public Works.

189. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 3, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a letter report on Siletz River bar and entrance and Drift Creek, Oreg., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, adopted May 20, 1946, and authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved July 24, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

190. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 16, 1956, submitting a report together with accompanying papers on a letter report of Reclamation District No. 768, Humboldt County, Calif., authorized by the Flood Control Act approved May 17, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

191. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 16, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a letter report on White River at and below Clarendon, Ark., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted July 12, 1954; to the Committee on Public Works.

192. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 2, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a letter report on Siuslaw River, Oreg., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted July 6, 1949; to the Committee on Public Works.

193. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 16, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a letter report on Missouri River, vicinity of Watson, Mo., to vicinity of Leavenworth, Kans., authorized by the Flood Control Act, approved May 17, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

194. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 16, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a letter report on Middle Guadalupe Basin Soil Conservation District, Texas, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved May 17, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

195. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 16, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a letter report on Kanab Creek, Utah and Arizona, authorized by the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938; to the Committee on Public Works.

196. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 29, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a letter report on Choctawhatchee Bay, Fla., small-boat channel at Bay Bridge, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved May 17, 1950; to the Committee on Public Works.

197. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 10, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a letter report on East River and Flushing Bay, N. Y., requested by a resolution of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, adopted January 19, 1940; to the Committee on Public Works.

198. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 15, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Mahoning and Grand River Basins, Ohio, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted July 6, 1949; to the Committee on Public Works.

199. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 16, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on New London Harbor (Bentleys Creek), Conn., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 17, 1948; to the Committee on Public Works.

200. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 16, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Salinas River, Calif., authorized by the Flood Control Acts approved June 22, 1936, and August 28, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Public Works.

201. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 16, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination and survey of Skagit River and tributaries, Wash., authorized by the Flood Control Acts, approved June 13, 1934, June 22, 1936, and August 28, 1937; to the Committee on Public Works.

202. A letter from the Chairman, Subversive Activities Control Board, transmitting the sixth annual report of the Board, pursuant to section 12 (c), Public Law 831, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

203. A letter from the director, national legislative commission, the American Legion, transmitting the financial statement of the American Legion up to and including October 31, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 47, 66th Congress; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

204. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report stating that the appropriation to the Justice Department for "Fees and expenses of witnesses" for the fiscal year 1957 has been reapportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental appropriation, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; to the Committee on Appropriations.

205. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of an overobligation of an allotment of funds made to Dr. A. B. Beaumont, State conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service, for the period ending June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 3679, Revised Satutes, as amended by section 1211 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951; to the Committee on Appropriations.

206. A letter from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting a report of GSA operations in the production of abaca during fiscal year 1956, pursuant to Public Law 683, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

207. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report showing the number of officers in the Coast Guard above the rank of lieutenant commander who are authorized to receive flight pay; to the Committee on Armed Services.

208. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of certain activities of the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, and the Corps of Engineers (civil functions), Department of the Army, in the Central Valley Basin, Calif., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U. S. C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U. S. C. 67); to the Committee on Government Operations.

209. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to the act of May 7, 1928 (22 U. S. C. 278a), and in the manner contemplated in the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841); to the Committee on Government Operations.

210. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "To authorize the Secretary of Commerce to prescribe seals for bureaus and offices of the Department of Commerce, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

211. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Power Commission, transmitting required information on licensed hydroelectric projects and on personnel of the Federal Power Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 4 (d) of the Federal Power Act, approved August 26, 1935; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

212. A letter from the national secretary-treasurer, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, transmitting the annual report of the activities of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, and the annual certified public accountant's audit of the books of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 605, 83d Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

213. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, relative to the case of Tai Look Wong, A–7985659, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of this Service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

214. A letter from the Chairman, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, trans-

mitting a report relative to the establishment of certain positions, pursuant to Public Law 854, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

215. A letter from the Chairman of the Board, Tennessee Valley Authority, transmitting the 23d annual report covering the activities of the TVA during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956; to the Committee on Public Works.

216. A letter from the Director, National Capital Planning Commission, transmitting the report of the National Capital Planning Commission for fiscal year 1956, pursuant to section 13 of Public Law 592, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Public Works.

217. A letter from the Postmaster General, Chairman, Board of Trustees, transmitting the report on operations of the Postal Savings System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 1 of the act approved June 25, 1910 (H. Doc. No. 11); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

218. A letter from the national adjutant, American Disabled Veterans, transmitting the reports and the proceedings of our national gathering, held in San Antonio, Tex., August 19 through 24, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 249, 77th Congress (H. Doc. No. 44); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

219. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 28, 1956, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on Illinois Waterway and Grand Calumet River, Ill. and Ind. (Calumet-Sag navigation project), requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted March 30, 1955 (H. Doc. No. 45); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

220. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the report of operations, expenditures, and obligations under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, pursuant to the act of June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 329); to the Committee on Agriculture.

221. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to improve the career opportunities of nurses and medical specialists of the Army, Navy, and Air Force"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

222. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Commandant of the Judge Advocate General's School to award appropriate degrees and credits"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

223. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to increase the number of cadets that the President may personally select for appointment to the United States Military Academy and the United States Air Force Academy"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

224. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend further and make permanent the Missing Persons Act, as amended"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

225. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to define service as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as active service under certain conditions"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

226. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the appointment of an assistant chaplain at the United States Military Academy, to fix the compensation of civilian clergymen appointed as chaplain and assistant chaplain thereof, and for certain other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

227. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on the supply and distribution of nickel and related matters, pursuant to section 712 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (sec. 3, Public Law 632, 84th Cong.); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

228. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report on strategic stockpiling of foodstuffs and other agricultural products (A) inside the United States and (B) outside the United States as authorized in section 415 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, pursuant to section 201 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1956; to the Committee on Agriculture.

229. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report on the disposition of surplus commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, pursuant to section 201 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1956; to the Committee on Agriculture.

230. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report on the desirability of a food-stamp plan or similar program for distribution through States (including the District of Columbia, the Territories, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) and local units of government of future surplus production to needy persons in the United States, its Territories and possessions, so as to prevent the accumulation of commodities in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation, pursuant to section 201 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1956; to the Committee on Agriculture.

231. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries from war-risk hazards or during detention by a hostile force or person"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

232. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to fix responsibility in the American Battle Monuments Commission for the care and maintenance of the Surrender Tree Site in Santiago, Cuba"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

233. A letter from the Acting Archivist of the United States transmitting additional certificates of ascertainment received to date from the executives of the States named in the attached list, which supplements a list dated December 19, 1956, pursuant to the final clause of section 6, title 3, of the United States Code; to the Committee on House Administration.

234. A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the 22d annual report of the Commission covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 23 (b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and certain other laws covering same to date; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

235. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to compromise, adjust, or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian tribal organizations, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

236. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the transfer of the care, operation, and maintenance of Indian irrigation or power project works to water users' associations or irrigation districts organized under State law, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

237. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to ratify and confirm conveyances of allotted land on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota by fullblood Indians, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

238. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to repeal section 1157 of title 18 of the United States Code, as amended"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

239. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with reference to educational leave to employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

240. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend section 510 (a) (1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to accelerate the trade-in of old vessels with replacement by modern vessels"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

241. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Chief of Engineers to publish information pamphlets, maps, brochures, and other material"; to the Committee on Public Works.

242. A letter from the Chairman, United States Tariff Commission, transmitting the Annual Report of the United States Tariff Commission, pursuant to section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

243. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to amend the act of December 2, 1942, and the act of August 16, 1941, relating to injury, disability, and death resulting from war-risk hazards and from employment, suffered by employees of contractors of the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

244. A letter from the Clerk, United States Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of all judgments rendered by the United States Court of Claims for the year ended September 29, 1956, pursuant to section 791 (c), title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

245. A letter from the chairman, Future Farmers of America, transmitting a report on the audit of the accounts of the Future Farmers of America for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to Public Law 740, 81st Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

246. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to implement the convention between the United States of America and Norway, which entered into force on November 9, 1948, for the disposition of the claim against the Government of the United States of America asserted by the Government of Norway on behalf of Christoffer Hannevig"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

247. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a statement of the adjudications rendered during the year 1956, pursuant to Public Law 886, 80th Congress, amended by Public Law 116, 82d Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

248. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, relative to the case of Tudorachi Sava, also known as Tony Sava, A–5562072, and requesting that it be withdrawn from those before the Congress and returned to the jurisdiction of this Service; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

The following reports of committees on public bills and resolutions were submitted subsequent to the adjournment of the 84th Congress, 2d session:

Mr. HAYS of Ohio: Committee on House Administration. House Report No. 2945 (pt. 2). Report on Publications Management Pursuant to House Resolution 262 (84th Cong.); without amendment. Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PRIEST: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report on activity of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 84th Congress, pursuant to section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress, and House Resolution 105, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2962). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SPENCE: Committee on Banking and Currency. Report pertaining to housing investigation pursuant to House Resolution 203, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2963). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PATMAN: Select Committee on Small Business. Report of Subcommittee No. 2 on Government procurement, disposal, and loan activities pursuant to House Resolution 114, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2964). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PATMAN: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on the portland-cement industry pursuant to House Resolution 114, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2965). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PATMAN: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on the price discrimination, the Robinson-Patman Act, and the Attorney General's National Committee To Study the Antitrust Laws pursuant to House Resolution 114, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2966). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PATMAN: Select Committee on Small Business. Report on regulatory agencies and commissions pursuant to House Resolution 114, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2967). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee: Special Committee To Investigate Campaign Expenditures. Report of the Special Committee To Investigate Campaign Expenditures, 1956, pursuant to House Resolution 483, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2968). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Report on safety of life at sea duty pursuant to House Resolution 653, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2969). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PATMAN: Select Committee on Small Business. Final report pursuant to House Resolution 114, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2970). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report on highway traffic safety pursuant to House Resolution 357, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2971). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report on airspace use study pursuant to section 136, of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, Public Law 601, 79th Congress and House Resolution 105, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2972). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Report on newsprint study-newsprint outlook for 1957 pursuant to House Resolution 105, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2973). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BONNER: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Report on abandonment of Panama Railroad pursuant to House Resolution 118, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2974). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 1. A bill to authorize Federal assistance to the States and local communities in financing an expanded program of school construction so as to eliminate the national shortage of classrooms; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois:

H. R. 2. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 3. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 4. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H. R. 5. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon, and for related purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 6. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 7. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the purpose of aiding small- and medium-sized business, encouraging industrial expansion, encouraging competition, counteracting forces growing out of the present tax structure which are bringing about widespread corporate mergers and consolidations, and for the purpose of discouraging the growing concentration of business into a few giant corporations, by substituting for the nearly uniform tax rates now applicable to corporations of vastly differing sizes a moderate graduation of tax rates on corporate incomes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 8. A bill to establish corporate income-tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 31 percent surtax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 9. A bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 10. A bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 11. A bill—

DECLARATION AND PURPOSE OF POLICY

To reaffirm the national public policy and the purpose of Congress in the laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws, which among other things prohibit price discrimination; to aid in intelligent, fair, and effective administration and enforcement thereof; and to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act and the protection which it affords to independent business, the Congress hereby reaffirms that the purpose of the antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations is to secure equality of opportunity to all persons to compete in trade or business and to preserve competition where it exists, to restore it where it is destroyed, and to permit it to spring up in new fields; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H. R. 12. A bill to amend the Meat Inspection Act (34 Stat. 1260, as amended) and the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 689, sec. 306) to require compulsory inspection for wholesomeness of poultry and poultry products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 13. A bill to amend sections 323, 331, 334, 335, 336, 337, 363, and 376 of, and to add a new section to, the Bankruptcy Act approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:

H. R. 14. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for price support for basic agricultural commodities at 90 percent of parity; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. R. 15. A bill to authorize the payment of damages to the landowners of certain drainage districts in Missouri, arising from the construction and operation of navigation pools in the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 16. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit an individual to waive his right to receive benefits thereunder in order to preserve his right to receive benefits under other laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 17. A bill to repeal the cabaret tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 18. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H. R. 19. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 20. A bill to amend Public Law 954, 84th Congress, approved August 3, 1956; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 21. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use up to 25 percent of the national service life insurance fund for the purchase of loans guaranteed under the Servicemen's Readjustment

Act of 1944, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 22. A bill to amend title III of the National Housing Act to provide that the Federal National Mortgage Association shall exercise its special assistance functions by purchasing mortgages securing loans which are guaranteed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 23. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit certain expenditures for the acquisition or improvement of business property made in any taxable year, to the extent such expenditures do not exceed $50,000, to be deducted in the year paid or incurred or to be amortized over such longer period as may be selected by the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 24. A bill relating to certain discriminatory pricing practices affecting commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 25. A bill to amend the Second Liberty Bond Act so as to provide that in issuing bonds under that act, preference shall be given to trust funds and other subscribers seeking to invest funds which represent real savings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 26. A bill to increase to 12 the number of members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and to provide that their terms of office shall be 6 years, and to abolish the Federal Open Market Committee and transfer its functions to such Board; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 27. A bill relating to the tax treatment of chainstores operated at a loss; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 28. A bill to provide that owners of land acquired for public works projects shall in certain cases be entitled to reimbursement for resettlement costs resulting from such acquisition; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ALGER:

H. R. 29. A bill to repeal section 601 of Public Law 155, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 30. A bill to make the Alaska Railroad subject to the Government Corporation Control Act; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 31. A bill to facilitate the transfer of storage facilities between the military departments; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 32. A bill to provide for a Commission on Naval Vessels; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 33. A bill to change the name of the Public Housing Administration; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 34. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Army to establish a national cemetery in the southern portion of Louisiana; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 35. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small business by increasing the amount which is exempt from the surtax on corporate taxable income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 36. A bill to encourage equity investments through tax incentives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 37. A bill to remove the excise tax on musical instruments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H. R. 38. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 39. A bill to give relief in the case of transfers to United States charities which are subjected to State and foreign death taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 40. A bill to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 41. A bill for the establishment of a Commission on Federal Taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 42. A bill to encourage the provision of housing for families of low and moderate income by means of special incentives relating to income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 43. A bill to assist individuals to provide financial security upon retirement and to make provisions for surviving members of their families by allowing an income-tax deduction for premiums paid on annuity and life-insurance contracts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 44. A bill to establish a Commission on Programs for the Aging; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 45. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, to promote thrift, and to stimulate expansion of employment through investment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. R. 46. A bill to provide for the collection of income tax at source on dividends; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 47. A bill to protect farmers and other persons who are required to treat patronage dividends as income for Federal income-tax purposes by providing for the collection of income tax at source on such dividends and to provide tax equity; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 48. A bill to provide for approval under title X of the Social Security Act of State plans for aid to the blind without regard to the existence in any State of other programs of assistance to blind persons financed entirely by the State; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURNS of Hawaii:

H. R. 49. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 50. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. R. 51. A bill to provide increases in monthly rates of compensation for service-connected disability payable under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration and to liberalize the requirements for awarding additional disability compensation to veterans who have dependents, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H. R. 52. A bill to provide increases in service-connected disability compensation and to increase dependency allowances; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. R. 53. A bill to consolidate into one act, and to simplify and make more uniform, the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration relating to compensation, pension, hospitalization, and burial benefits, and to consolidate into one act the laws pertaining to the administration of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 54. A bill to simplify and make more nearly uniform the laws governing the payment of compensation for service-connected disability or death, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 55. A bill to consolidate into one act the administrative, penal, and regulatory provisions of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 56. A bill to simplify and make more uniform the laws governing the payment of pension for age, service, or for non-service-connected disability or death, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 57. A bill to consolidate all laws administered by the Veterans' Administration which relate to furnishing hospital and domiciliary care and medical treatment to veterans, to the acquisition and operation of hospitals and domiciliary facilities, and to burial and funeral benefits for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 58. A bill to amend Public No. 2, 73d Congress, so as to impose additional requirements on certain veterans seeking hospitalization or domiciliary care in Veterans' Administration facilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 59. A bill to amend sections 512 and 513 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend until July 25, 1958, the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans, to remove certain impediments to the processing of applications for direct loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 60. A bill to amend section 605 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide that 20 percent of the national service life insurance fund may be invested in making direct home loans to veterans, and that the interest from such loans in excess of the average rate of interest on the portion of such fund invested in other obligations shall be used to pay the costs of administering such act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 61. A bill to amend Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 62. A bill to provide that pension for non-service-connected disability or death, or for age, shall not be paid under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration to any alien who is not a resident of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 63. A bill to prohibit the payment of pension, under applications hereafter filed, to aliens who are not residents in the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 64. A bill relating to the payment of veterans' pension, compensation, and retirement pay during hospitalization or institutional or domiciliary care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 65. A bill to provide certain allowances and benefits to personnel of the Veterans' Administration who are United States citizens and are assigned to the Veterans' Administration office in the Republic of the Philippines; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 66. A bill to repeal the provisions of law which require that payments be made to Philippine pensioners on the basis of 1 Philippine peso for each American dollar; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 67. A bill to increase the rate of special pension payable to certain persons awarded the Medal of Honor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 68. A bill to provide that checks for benefits provided by laws administered by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may be forwarded to the addressee in certain cases; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 69. A bill to provide that no application shall be required for the payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to August 1, 1952, have been determined by the Veterans' Administration to be service connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 70. A bill to amend Veterans' Regulation No. 10 to provide that the widow of a veteran of the Spanish-American War (including the Philippine Insurrection and the Boxer Rebellion) who married the veteran before January 1, 1938, may be eligible for death compensation; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 71. A bill to prohibit the payment of pensions to persons confined in penal institutions for periods longer than 60 days; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 72. A bill to amend section 21 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, to provide for the disposition of certain benefits which are unpaid at the death of the intended beneficiary; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H. R. 73. A bill to liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 74. A bill to provide that in determining eligibility of a widow or child of a deceased veteran for a pension, the income limitations applicable to such widow or child shall be increased $600 for the year in which the veteran's death occurs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 75. A bill to provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at the service academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval wartime service for the purposes of laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 76. A bill to amend the veterans' regulations to provide an increased statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering the loss or loss of use of an eye in combination with the loss or loss of use of a limb; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 77. A bill to provide a direct old-age pension of $75 a month for every citizen of the United States who is 65 years of age or over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ABBITT:

H. R. 78. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place bagpipes, kilts, and sporrans on the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 79. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to make certain payments to the County of Mecklenburg, State of Virginia, from the proceeds of sales of timber located on that portion of the land within the John H. Kerr Reservoir, Va., and N. C., situated in the State of Virginia; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 80. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Treasury shall make certain payments to the counties of Dinwiddie, Nottoway, and Brunswick, State of Virginia, based upon the proceeds of sales of timber located on land within Camp Pickett, Va.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ALGER:

H. R. 81. A bill to establish general policies for mobilization purposes governing industrial properties of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 82. A bill to terminate the authority of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make loans to educational institutions for housing construction; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 83. A bill to provide for a survey of the production of fertilizer by the Tennessee Valley Authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 84. A bill providing for a survey by the Comptroller General of the United States of the operation by the Department of Defense of commissary stores and post exchanges; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 85. A bill to add a new title relating to real property management to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 86. A bill relating to the authority of the Administrator of General Services with respect to the utilization and disposal of excess and surplus Government property under the control of executive agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois:

H. R. 87. A bill to provide for effecting the disposition of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 88. A bill for the relief of Monmouth County, N. J.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 89. A bill to provide for a Delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 90. A bill to require a premarital examination of all applicants for marriage licenses in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 91. A bill to amend the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to the National System of Interstate Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 92. A bill relating to the import tax on sugar used after June 30, 1955, as livestock feed or in the production of livestock feed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. R. 93. A bill to make certain changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 94. A bill authorizing the construction of the Littleville Reservoir project, Massachusetts; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 95. A bill to provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H. R. 96. A bill to readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class parcel post; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 97. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 98. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. R. 99. A bill to authorize remedial works and measures to prevent the silting of Sandy Slough in Lincoln County, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 100. A bill to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for the discharge from the Armed Forces of men whose families reside on a farm and whose continued absence from home would seriously impair the successful operation of the farm; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 101. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 102. A bill to amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for the deferment from training and service thereunder of men residing on a farm with their families when their induction would seriously impair the successful operation of the farm; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 103. A bill to authorize the National Inventors Council to make awards for inventive contributions relating to the national defense; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 104. A bill to prohibit wiretapping except by a court-authorized Federal officer engaged in the investigation of crimes against the security of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 105. A bill to cancel certain bonds posted pursuant to the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 106. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act to authorize courts of bankruptcy to determine the dischargeability or nondischargeability of provable debts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 107. A bill to provide for the adjustment of royalties and like charges for the use of inventions for the benefit of or by the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 108. A bill to provide for the representation of indigent defendants in criminal cases in the district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 109. A bill to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans, U. S. A., National Memorial, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 110. A bill to amend section 372 of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 111. A bill to require the establishment of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territory for the election of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 112. A bill to improve the United State Code by enacting into law title 26, entitled "Internal Revenue"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 113. A bill to amend section 11 of the Administrative Procedure Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 114. A bill to extend to uniformed members of the Armed Forces the same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of the Coast Guard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHER:

H. R. 115. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code so as to allow compensation to counsel assigned by the court in criminal cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 116. A bill to prohibit insurance companies doing insurance business of an interstate character from issuing group health, hospitalization, and accident insurance which may be canceled after a period of 3 years for any reason other than nonpayment of premium; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 117. A bill to liberalize the basis for and increase the monthly rates of disability pension awards under Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), part III; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 118. A bill to amend section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, to provide for administration of farm programs by democratically elected farmer committeemen; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CRETELLA:

H. R. 119. A bill to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 120. A bill to make certain changes in the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Iowa:

H. R. 121. A bill making the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in every even-numbered year, a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 122. A bill to increase the annual income limitations governing the payment of

pension to certain veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 123. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for certain widows and widowers of retired employees and certain widows of employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 124. A bill to extend pension benefits under the laws reenacted by Public Law 269, 74th Congress, August 13, 1935, as now or hereafter amended, to certain persons who served with the United States military or naval forces in the Philippine Islands during hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, after July 4, 1902, and prior to January 1, 1914, and to their unremarried widows, child, or children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. R. 125. A bill to allow a deduction for income-tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, of expenses for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 126. A bill to provide for an averaging taxable income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 127. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to terminate for future construction the deductions for amortization of emergency facilities and grain-storage facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 128. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and to encourage small-business concerns to engage in foreign trade; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 129. A bill to amend section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the deduction of medical expenses without regard to the maximum limitations of existing law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 130. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a longer period for claiming refund or credit of income tax where the claim is based upon a judicial decision affecting tax liability in a similar case; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 131. A bill to encourage the use of private benefit plans in lieu of social security by providing that individuals who are eligible for certain benefits under such plans shall not be entitled to social-security benefits or subject to social-security taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 132. A bill to repeal certain excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 133. A bill to exempt from tax assessments paid by club members for capital improvements; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 134. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, with respect to the annuities of certain retired employees who served in Alaska and on the Isthmus of Panama; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 135. A bill to provide for the garnishment, execution, or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 136. A bill relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 137. A bill to provide an equitable adjustment for retirement pay of naval and Marine Corps officers commissioned from the enlisted ranks; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 138. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 so as to provide that in the absence of a designation of beneficiary thereunder by a person having national service life insurance or United States Government life insurance the designated beneficiary of such insurance shall also be the designated beneficiary of any indemnity payable under such act; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. DAWSON of Illinois:

H. R. 139. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 140. A bill to protect the right of individuals to be free from discrimination or segregation by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 141. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 142. A bill to establish and prescribe the duties of a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 143. A bill to declare certain rights of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, and for the protection of such persons from lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 144. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. R. 145. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 146. A bill to repeal the Immigration and Nationality Act of June 27, 1952, and to reenact all acts repealed or amended by the Immigration and Nationality Act of June 27, 1952; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 147. A bill to establish within the Department of Defense a civilian department to be known as the Department of Civil Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 148. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits thereunder, when based upon the attainment of retirement age, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 149. A bill to aid in controlling inflation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 150. A bill to amend title I of the Social Security Act to increase the amounts payable thereunder by the Federal Government to States having approved plans for old-age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 151. A bill to repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 152. A bill to provide for the honorary designation of St. Ann's Churchyard in the city of New York as a national shrine; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 153. A bill to provide that Federal funds shall not be used for loans, grants, or other financial assistance to provide housing with respect to which there is any discrimination against occupancy on account of race, religion, color, ancestry, or national origin; to the Committee on Banking and Currency

H. R. 154. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 155. A bill to amend section 401 (e) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 in order to authorize permanent certification for air carriers providing service by helicopter; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 156. A bill to provide an additional income-tax exemption to certain physically handicapped individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 157. A bill to grant an additional income-tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is permanently handicapped; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 158. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 159. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of citizens of the United States and other persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 160. A bill to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to define mothers for purposes of such act; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 161. A bill to withhold Federal aid from schools which discriminate between students by reason of their race, color, religion, ancestry, or national origin; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 162. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to prohibit the segregation of passengers on account of race or color; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 163. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional $2,500 exemption from income tax for amounts received as retirement annuities or pensions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 164. A bill to increase from $600 to $800 the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 165. A bill to authorize the Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for the admission of single persons, in hardship cases, to federally assisted low-rent housing projects; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 166. A bill to establish in the Department of Commerce a Consumers' Advisory Bureau, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 167. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 168. A bill to provide free postage for first-class letter mail matter sent by or to members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. R. 169. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants fror.. the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FALLON:

H. R. 170. A bill to provide for the modification of the Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Md.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FARBSTEIN:

H. R. 171. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 172. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to provide that an employee who has received compensation for

total disability continuously for 20 years shall thereafter be paid compensation for total disability for the remainder of his life; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 173. A bill to amend section 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 174. A bill to establish within the Department of Defense a civilian department to be known as the Department of Civil Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FORRESTER:

H. R. 175. A bill to prohibit the courts of the United States and all other Federal agencies from deciding or considering any matter drawing in question the administration by the several States of their respective educational systems; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H. R. 176. A bill to require the use of humane methods in the slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H. R. 177. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. R. 178. A bill to give the Small Business Administration permanent status; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 179. A bill to authorize loans by the Small Business Administration to alleviate unemployment in areas of substantial labor surplus; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GORDON:

H. R. 180. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GRAY:

H. R. 181. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 182. A bill to amend part I of the Interstate Commerce Act to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations requiring that freight and other unlighted cars be so equipped that they can be readily seen at night; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 183. A bill to amend the Export Control Act of 1949, so as to provide for import controls, and modify the provisions relating to export controls for the protection of American agriculture, labor, and industry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 184. A bill to permit involuntarily separated postmasters, when post offices are discontinued, to acquire classified civil-service status through noncompetitive civil-service examinations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 185. A bill to prohibit the importation of pork and other agricultural commodities and products from the Soviet Union, Poland, and other Communist-dominated countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 186. A bill to provide that individuals enlisted into the Armed Forces of the United States shall take an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 187. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products; to prevent unfair competition; to provide for the orderly marketing of such products; to promote the general welfare by assuring an abundant and permanent supply of such products by securing to the producers a minimum price of not less than cost of production, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 188. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act to prevent sudden and unreasonable decreases in the price of hogs and cattle which are sold at stockyards, or to packers subject to that act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 189. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 190. A bill to extend the death benefits of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to the dependents of certain Reserve members of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ABERNETHY (by request):

H. R. 191. A bill to provide for examination, licensing, registration, and regulation of professional and practical nurses, and for nursing education in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 192. A bill to provide that members of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, may be removed for cause; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. R. 193. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to permit individuals entitled to old-age or survivors insurance benefits to earn $100 a month without deductions being made from their benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 194. A bill providing that no treaty now existing or hereafter to be created shall contain any provision abridging the sovereign power of the United States, nor of any State thereof, nor shall any treaty amend or abridge any law of the United States or of any State thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 195. A bill providing for a deduction of $1,200 on the income tax of parents for each dependent in college for each year of attendance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 196. A bill to provide for accrued servicemen's indemnity payments in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 197. A bill to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 198. A bill to authorize the Corps of Engineers to compensate the city of Williston, N. Dak., for the acquisition and replacement of the municipal water supply and water-treatment facilities which will be damaged, impaired, or rendered inoperative by the construction and operation of Garrison Dam and Reservoir on the Missouri River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 199. A bill to protect the integrity and independence of national banks by strengthening the laws relating to ownership of stock in such banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 200. A bill to change the name of the reservoir above Garrison Dam, and known as Garrison Reservoir or Garrison Lake, to Lake Sakakawea; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 201. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that annuities received under the Civil Service Retirement Act shall be exempt from income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 202. A bill to state explicitly the long-standing national policy to preserve and strengthen the family-farm pattern of American agriculture, and to provide means of implementing that policy more effectively; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 203. A bill to grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 204. A bill providing that in the interpretation of any treaty made between the United States and any other independent state, the Supreme Court of the United States shall be the sole judge thereof, notwithstanding the provision of any treaty now existing or hereafter to be made, to the contrary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 205. A bill to authorize the conveyance to the former owners of mineral interests in certain lands in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana acquired by the United States under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 206. A bill making it unlawful for any Member of the Congress of the United States of America to receive or accept any part of the salary, directly or indirectly, of any person employed by him in the discharge of his official duties whose compensation is paid by the United States, providing a penalty therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 207. A bill limiting the power of the Security Council of the United Nations or any other agency created by treaty to call for troops of the United States to serve in foreign countries, without the consent of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 208. A bill making it a criminal offense for any officer of the Armed Forces or any member of the Armed Forces or any member of the Chiefs of Staff to take retaliatory measures against any officer or enlisted man in the Armed Forces of the United States for any testimony he gives or answers he makes under oath before any committee of the Congress, providing a penalty therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 209. A bill to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 210. A bill to foster the cooperative agriculture education work of the extension services; to free the extension services from the performance of nongovernmental functions and political activity; and to promote economy in agricultural extension work; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H. R. 211. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

H. R. 212. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DAWSON of Illinois:

H. R. 213. A bill outlawing the poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. R. 214. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and

report to the Congress as to the advisability of establishing the Creek Indian Council House and the grounds which constitute its site as a national monument and historic shrine; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 215. A bill to liberalize the basis for payment, and to increase the monthly rates, of death pension payable to widows and children of deceased veterans of World Wars I and II and of the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FENTON:

H. R. 216. A bill to assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 217. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of June 20, 1918, as amended, relating to the retirement pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 218. A bill to provide for increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 219. A bill to amend section 4141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the purpose of repealing the manufacturers excise tax on phonograph records; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 220. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a widow who loses her widow's benefit by remarriage may again become entitled to such benefit if her husband dies within 1 year after such remarriage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 221. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for amortization deductions with respect to housing facilities for farmworkers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 222. A bill to provide that certain voluntary employees' beneficiary associations shall be exempt from income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 223. A bill relating to the reporting for income-tax purposes of dues and fees received by nonprofit service corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 224. A bill to amend section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to exemption of voluntary employees' beneficiary associations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 225. A bill to amend section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to exemption of voluntary employees' beneficiary associations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 226. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that amounts earned by an individual in or after the month in which he attains age 72 shall not be counted as earnings for purposes of computing deductions from his benefits under the work clause; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 227. A bill relating to the tax treatment to be afforded under section 117 (j) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code in certain cases involving the sale, exchange, or conversion of land with unharvested crops thereon; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HESELTON:

H. R. 228. A bill providing relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 229. A bill to provide that Imperial and San Diego Counties in the State of California shall constitute a new and separate judicial district to be known as the Southern District of California, and to redesignate the present Southern District of California as the Middle District of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 230. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army to convey to the county of Los Angeles, Calif., all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain portions of a tract of land heretofore conditionally conveyed to such county; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 231. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a partial tax credit for certain payments made to a public or private educational institution of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. IKARD:

H. R. 232. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the readjustment of tax in the case of certain amounts received for breach of contract; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 233. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 with respect to the permissible methods of accounting to be used in computing taxable income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 234. A bill to amend chapter 3 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the 30 percent withholding tax with respect to the income of certain nonresident aliens and foreign corporations shall not apply in the case of rentals derived from the exhibition of motion pictures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 235. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct expenses paid during the taxable year for the repair (including painting and papering) of property used by him as his principal residence to the extent that such expenses do not exceed $500; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 236. A bill to allow certain expenses paid for the repair and maintenance of a personal residence as an income-tax deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 237. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 238. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that the acquisition of real property by trade-in shall in certain cases constitute a nontaxable exchange for income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 239. A bill to amend the provisions of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program relating to the investment of the assets of the trust fund, to consolidate the reporting of wages by employers for income tax withholding and old-age and survivors insurance purposes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. R. 240. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits thereunder, when based upon the attainment of retirement age, will be payable to both men and women at age 62; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 241. A bill to increase from $600 to $800 the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 242. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation of surplus property to certain community organizations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 243. A bill to provide for the admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital, in the District of Columbia, of certain citizens of the United States adjudged insane in foreign countries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 244. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that any territory over which the United States has jurisdiction under a treaty shall be regarded as a separate quota area; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 245. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to give men whose wives are institutionalized the advantages of the deduction provided for expenses for care of dependents in certain cases; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 246. A bill to provide domestic and community sanitation facilities and services for Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 247. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service-retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 248. A bill to amend section 4 of the act of July 6, 1945, as amended, so as to provide for payment of overtime compensation to substitute employees in the postal field service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 249. A bill to require persons who obtain commissions for rendering assistance in the obtaining of Government contracts to register with the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 250. A bill to provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance under Social Security Act programs through the issuance to such recipients of certificates to be used in the acquisition of surplus agricultural food products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 251. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, to promote thrift, and to stimulate expansion of employment through investment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 252. A bill to amend section 1 of the act of January 2, 1951, prohibiting the transportation of gambling devices in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 253. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 254. A bill to preserve seniority rights of 10-point-preference eligibles in the postal service, transferring from the position of letter carrier to clerk or from the position of clerk to letter carrier, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 255. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so that the taxes imposed under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system will not be imposed on account of service performed by individuals who have attained the age of 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 256. A bill providing for taxation by the States and their political subdivisions of certain real properties owned by the United States of America or its agencies; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 257. A bill to revise the laws relating to the claims and services of former employees in matters affecting the Government of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 258. A bill to punish the use of interstate commerce in furtherance of conspiracies to commit organized crime offenses against any of the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 259. A bill to prescribe a method by which the Houses of Congress and their committees may invoke the aid of the courts in compelling the testimony of witnesses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 260. A bill to indemnify drivers of motor vehicles of the postal service against

liability for damages arising out of the operation of such vehicles in the performance of official duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 261. A bill to provide that each member of the bar of the highest court of a State, or of a Federal court, shall be eligible to practice before all administrative agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 262. A bill to authorize in certain cases the appointment of special counsel and investigators to assist grand juries in the exercise of their powers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 263. A bill to amend section 3731 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to appeals by the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 264. A bill to amend the Clayton Act, as amended, by requiring prior notification of corporate mergers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 265. A bill to prohibit certain acts and transactions with respect to gambling materials; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 266. A bill to amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to make the educational benefits provided for therein available to all veterans whether or not they serve during a period of war or of armed hostilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 267. A bill to readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at the post office at Newark, N. Y.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 268. A bill to provide that provisions of law governing the payment of office expenses for certain United States commissioners shall apply to United States commissioners in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 269. A bill to authorize the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 270. A bill to amend chapter 235 of title 18, United States Code, so as to provide for appellate review of sentences, on appeal by the defendant, in criminal cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 271. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 272. A bill to permit judicial review of decisions of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 273. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 274. A bill to provide for the temporary free entry of religious sceneramas and other articles imported for exhibition by religious societies or institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 275. A bill to amend section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize the donation to the Bureau of Prisons of commodities acquired through price-support operations; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 276. A bill to provide that each member of the bar of the highest court of a State or of a Federal court shall be eligible to practice before all administrative agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING (by request):

H. R. 277. A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights" to provide for a statute of limitations with respect to civil actions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 278. A bill to amend the act of August 26, 1950, relating to the suspension of employment of civilian personnel of the United States in the interest of national security; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 279. A bill to relieve certain veterans from liability for repayment of amounts erroneously paid to them while members of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 280. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide monthly insurance benefits for certain dependent parents of individuals entitled to old-age insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 281. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for certain disabled war veterans a deduction for income-tax purposes of necessary expenses for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 282. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, chapter 79, to add a new section, 1623, to extend the law relating to perjury to the willful giving of contradictory statements under oath; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 283. A bill to amend chapter 19, title 5, of the United States Code, entitled "Administrative Procedure," so as to prohibit the employment by any person of any member, official, attorney, or employee of a Government agency except under certain conditions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 284. A bill to improve the enforcement of laws pertaining to gambling by suppressing the transmission of certain gambling information; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 285. A bill to provide for the enforcement of support orders in certain State and Federal courts, and to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 286. A bill to provide for the credit of subscription charges or insurance premiums with respect to health or medical service plans or programs, or health or medical insurance for the purposes of the Federal income tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEATING (by request):

H. R. 287. A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code entitled "Copyrights" with respect to provisions governing notice of copyright; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KEE:

H. R. 288. A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a) to permit payment of the burial allowance where discharge requirements are or have been met through a change by competent authority; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 289. A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a) to provide that the Veterans' Administration will transport the body of a veteran, who dies in a State home for disabled soldiers and sailors, to the place of burial within the continental limits of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 290. A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a) to provide for payment of not in excess of $75 to cover the cost of acquisition of a burial site for certain deceased veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. KILGORE:

H. R. 291. A bill to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital in south Texas; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 292. A bill to amend the act of August 27, 1935, as amended, to permit the disposal of lands and interests in lands by the Secretary of State to aliens; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 293. A bill to authorize settlement for certain inequitable losses in pay sustained by officers of the commissioned services under the emergency economy legislation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H. R. 294. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 295. A bill to provide that the transfer of certain trust property and of certain Federal responsibilities, in connection with the withdrawal of the Menominee Tribe for Federal jurisdiction, shall be delayed until December 31, 1960; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 296. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 297. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 and the Agricultural Act of 1954 with respect to the special school milk program and the brucellosis eradication program for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANE.

H. R. 298. A bill to amend sections 201 and 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 299. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 300. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing import quotas under specified conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 301. A bill to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to passengers on aircraft in flight; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 302. A bill to amend title I of the Social Security Act to provide that old-age assistance otherwise payable to an individual thereunder shall not be reduced on account of certain increases in any insurance benefits to which such individual is entitled under title II of such act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 303. A bill to recognize the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Inc., a national nonprofit nonpolitical war veterans' organization, for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 304. A bill to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 305. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, so as to require the preparation of passenger lists for all flights of commercial airlines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 306. A bill to provide a program of grants and scholarships to encourage education and training in the field of nursing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 307. A bill to provide for the establishment of a United States Foreign Service Academy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 308. A bill to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 309. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility in the vicinity of Boston,

Mass.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 310. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of publicly owned property," approved August 13, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 311. A bill to authorize, for a temporary period, the purchase by the Government of worsted fabric in amounts sufficient to maintain normal production and employment in the worsted-fabric industry, to promote the general national welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 312. A bill to authorize Federal loans to assist local communities in building modern industrial plants in labor-surplus areas; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 313. A bill creating a Commission on Federal Reimbursement to States and Local Governments by reason of Federal ownership of improved and unimproved real property; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 314. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits thereunder, when based upon the attainment of retirement age, will be payable to both men and women at age 60; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 315. A bill to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 316. A bill to grant a pension of $100 per month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I who are over 62 years of age; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 317. A bill to appropriate $10 million for certain flood-control projects on the Merrimack River in Massachusetts; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 318. A bill to authorize certain flood-control measures on the Merrimack River in Massachusetts; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 319. A bill appropriating money for the improvement of the Merrimack River from its mouth to Lawrence, Mass.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

H. R. 320. A bill to provide that courts administering estates of deceased persons may require that legacies payable to persons in certain Communist countries be paid in the form of necessaries of life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 321. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the minimum benefits payable thereunder, to reduce the age at which such benefits become payable, to increase the amount of outside earnings permitted without deduction from such benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 322. A bill establishing certain qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 323. A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to evaluate and to waive collection of certain financial assistance loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 324. A bill to provide that in determining income of beneficiaries, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall not include the value of certain property acquired by bequest, devise, or inheritance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 325. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small business by increasing the amount which is exempt from the surtax on corporate taxable income; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 326. A bill to provide that in determining income of beneficiaries, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall not include certain amounts which are not considered as income for the purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 327. A bill to amend the Contract Settlement Act of 1944 so as to authorize the payment of fair compensation to persons contracting to deliver certain strategic or critical minerals or metals in cases of failure to recover reasonable costs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 328. A bill to increase from $600 to $700 the income tax exemptions allowed for a taxpayer, his spouse, and his dependents, and the additional exemptions allowed for old age and blindness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 329. A bill to amend Public Law 361, 77th Congress, to provide for admission of certain combat veterans to hospitalization in Veterans' Administration facilities pending adjudication of service connection of the disabilities for which they need treatment; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 330. A bill to provide that every combat veteran awarded the Purple Heart shall be deemed to be 10 percent disabled from service-connected causes in addition to any other disabilities from which he is suffering; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 331. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from tax amounts paid for admissions to certain rodeos; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 332. A bill to provide for advancement on the retired list of persons retired for disability after 30 years' service or more; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 333. A bill to amend section 23 (i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, and to amend section 165 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to tax treatment of certain casualty losses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McGREGOR:

H. R. 334. A bill to further amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop if fed or used for seed on the farm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McINTIRE:

H. R. 335. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 336. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to establish new corporate tax rates by reducing the normal tax on corporate income and placing such tax on a graduated basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 337. A bill to provide for the establishment and operation of a mining and metallurgical research establishment in the State of Maine; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MACK of Illinois:

H. R. 338. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MACK of Washington:

H. R. 339. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 340. A bill to enable the people of Alaska to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the Original States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 341. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 342. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the taxes on admissions, club dues, communications, and transportation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 343. A bill to amend section 2 of the act of February 18, 1922, so as to transfer from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Attorney General jurisdiction for determination of undue enhancement of prices by cooperative associations monopolizing or restraining trade and proceedings in connection therewith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 344. A bill to amend part III of subchapter O of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 345. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of Illinois State Normal University; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 346. A bill to amend section 723 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 347. A bill to establish public use of the national forests as a policy of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 348. A bill to amend section 12 of the act approved February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 676) relating to the admission into the Union of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, by providing for the use of public lands granted to the States therein for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, repair, renovation, or other permanent improvement of public buildings at the capital of said States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 349. A bill to amend section 608 of the National Housing Act to prevent the charging of excessive rents, resulting from unduly high estimates of costs, in the case of property covered by a mortgage insured under such section; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H. R. 350. A bill to provide for Federal participation and cooperation with States and local interests in developing water supplies in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of Federal navigation, flood control, or multiple-purpose projects; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 351. A bill creating the City of Cannelton Bridge Commission, defining the authority, power, and duties of said commission and authorizing the commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind., and Hawesville, Ky., to purchase and operate a ferry at such location, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. NICHOLSON:

H. R. 352. A bill to amend section 8c (2) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. R. 353. A bill to authorize the project for the improvement of Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H. R. 354. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a new program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 355. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 356. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 357. A bill providing relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 358. A bill to increase the monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 359. A bill to declare certain rights of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, and for the protection of such persons from lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 360. A bill to protect the right to political participation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 361. A bill to establish on public lands of the United States a national wilderness preservation system for the permanent good of the whole people, to provide for the protection and administration of the areas within this system by existing Federal agencies and for the gathering and dissemination of information to increase the knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by the people, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 362. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 363. A bill to amend sections 241 and 242 of title 18, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota:

H. R. 364. A bill to provide for the maintenance of a 9-foot channel in the Minnesota River, Minn., from mile 14.2 to its mouth; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 365. A bill to amend section 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, so as to place certain restrictions upon ownership or control of broadcast stations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 366. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for the protection of the public health, by prohibiting new food additives which have not been adequately pretested to establish their safe use under the conditions of their intended use; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 367. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the centennial of the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 368. A bill to authorize certain improvement of the Minnesota River for flood-control and allied purposes in the vicinity of Mankato and North Mankato, Minn.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 369. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," approved March 19, 1918, as amended (15 U. S. C. 261–265); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 370. A bill to provide that standard time shall be the measure of time for the transaction of business in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota (by request):

H. R. 371. A bill to amend sections 4081 and 4082 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to include wholesale distributors within the definition of "producers" of gasoline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H. R. 372. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 373. A bill for the establishment of a Commission on the Aging; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 374. A bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H. R. 375. A bill to permit the free marketing of newly mined gold; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 376. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to prohibit trading in onion futures in commodity exchanges; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. POLK:

H. R. 377. A bill to provide for the compulsory inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 378. A bill to provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RAY:

H. R. 379. A bill to establish dates for celebrating certain public legal holidays; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 380. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals, to promote thrift, and to stimulate expansion of employment through investment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAY (by request):

H. R. 381. A bill to amend Public, No. 2, 73d Congress, to provide care for disabled veterans having neuropsychiatric ailments; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 382. A bill to increase the normal tax and surtax exemption, and the exemption for dependents, from $600 to $800; to the Committee on Ways and Means

H. R. 383. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Bureau of Older Persons within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to authorize Federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 384. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce the age at which individuals may become entitled to benefits thereunder from 65 to 62 in the case of men and to 60 in the case of women; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 385. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 386. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 387. A bill declaring October 12 to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 388. A bill to incorporate the Legion of Guardsmen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 389. A bill to amend Public Law 361, 77th Congress, to provide for admission of certain combat veterans to hospitalization in Veterans' Administration facilities pending adjudication of service connection of the disabilities for which they need treatment; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 390. A bill to provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 391. A bill to recognize the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Inc., a national nonprofit, nonpolitical war veterans' organization, for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 392. A bill to designate the building to be constructed as the principal office of the Atomic Energy Commission under the act of May 6, 1955, as the Enrico Fermi Building, to provide for the establishment therein of an appropriate memorial to Dr. Fermi, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H. R. 393. A bill to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 394. A bill providing equal pay for equal work for women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 395. A bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 396. A bill for the establishment of a Commission on Old-Age and Retirement Benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 397. A bill to encourage expansion of teaching and research in the education of mentally retarded children through grants to institutions of higher learning and to State educational agencies; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 398. A bill to reaffim the national public policy and the purpose of Congress in the laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws, which among other things prohibit price discriminations; to aid in intelligent, fair, and effective administration and enforcement thereof; and to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Antiprice Discrimination Act and the protection which it affords to independent business, the Congress hereby reaffirms that the purpose of the antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations is to secure equality of opportunity of all persons to compete in trade or business and to preserve competition where it exists, to restore it where it is destroyed, and to permit it to spring up in new fields; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 399. A bill to authorize and direct the Civil Service Commission to make a study of the classification of, and rates of basic compensation payable with respect to, technical, scientific, and engineering positions in the classified civil service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 400. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the district of Colorado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 401. A bill to grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 402. A bill to increase from $600 to $1,000 the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse), the exemption for a dependent, and

the additional exemption for old age or blindness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 403. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility at Fort Logan, Colo.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 404. A bill to amend the act of July 2, 1948 (Public Law 877, 80th Cong.), to include persons whose service-connected disability is rated not less than 10 percent; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 405. A bill to prohibit the severence of a service-connected disability which has been in effect for 10 or more years; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 406. A bill to increase the income limitations governing the payment of pension to widows of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 407. A bill to amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize the basis for, and increase the monthly rates of, disability pension awards; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 408. A bill to amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize the basis for, and increase the monthly rates of, disability pension awards; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 409. A bill to establish a Department of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 410. A bill to increase the rates of disability and death compensation and additional allowances for dependents payable to veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 411. A bill to authorize a clothing allowance for certain veterans wearing or using prosthetic appliances; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 412. A bill to liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 413. A bill to provide a further period for presuming service connection in the case of veterans suffering from Hansen's disease (leprosy); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 414. A bill to amend the veterans' regulations to provide an increased statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering the loss or loss of use of an eye in combination with the loss or loss of use of a limb; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 415. A bill to amend subparagraph (c), paragraph I, part I, of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to establish a presumption of service connection for chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest within 3 years from separation from service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 416. A bill to exclude life-insurance payments from any source in the annual income computation for death-pension purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 417. A bill to provide increases in the monthly rates of compensation payable to veterans with service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 418. A bill to provide greater security for veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection, in the granting of emergency hospital care by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 419. A bill to liberalize the definition of "widow of a World War I veteran" governing the payment of compensation or pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 420. A bill to amend the Veterans Regulations to provide that malignant tumors developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 2 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 421. A bill to authorize restoration of a remarried widow to the rolls upon termination of her remarried status; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 422. A bill to amend the World War Veterans Act, 1924, as amended, to mature United States Government life insurance when the insured becomes 70 years of age; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 423. A bill to regulate the membership of sections of the Board of Veterans' Appeals; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 424. A bill to establish a Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 425. A bill to supplement the antitrust laws of the United States, in order to balance the power now heavily weighted in favor of producers of gasoline and other petroleum products, by enabling retail gasoline dealers to bring suit in the district courts of the United States to recover damages sustained by reason of the failure of producers to act in good faith in complying with the terms of franchises or in terminating or not renewing franchises and leases with their dealers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 426. A bill to eliminate certain practices in the marketing of gasoline and other petroleum products which tend to cause destructive and unfair methods of competition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 427. A bill to amend section 4 of the Sherman Act to prescribe a procedure with respect to consent judgments, decrees, or orders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 428. A bill to eliminate certain practices in the marketing of petroleum products which tend to cause destructive and unfair methods of competition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 429. A bill to provide that persons discharged from the Armed Forces who are proffered discharges other than honorable may reject such discharges and receive a court-martial, or if not court-martialed, shall be given honorable discharges; to provide for correction of records in the case of certain persons not given honorable discharges in the past; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 430. A bill to amend section 14 (b) of the National Labor Relations Act so as to protect the rights of employees and employers, in industries affecting commerce, to enter into union-shop agreements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 431. A bill to extend to uniformed members of the Armed Forces the same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of the Coast Guard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 432. A bill to amend section 16 of the Clayton Act to provide for the payment of costs of the suit and attorneys' fees to private parties who proceed to enforce the antitrust laws in the public interest; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 433. A bill establishing a commission to study certain aspects of the restrictions on political activities imposed under sections 9, 12, and 15 of the act commonly referred to as the Hatch Political Activities Act; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 434. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 435. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 436. A bill outlawing the poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 437. A bill to reorganize the Department of Justice for the protection of civil rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 438. A bill to strengthen the laws relating to convict labor, peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 439. A bill to protect the right to political participation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 440. A bill to amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 441. A bill to declare certain rights of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, and for the protection of such persons from lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SADLAK:

H. R. 442. A bill to provide that admissions to entertainment events conducted by certain civic and community membership associations shall be exempt from the admissions tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 443. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to reduce to 60 years the age at which women may qualify for old-age and survivors insurance benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 444. A bill to amend section 23 (k) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (relating to the definition of "nonbusiness debt"); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 445. A bill to amend paragraph 1530 of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the classification and rate of duty on certain footwear; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 446. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refund or credit of internal revenue taxes paid or determined and customs duties paid on distilled spirits, wines, beer, tobacco products, and cigarette papers and tubes lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by authorized officials as a result of a major disaster; to provide for refund of internal revenue tax paid on beer lost or rendered unmarketable as result of floods of 1951; and to provide for refund or credit of taxes paid on distilled spirits and wines of Puerto Rican manufacture lost or rendered unmarketable or condemned by health authorities as result of hurricanes of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 447. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain losses arising from a major disaster may be carried back 5 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 448. A bill to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 449. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to place certain handmade and moldmade paper on the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 450. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to the Congress as to the advisability of establishing Fort Pemberton, Leflore County, Miss., as a national monument; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 451. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the validity of a lien for taxes as against a mechanic's lien; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 452. A bill to extend certain rights, benefits, and privileges granted to veterans of service in the Armed Forces of the United States to certain citizens of the United States who served in the active military or naval service of any government allied with the United States during World War II, and to their dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 453. A bill to amend the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide education and training rights for persons who enlisted in the Armed Forces of the United States during January 1955, but who were not on active duty on January 31, 1955; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 454. A bill to increase the amount of articles acquired abroad by residents of the United States which may be brought into the country without payment of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 455. A bill to provide that a manufacturer or producer of nonbeverage products containing distilled spirits shall not be required to pay the tax imposed on such spirits by section 2800 of the Internal Revenue Code if he is appropriately licensed and bonded, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 456. A bill to amend section 202 of the Social Security Act to permit certain beneficiaries of an insured individual to meet the applicable proof-of-support requirements even though such individual was unable by reason of illness or injury to provide such support during a period ending with his death; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 457. A bill to provide Federal assistance to business enterprises, communities, and individuals injured by tariff reductions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 458. A bill to repeal the manufacturer's excise tax on rebuilt automotive parts and accessories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 459. A bill relating to information required from certain tax-exempt organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 460. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for public inspection of information required from certain organizations and trusts exempted from taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 461. A bill to grant an additional income-tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is blind or otherwise permanently and totally disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 462. A bill to establish certain qualifications for Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and for judges of the United States courts of appeals; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 463. A bill to limit and regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 464. A bill to amend the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946, to provide that members of the Armed Forces shall be granted leave upon the critical illness or death of a close relative; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 465. A bill to require that whenever an officer or member who is discharged from the Armed Forces is so mentally deranged or unstable as to be potentially dangerous, his family and certain other persons are to be placed on notice of such potential danger; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 466. A bill to provide that credit shall be given to Reserve officers for service performed by them with the Civilian Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 467. A bill to provide that certain officers of the uniformed services who have been retired for disability incurred in line of duty, and who hold civilian office or employment with the United States, may receive retired pay and civilian pay totaling $6,000; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 468. A bill to amend section 2 of the National Housing Act to authorize the insurance of loans made to finance the installation of irrigation systems and facilities; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 469. A bill to protect producers and consumers against misbranding and false advertising of the fiber content of textile fiber products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H. R. 470. A bill to amend section (8) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 471. A bill relating to the retired pay of certain retired officers of the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 472. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to establish an additional wages basis for computing compensation in cases of recurrence of disability and in cases of death occurring subsequent to such recurrence; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 473. A bill to provide that 66⅔ percent of money rentals received by the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force from leasing for agricultural or grazing purposes lands located within school districts shall be paid to such school districts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana:

H. R. 474. A bill to repeal section 217 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 475. A bill to provide for an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 476. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Sulphur, La., a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 477. A bill for the purpose of erecting in Rayne, La., a post-office building; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 478. A bill to provide that one floating ocean station shall be maintained at all times in the Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 479. A bill to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, to provide for the licensing of foreign freight forwarders; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 480. A bill to amend section 16 of the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 481. A bill authorizing a comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of obnoxious aquatic plant growths from navigable waters; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 482. A bill to establish the Federal Maritime Board as an independent agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 483. A bill authorizing a comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of salt-marsh and other injurious mosquitoes in the coastal area of southwest Louisiana; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 484. A bill to provide that the transportation of mollusk shells (including clam and oyster shells) from the point of extraction to the dockside shall be taken into account in computing percentage depletion; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 485. A bill to increase from $600 to $700 the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 486. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional personal exemption for the taxpayer if he or his spouse is permanently and totally disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 487. A bill to provide for registration, reporting, and disclosure of employee welfare and pension benefit plans; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 488. A bill to provide for the conferring of an award to be known as the Medal for Distinguished Civilian Achievement; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 489. A bill to encourage the extension and improvement of voluntary health prepayment plans or policies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 490. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 491. A bill to provide for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State for International Cultural Relations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. YATES:

H. R. 492. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 493. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which may be received by an individual while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 494. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide an exclusion from gross income in the case of damages recovered under the antitrust laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 495. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Bureau of Older Persons within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; to authorize Federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 496. A bill to change the name of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to the Office of Rehabilitation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana:

H. R. 497. A bill to provide for the donation of certain cotton and cotton materials to States for use by needy persons; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT:

H. R. 498. A bill to provide for an official residence for the Vice President of the United States, to increase certain allowances of and provide more adequate office space for such official, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. R. 499. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Navy or his designee to convey a 2,477.43-acre tract of land, avigation, and sewer easements in Tarrant and Wise Counties, Tex., situated about 20 miles northwest of the city of Fort Worth, Tex., to the State of Texas; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. R. 500. A bill to establish on public lands of the United States a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, to provide for the protection and administration of areas within this System by existing Federal agencies and for the gathering and dissemination of information to increase the knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by the people, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation

Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 501. A bill to equalize taxation and provide revenue; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 502. A bill to equalize taxation and provide revenue; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H. R. 503. A bill to protect the public health by regulating the manufacture, compounding, processing, distribution, and possession of habit forming barbiturate and amphetamine drugs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 504. A bill to protect the public health by regulating the manufacture, compounding, processing distribution, and possession of habit forming barbiturate and amphetamine drugs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 505. A bill to authorize the admission to the United States of certain aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 506. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 507. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, to regulate judicial review of deportation and exclusion orders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 508. A bill to amend sections 201 and 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WESTLAND:

H. R. 509. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States situated in Clallam County, Wash., to the State Forest Board of Washington; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 510. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States situated in Clallam County, Wash., to the State Forest Board of Washington; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 511. A bill to provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in United States district courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 512. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to the Supreme Court and to provide that persons who have held certain Federal and State offices shall be ineligible for appointment to any Federal judgeship within 5 years after leaving such offices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 513. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 514. A bill to provide for the compulsory inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 515. A bill to increase from $600 to $1,000 the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 516. A bill to provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict, and their widows and children, at the same rates as apply in the case of veterans of the Spanish-American War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 517. A bill to provide that pensions for non-service-connected death shall be extended to the widows and children of deceased World War II and Korean veterans under the same conditions as apply to the widows and children of deceased World War I veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ALGER:

H. R. 518. A bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to establish a procedure for making wage determinations under that act, and to provide for judicial review of such wage determinations, to the same extent as wage determinations are made and judicial review is provided under the Walsh-Healey Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 519. A bill to terminate certain functions of the Public Housing Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 520. A bill prohibiting a member of the Home Loan Bank Board from being a member of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 521. A bill relating to the transfer of funds by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 522. A bill relating to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase obligations issued pursuant to section 11 of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 523. A bill relating to the retirement of the capital stock of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 524. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 so as to remove domestic trade barriers affecting milk and milk products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 525. A bill to authorize construction of a building in Winona, Minn., to house the Federal post office and Federal and county courtrooms and offices; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 526. A bill to extend certain benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 527. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, so as to extend the benefits of such act to persons captured or interned by, or in hiding from, the Japanese Government in China during World War II; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 528. A bill providing for construction of a highway, and appurtenances thereto, traversing the Mississippi Valley; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 529. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, to permit individuals entitled to old-age or survivors insurance benefits to earn $250 a month without deductions being made from their benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 530. A bill to provide for standards to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture governing imported agricultural food products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 531. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to review reports on Mississippi River (Frontenac), Minn.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 532. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to review reports on the Iowa River, Iowa and Minn.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 533. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the centennial of the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 534. A bill to establish a program of survival food depots in order to provide subsistence for the large numbers of the civilian population of the United States who would be evacuated from the devastated areas in the event of attack on the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 535. A bill to provide that rental income from farming, and amounts received under the soil-bank program, shall constitute net earnings from self-employment for purposes of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H. R. 536. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to make certain benefits applicable to Canal Zone and other employees retired prior to April 1, 1948; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 537. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to transfer casein from the dutiable list to the free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 538. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 539. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 540. A bill to establish on public lands of the United States a national wilderness preservation system for the permanent good of the whole people, to provide for the protection and administration of areas within this system by existing Federal agencies and for the gathering and dissemination of information to increase the knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by the people; to establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 541. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of certain employees (and former employees) of the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Vallejo, Calif., for unpaid compensation for overtime services performed by them between June 1, 1945, and March 16, 1948; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 542. A bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 543. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation and other disposal of property to tax-supported public recreation agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 544. A bill to repeal the tax of 20 percent of all amounts paid for admission, refreshment, service, or merchandise, at any roofgarden, cabaret, or other similar place; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 545. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BARRETT:

H. R. 546. A bill to extend the application of the Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 547. A bill to amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended, to provide for the allocation of unused visas; to admit certain aliens afflicted with tuberculosis; and to provide relief to certain aliens under that act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 548. A bill to amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 549. A bill to establish a Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 550. A bill to protect the civil rights of individuals by establishing a Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the Government, a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice, and a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, to strengthen the criminal laws protecting the civil rights of individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 551. A bill to protect the right to political participation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 552. A bill to reorganize the Department of Justice for the protection of civil rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 553. A bill outlawing the poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 554. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 555. A bill to strengthen the laws relating to convict labor, peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 556. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase the minimum hourly wage from $1 to $1.50; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BASS of Tennessee:

H. R. 557. A bill to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to make acreage removed from production by quota programs eligible for the acreage reserve; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEAMER:

H. R. 558. A bill to amend certain provisions of the laws relating to the prevention of political activities to make them inapplicable to State officers and employees; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 559. A bill to provide certain additional assistance to small business, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 560. A bill to establish programs to facilitate the procurement of scientists and technicians for the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 561. A bill to require certain safety devices on motor vehicles sold, shipped, or used in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 562. A bill to establish in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare an Office for Senior Citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 563. A bill to amend the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to prohibit approval of State laws unless they contain provisions for the payment of certain benefits during illness; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 564. A bill to facilitate the procurement of doctors of medicine and doctors of dentistry for the Armed Forces by providing grants and scholarships for education in the medical and dental professions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 565. A bill to provide for a survey of feasibility for water conservation in the Etonia Creek and Rice Creek Basin and vicinity; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BENTLEY:

H. R. 566. A bill to authorize a project for flood control and wildlife conservation in the Saginaw River Basin, Mich.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 567. A bill making appropriations to enable the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a program of vocational training for certain adult Indians; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H. R. 568. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Labor to make a study of wage differentials between men and women; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 569. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit children adopted by United States citizens to be naturalized in certain cases without satisfying the residence and physical presence requirements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOYLE:

H. R. 570. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H. R. 571. A bill to provide a particular designation for the west highway bridge over the Potomac River at 14th Street in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 572. A bill to provide a particular designation for the east highway bridge over the Potomac River at 14th Street in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on District of Columbia.

By Mr. BROYHILL (by request):

H. R. 573. A bill to prohibit the operation of budget planning services in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on District of Columbia.

By Mr. BUDGE:

H. R. 574. A bill to exempt certain shipments of farm produce from the tax on the transportation of property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 575. A bill to provide that public lands of the United States shall not be withdrawn or reserved for defense purposes except by act of Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 576. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain in the upper Snake River Valley, Idaho and Wyo., the Narrows Federal reclamation project and a reregulating reservoir below the Palisades Dam and Reservoir; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BURNS of Hawaii:

H. R. 577. A bill to require the leasing or disposition of at least 20,000 acres of the Hawaiian home lands in any calendar 5-year period; to provide for a Federal contribution to the Hawaiian home-loan fund; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BYRD:

H. R. 578. A bill to establish quotas on imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 579. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce the age at which old-age and survivors insurance benefits become payable to 55 in the case of widows, and to 60 in the case of other individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARNAHAN:

H. R. 580. A bill to authorize the exchange of certain land in the State of Missouri; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. CEDERBERG:

H. R. 581. A bill to transfer certain land to the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 582. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 583. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 584. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase the minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to $1.25; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 585. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to repeal the exemptions for retail and service establishments and for processors of agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 586. A bill to prohibit the charging of a fee to view telecasts in the home; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 587. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 588. A bill to amend section 2879 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 589. A bill to establish within the Department of Defense a civilian department to be known as the Department of Civil Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CHELF:

H. R. 590. A bill to increase from $600 to $1,000 the income-tax exemption allowed each taxpayer, each dependent, and $1,800 for a dependent child (until said child reaches 21 years of age) while attending any accredited business school, college, or university; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 591. A bill to create the office of Senate Delegate in the Senate of the United States for former Presidents of the United States of America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 592. A bill amending chapter IV of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to the manufacture, use, and shipment of various and sundry types of cigar and cigarette tobaccos, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHENOWETH:

H. R. 593. A bill to authorize the construction of certain public works for flood control and other purposes on the Purgatoire River in Colorado; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 594. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. COLE:

H. R. 595. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 with respect to the transfer of restricted data for military purposes, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H. R. 596. A bill to amend section 703 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide for additional payments in lieu of taxes, for certain periods ending after December 31, 1954, with respect to certain real property transferred by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries to other Government departments; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 597. A bill to amend section 9 (a) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 598. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to give United States district courts jurisdiction of certain offenses committed by Americans outside of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 599. A bill to provide a new method for apportioning Representatives in Congress

among the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 600. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H. R. 601. A bill to provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States, of special nuclear material and atomic weapons; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H. R. 602. A bill authorizing surveys and studies bearing upon the possible use of atomic energy for utility service requirements of buildings and grounds under the Architect of the Capitol, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H. R. 603. A bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to allow credit for certain service for purpose of pay, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 604. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the taxability of the proceeds from stock sold by individuals in order that they may enter Government service; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 605. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt nonprofit organizations from the tax on bowling alleys, billiard tables, and pool tables; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 606. A bill to provide for the reorganization of the safety functions of the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 607. A bill to provide for increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DAWSON of Utah:

H. R. 608. A bill to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the United States for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DELLAY:

H. R. 609. A bill to amend the law in force with respect to the display and use of the flag of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEROUNIAN:

H. R. 610. A bill to exempt churches from the excise tax on bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 611. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide for making payments in lieu of taxes on certain real property of the United States Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. R. 612. A bill to establish a sound and comprehensive national policy with respect to the fisheries; to create and prescribe the functions of the United States Fisheries Commission; to strengthen the fisheries segment of the national economy; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 613. A bill to provide for the establishment of a United States Foreign Service Academy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 614. A bill to provide for programs of public-facilities construction which will stimulate employment in areas having a substantial surplus of labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 615. A bill to provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 616. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 617. A bill to increase the national minimum wage to $1.25 an hour; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 618. A bill to provide free mailing privileges for patients in or at veterans' hospitals; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 619. A bill to establish public use of the national forests as a policy of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 620. A bill to establish a program of financial aid to students in higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 621. A bill to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment and underemployment in depressed industrial and rural areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 622. A bill to provide for the establishment of townsites and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 623. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 so as to impose a duty upon the importation of montan wax produced in certain Communist-controlled countries or produced from raw materials originating in such countries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 624. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451; 16 U. S. C. 718), as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 625. A bill to authorize private transactions involving the sale, acquisition, or holding of gold within the United States, its Territories and possessions, including Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 626. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to maintain the Sacramento River Channel in conjunction with operation and maintenance of the Central Valley project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 627. A bill to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the United States for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 628. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 629. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 630. A bill authorizing a monetary contribution for the flood-control accomplishments of the multiple-purpose Oroville Dam proposed to be constructed on the Feather River by the State of California; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 631. A bill establishing a general policy with respect to payments to State and local governments on account of Federal real property and tangible personal property and for payments in connection with certain other Federal property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FERNÓS-ISERN:

H. R. 632. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 633. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to eliminate the provision by which United States citizens born in Puerto Rico are denied certain benefit rights assured under such act to other United States citizens; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 634. A bill to extend the unemployment compensation program to Puerto Rico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 635. A bill to amend the public-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to provide that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be treated as one of the several States for purposes of determining the amount of the Federal payments to which it is entitled under those provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 636. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to eliminate the existing limitation on the amount which may be paid to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in any fiscal year under the public-assistance programs contained in titles I, IV, X, and XIV of that act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. R. 637. A bill to create an International Trade Commission to promote the establishment and improvement of international expositions, trade fairs, and trade marts in the United States and throughout the world; to the Committeee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 638. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 639. A bill to provide that Federal employees who are members of the National Guard shall not suffer loss of pay, time, or efficiency rating for periods of service pursuant to call by the Governor of a State; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 640. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 641. A bill to prohibit sales from vending machines of postage stamps accompanied by matter bearing or containing advertising; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 642. A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to acquire space for off-street parking facilities in connection with United States post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 643. A bill to allow a deduction for income-tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, of expenses for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 644. A bill to permit certain United States commissioners to represent claimants before the Department of the Treasury; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 645. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that certain tuition payments be treated as charitable contributions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 646. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of outside income which a widow with minor children may earn without suffering deductions from the benefits to which she is entitled under such title; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAY:

H. R. 647. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H. R. 648. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 649. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Bureau of Older Persons within the Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare; to authorize Federal grants to assist in the development and operation of studies and projects to help older persons; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 650. A bill to amend Public Law 587, 83d Congress, by authorizing the Federal Government to defray the cost of assisting the Klamath Indians to prepare for termination of Federal supervision; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 651. A bill to prohibit discrimination on account of sex in the payment of wages by employers engaged in commerce or in operation of industries affecting commerce, and to provide procedures for assisting employees in collecting wages lost by reason of any such discrimination; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 652. A bill to provide for assistance to and cooperation with States in strengthening and improving State and local programs for the diminution, control, and treatment of juvenile delinquency; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 653. A bill to provide that certain survivor benefits received by a child under public retirement systems shall not be taken into account in determining whether the child is a dependent for income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALEY:

H. R. 654. A bill to provide for the construction of a Veterans' Administration hospital of 1,000 beds at Bay Pines, Fla.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HARRISON of Virginia:

H. R. 655. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant nonprofit educational institutions exemptions from the excise taxes which are now applicable to public educational institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 656. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 relative to import duties on wool; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. R. 657. A bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FULTON:

H. R. 658. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in order to provide tax relief for small corporations and more equitable tax treatment for persons engaged in small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 659. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt certain State clubs and other nonprofit organizations from the requirement of filing an annual return; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 660. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 661. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GAVIN:

H. R. 662. A bill to provide for the establishment of a fish hatchery in the northwestern part of the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H. R. 663. A bill to amend Public Law 587, 83d Congress, by deferring implementation requirements and requiring report by management specialists; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H. R. 664. A bill to provide for the distribution of certain surplus food commodities to needy persons in the United States, by use of a food-stamp plan; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 665. A bill to provide for a national cemetery at Fort Custer, Mich.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 666. A bill to grant natives of the Dependency of Malta unlimited access to the immigration quota for Great Britain; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 667. A bill to increase from $50 to $75 per month the amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of the Lighthouse Service; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 668. A bill to provide a method for regulating and fixing wage rates for employees of navy yards; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 669. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 670. A bill to provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and of the Korean conflict on the same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I, and to liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 671. A bill to give the Small Business Administration permanent status; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 672. A bill to amend the definition of the term "airport development" in the Federal Airport Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 673. A bill to amend title 17 of the United States Code (relating to copyrights) to provide that reception of radio or television programs or the playing of phonographic records in hotels shall not constitute public performances for profit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 674. A bill to provide for the conveyance to the State of Maine of certain lands located in such State; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HÉBERT:

H. R. 675. A bill modifying the project for Lake Pontchartrain, La., authorized in the Flood Control Act of 1946 in the interest of flood control; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HEMPHILL:

H. R. 676. A bill to authorize the city of Rock Hill, S. C., to acquire certain tribal lands on the Catawba Indian Reservation, S. C.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HESS:

H. R. 677. A bill for the relief of the Board of County Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H. R. 678. A bill to repeal certain provisions of law exempting labor organizations from the antitrust laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 679. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 680. A bill to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

H. R. 681. A bill to provide the United States with a gold standard and redeemable currency, and to correct other defects in the monetary system of the United States; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HILL:

H. R. 682. A bill to amend the Small Business Act of 1953 to make the Small Business Administration a permanent agency of the Government; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 683. A bill to amend section (8) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 684. A bill for the establishment of a Commission on Organization of the Federal Judiciary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 685. A bill to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to the National System of Interstate Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H. R. 686. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to make the Small Business Administration a permanent agency of the Government; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 687. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make unlawful certain practices in connection with the placing of minor children for permanent free care or for adoption; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 688. A bill to amend section (8) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON:

H. R. 689. A bill to clarify paragraph 4 of section 15 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 368); to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 690. A bill to authorize the donation and transfer of series E savings bonds to tax-exempt charitable organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 691. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to authorize the optional purchase of additional amounts of group life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance by individual employees in certain cases; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 692. A bill to limit and regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 693. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JAMES:

H. R. 694. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to proceed with the development of the Independence National Historical Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 695. A bill to amend title X of the Social Security Act to increase the amount of income which an individual may earn while receiving aid to the blind thereunder, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 696. A bill for the relief of the State of Ohio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 697. A bill to amend section 503 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 698. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for the exclusion from gross income in certain cases of indebtedness discharged 20 years or more after the date on which it was incurred; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. R. 699. A bill to amend section 314 and section 374 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 700. A bill to amend the act of June 22, 1936, relative to flood control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 701. A bill to amend section 6 of Public Law 2, 73d Congress, to establish a priority for combat and overseas war veterans in obtaining hospitalization from the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 702. A bill to assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 703. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to prohibit the unauthorized wearing, manufacture, or sale of medals and badges awarded by the War Department," as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 704. A bill to provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 705. A bill to readjust size and weight limits on fourth-class (parcel post) mail matter at the post office at Amsterdam, N. Y.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. R. 706. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 707. A bill to provide that the United States shall reimburse the States and their political subdivisions for real property taxes not collected on real property owned by a foreign government and therefore exempt from taxation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 708. A bill providing relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation; to the Committee and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 709. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 710. A bill to preserve rates of compensation of wage board employees whose positions are reduced in grade; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 711. A bill to provide a method of voting and to facilitate voting by members of the land, air, and naval forces, members of the merchant marine, and others absent from the place of their residence, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 712. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 713. A bill to amend section 214 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to deduction of expenses for the care of certain dependents); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 714. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 715. A bill providing that there shall be equal pay for equal work for women; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 716. A bill to extend the time within which certain insane veterans may apply for insurance under section 621 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 717. A bill to provide for the rescission of the order of the Postmaster General curtailing delivery of mail and certain other postal services; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 718. A bill to repeal the retailers' excise tax on handbags; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 719. A bill to amend the Air Force Academy Act; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 720. A bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 721. A bill to provide that certain caps shall be dutiable under paragraph 1504 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 722. A bill to amend the act of October 15, 1914, commonly known as the Robinson-Patman Act, to make it applicable to sales of commodities made to governmental agencies for resale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 723. A bill to amend section 812 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 724. A bill granting leave of absence to postal employees on account of death in family; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 725. A bill to exempt graduates of the United States Merchant Marine Academy who hold commissions in the Naval Reserve from induction or service under the Selective Service Act of 1948; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 726. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 727. A bill to provide study periods for post-office clerks and terminal and transfer clerks; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 728. A bill to establish the seniority status of employees in the field postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 729. A bill to make the United States Merchant Marine Academy library a public depository for Government publications; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 730. A bill to prohibit the registration of trademarks containing the words "White House"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 731. A bill to give relief in the case of transfers to United States charities which are subjected to State and foreign death taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 732. A bill to amend section (8) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 733. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from taxation the interest received from certain loans guaranteed under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 734. A bill relating to the definition of the term "bond" for purposes of determining amortizable bond premium under section 171 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 735. A bill to extend benefits under the civil service retirement system to certain former Members of Congress; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 736. A bill to incorporate the State Guard Association of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 737. A bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the disposal of certain surplus property to State defense forces; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 738. A bill to amend section (8) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 739. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that annuitants may elect to have their annuities taxed in the manner provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1939; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KLUCZYNSKI:

H. R. 740. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H. R. 741. A bill to amend section 201 (c) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended by the Agricultural Act of 1954; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 742. A bill to provide for the disposal of federally owned property of the upper Fox River, Wis., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 743. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 so as to remove domestic trade barriers affecting milk and milk products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 744. A bill to establish the concurrent jurisdiction of the Federal Government and the States and Territories with respect to sedition against the Government of the United States, States, Territories, and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 745. A bill to name the Veterans' Administration hospital at 150 South Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass., the William P. Connery, Jr., Memorial Veterans' Hospital; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 746. A bill to amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, to increase the annual and sick leave which may be earned and accumulated by officers and employees of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 747. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for additional personnel engaged in hazardous occupations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 748. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to base the calculation on a new formula; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 749. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that a private annual study and report of the retirement fund be made; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 750. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that accumulated sick leave be credited to retirement fund; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 751. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide the proper annuities for wives of Federal employees covered by section 6 (C) who die in service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 752. A bill—

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE AND POLICY

To reaffirm the national public policy and the purpose of Congress in the laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws, which among other things prohibit price discriminations; to aid in intelligent, fair, and effective administration and enforcement thereof; and to strengthen the Robinson-Patman

Anti-Price Discrimination Act and the protection which it affords to independent business, the Congress hereby reaffirms that the purpose of the antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations is to secure equality of opportunity of all persons to compete in trade or business and to preserve competition where it exists, to restore it where it is destroyed, and to permit it to spring up in new fields; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 753. A bill to provide health insurance for Government employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 754. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 755. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LESINSKI (by request):

H. R. 756. A bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. R. 757. A bill to amend the Federal Records Act of 1950 to improve the microfilming services available to Federal agencies; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 758. A bill to provide that proposed appropriations shall be stated in the budget on an accrued expenditures basis; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 759. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the treatment of the payment and receipt of back alimony; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 760. A bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 761. A bill to recognize naval service performed in sweeping the North Sea of mines in 1919 as service in World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 762. A bill to requiire bills and resolutions authorizing appropriations reported by committees of Congress to be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost of the legislation; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H. R. 763. A bill to amend the Hatch Act to permit all officers and employees of the Government to exercise the full responsibility of citizenship and to take an active part in the political life of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 764. A bill to amend section 170 (b) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to certain charitable contributions to libraries; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 765. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McGREGOR:

H. R. 766. A bill to grant rural mail service to all patrons; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. McINTIRE:

H. R. 767. A bill to provide for the compulsory inspection by the United States Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 768. A bill to amend the Soil Bank Act with respect to its application to producers of flue-cured tobacco; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 769. A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, 1954, to require the sale abroad at world market prices of 150 million pounds of tobacco; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 770. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 771. A bill to offset declining employment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 772. A bill to increase to $800 the amount a dependent may earn without loss of exemption to the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 773. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 774. A bill to amend section 5051 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in the brewing industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 775. A bill to encourage private United States investment in foreign countries by reducing the incidence of double taxation on taxpayers with more than 80 percent of their gross income from sources without the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 776. A bill to permit temporary free importation of automobiles and parts of automobiles when intended solely for show purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 777. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain lands of the United States to the board of education of the school district of the city of Hamtramck, Mich.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 778. A bill to provide for the recognition of the Polish Legion of American Veterans by the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H. R. 779. A bill to amend section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C. 1431), as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 780. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to require manufacturers of farm machinery sold in interstate commerce to identify each such machine by a serial number; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 781. A bill to make the retirement benefits of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 available to certain persons who rendered active Federal service during the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 782. A bill to reimburse the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Montana, for expenses incurred in furnishing electric power for Hungry Horse project; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 783. A bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to undertake continuing studies of the effects of insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides upon fish and wildlife for the purpose of preventing losses of those invaluable natural resources following spraying, and to provide basic data on the various chemical controls so that forests, croplands, and marshes can be sprayed with minimum losses of fish and wildlife; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MICHEL:

H. R. 784. A bill to provide for effecting the disposition of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 785. A bill to give military status and grant discharges to the members of the Russian Railway Service Corps organized by the War Department under the authority of the President of the United States for service during the war with Germany; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 786. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 787. A bill to authorize the exchange of certain lands between the United States of America and the State of California; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MILLER of New York:

H. R. 788. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 789. A bill to authorize the regulation of the solicitation of proxies in respect of securities issued by certain banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 790. A bill to amend the Legislative Appropriations Act, 1955, with reference to official office expenses of Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 791. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that clergymen who are naturalized citizens shall not lose their nationality by residence abroad, even though they are not representatives of American organizations, if they devote full time to their clerical duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 792. A bill to amend the War Risk Insurance Act so as to provide relief for victims of disasters resulting from the forces of nature; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 793. A bill to require certificates of fitness in the sale of automobiles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 794. A bill to provide for the regulation of motor vehicles on the highways of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 795. A bill to prohibit coercion by automobile manufacturers in the sale of parts, accessories, equipment, or tools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 796. A bill to amend title 15 of the United States Code with respect to the operation of speedometers on motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 797. A bill to prevent the sale of automobiles with unauthorized equipment, parts, and accessories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 798. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to certain contracts and agreements between manufacturers of motor vehicles and their franchised dealers, to permit the establishment of exclusive representation by dealers and to restrict franchised dealers from reselling to certain unauthorized persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 799. A bill to repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 800. A bill to provide for payments in lieu of taxes to be made to local taxing authorities with respect to Federal real property; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 801. A bill to amend section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide that the interest on certain obligations issued by the States and their political subdivisions shall not be tax exempt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 802. A bill to allow a parent, under certain circumstances, to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for the care of children while the parent is working; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 803. A bill to provide income-tax exemptions for members of the Armed Forces serving outside the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 804. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from taxation the interest received from loans guaranteed under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 805. A bill to provide that communications relating to income tax which are mailed to a taxpayer shall not bear on the outer covering any markings which disclose information concerning such taxpayer's income or tax liability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 806. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to require every seller of property, who collects from the purchaser any amount as a charge for the transportation of such property, to furnish such purchaser a statement showing the amount of transportation charges, if any, taxable under section 4271 (a) of such code, and the amount of tax imposed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 807. A bill to exempt from income tax, annuities and pensions paid by the United States to its employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 808. A bill to allow a deduction for income-tax purposes of certain expenses incurred by the taxpayer for the education of a dependent; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 809. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to increase the deductions for personal exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 810. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require officers and directors of any issuer of registered securities to periodically report the extent to which, and the purposes for which, their holdings of such securities are pledged, hypothecated, or loaned; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 811. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote export trade, and for other purposes," approved April 10, 1918, to provide that no export trade association shall restrict any foreign buyer from dealing, directly or through an agent of his own selection, with any producer, manufacturer, or seller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 812. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the finality of determinations relating to the assessment of duties or charges on certain imported merchandise; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 813. A bill to amend section 201 (c) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to authorize the employment of administrative assistants by Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 814. A bill to require the establishment of congressional election districts composed of contiguous and compact territories, and to require that the districts so established within any one State shall contain approximately the same number of inhabitants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 815. A bill to assist cooperative and other nonprofit corporations in the production of housing for moderate-income families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 816. A bill to amend the United States Housing Act of 1937 to establish a program for the housing of elderly persons of low income; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 817. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide that State law shall, in certain cases, determine the number of jurors which constitute a jury and the number of jurors who must agree in order that there be a valid verdict; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 818. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code with respect to the eligibility of members of the bar of the United States Supreme Court to practice before all courts of appeals and district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 819. A bill to amend section 1963 of title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the registration of that portion of divorce decrees providing for the payment of money or the transfer of property which have been entered in certain district courts of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 820. A bill relating to the practice of law in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 821. A bill to provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 822. A bill to provide that the next cruiser commissioned in the United States Navy shall be named the *Brooklyn;* to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 823. A bill to aid in controlling inflation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 824. A bill to provide for fuel allocations and priorities during emergencies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 825. A bill to authorize the President, under certain conditions, to control, regulate, and allocate the use and distribution of medicinal substances for the purpose of protecting and preserving the health of the American people; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 826. A bill to establish within the Department of Defense a civilian department to be known as the Department of Civil Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 827. A bill to withhold Federal aid from National Guard organizations which practice discrimination or segregation on account of race, color, or creed; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 828. A bill to remove inequalities between the compensation to which members of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces are entitled for death or disability incurred in line of duty and that to which other members of the Armed Forces are entitled; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 829. A bill to promote certain prisoners of war in Korea upon their discharge from the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 830. A bill to provide that for the purpose of disapproval by the President each provision of an appropriation bill shall be considered a separate bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 831. A bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 832. A bill to amend section 10 (d) of the Administrative Procedure Act so as to broaden judicial relief under that section pending review of administrative action; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 833. A bill to amend title 18, Criminal Code, to declare certain papers, pamphlets, books, pictures, and writings nonmailable, to provide a penalty for mailing same, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 834. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to review de novo claims for benefits and payments under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 835. A bill to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to extend coverage to certain persons engaged in civil defense; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 836. A bill to provide that certain Government officers and employees shall be excused from duty for a sufficient period of time to vote in elections; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 837. A bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, so as to authorize longevity step-increases for officers and employees in grades above grade 15 of the general schedule; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 838. A bill to repeal Public Law No. 769 of the 83d Congress, entitled "An act to prohibit payment of annuities to officers and employees of the United States convicted of certain offenses, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 839. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase from 75 cents to $1.25 the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6 (a) (1) of that act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 840. A bill providing equal pay for equal work for women, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 841. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 842. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act to require United States obligations to be sold at not less than par value, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 843. A bill to amend section 402 (a) of the National Housing Act to change the name of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 844. A bill to permit aliens registered on former quota waiting lists maintained prior to January 1, 1944, to be placed on the appropriate quota waiting lists maintained under authority of the Immigration and Nationality Act without loss of priority of their original registration; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 845. A bill to amend the provisions of section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act relating to reserve balances of member banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 846. A bill to permit in certain cases minor children under 16 years of age who are to be adopted in the United States to enter the United States as nonquota immigrants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NATCHER:

H. R. 847. A bill to provide for a more comprehensive development and utilization of natural water resources in plans and construction of reservoir projects; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H. R. 848. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of Hawaii into the Union; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 849. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 850. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H. R. 851. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase the amount

of outside earnings permitted without deductions from the benefits payable thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 852. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 853. A bill to provide parking space for the automobiles of patrons and postal employees at postal installations; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 854. A bill to provide for increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 855. A bill to designate the dam being constructed in connection with the Eagle Gorge Reservoir project on the Green River, Wash., as the Howard A. Hanson Dam; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 856. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 857. A bill to amend the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 to prevent loss of annual leave by employees in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 858. A bill to repeal the cabaret tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. R. 859. A bill to provide Federal funds to assist the States in the acquisition and construction of plant facilities urgently and immediately needed for public schools; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 860. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. R. 861. A bill to amend section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, so as to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year shall be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in the following year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 862. A bill for the relief of sufferers of casualty losses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 863. A bill relating to the promotion of certain officers and former officers of the Army of the United States, or of the Air Force of the United States, or of any component thereof, retired for physical disability; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 864. A bill to permit the naturalization of certain persons whose sons and daughters have served with the land or naval forces or the maritime service of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 865. A bill to provide that all gifts made to aid a disaster area shall be allowed as deductions for income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 866. A bill authorizing the President to make permanent replacements of public facilities and public and private school buildings, damaged or destroyed in a major disaster, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 867. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase the amount exempted from the surtax on corporate taxable income from $25,000 to $50,000, and to permit a corporation with income-tax liability for a taxable year of less than $100,000 to elect to pay its tax in 4 equal installments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PHILBIN (by request):

H. R. 868. A bill to allow to corporations an exemption of $25,000 for income-tax purposes, and to provide that the combined normal tax and surtax rate of 38 percent shall be applicable to corporations having taxable incomes of less than $50,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. R. 869. A bill to clarify the deduction for income-tax purposes of allowances for salaries or other compensation for personal services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 870. A bill to allow an exemption of $25,000 corporate income taxes on corporations which has been expended by the corporation for capital expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 871. A bill to amend the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, with respect to the procurement of supplies from small-business concerns; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 872. A bill to permit missionaries who are citizens of the United States to make purchases at certain commissaries operated abroad by the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 873. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide immediate annuities to widows without dependent children of employees who die in the service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 874. A bill relating to the import tax on sugar used after June 30, 1955, as livestock feed or in the production of livestock feed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 875. A bill to recognize the Italian-American World War Veterans of the United States, Inc., a national nonprofit, nonpolitical war veterans' organization, for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 876. A bill to amend section 2104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 877. A bill to protect the income of cotton producers, encourage the expansion of domestic and world cotton markets, and provide an equitable competitive position for the United States cotton textile industry, by establishing the support level of American upland cotton and providing for compliance payments to cooperators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. POFF:

H. R. 878. A bill to limit price supports on an individual crop on an individual farm; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 879. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 880. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POLK:

H. R. 881. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 882. A bill to establish a national cemetery near Chillicothe, Ohio; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 883. A bill to establish a conservation acreage reserve, to promote conservation and improvement of agricultural soil and water resources, to stabilize farmers' income, to adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, to maintain an abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 884. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist in financing the 1957 World's Conservation Exposition and Plowing Contests to be held in Adams County, Ohio, in September 1957, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 885. A bill to provide for the conveyance of the Camp Sherman Rifle Range to the State of Ohio, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 886. A bill to strengthen the Nation by providing auxiliary credit resources required to preserve the family-size farm, providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, refinancing of existing indebtedness, expansion, and simplification of farm ownership and operations credit programs by amendment of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and extension and simplification of emergency and disaster farm credit by amendment of the act of April 6, 1949, as amended, and of August 31, 1954, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 887. A bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 888. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H. R. 889. A bill to authorize the modification of the existing project for the Mississippi River between the Ohio and Missouri Rivers by the construction of a dam at Chain of Rocks; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 890. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp honoring the coal miners and coal industry of America; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 891. A bill to amend section 5051 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in the brewing industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 892. A bill to amend section 93 (b) (2) of title 28 of the United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 893. A bill to provide for the appointment of a Chief of Chaplains of the United States Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 894. A bill to provide free barber services to all Armed Forces personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 895. A bill to increase from $600 to $700 the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 896. A bill to provide for the performance of heraldic services for the United States by the Quartermaster General; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 897. A bill to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads, and to protect the public by requiring certain common carriers by railroad to install and maintain communication systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 898. A bill to establish permanent firing squads for national cemeteries in which burials are conducted; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 899. A bill to provide for the compulsory inspection of poultry and poultry products so as to prohibit the movement in interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome, or adulterated poultry or poultry products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. R. 900. A bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that certain employees who terminate their railroad employment shall be entitled to a refund of the railroad-retirement taxes which they have paid; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 901. A bill to provide for the distribution of certain surplus food commodities to

needy persons in the United States, by use of a food-stamp plan; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 902. A bill to amend section 112 (n) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that gain from the sale or exchange of the taxpayer's home will not be taxed whether or not he replaces it with another residence; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 903. A bill to provide for the enforcement of support orders in certain State and Federal courts, and to make it a crime to move or travel in interstate and foreign commerce to avoid compliance with such orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 904. A bill to provide that in determining income of World War I veterans and their widows for the purpose of ascertaining eligibility for pensions, payments under title II of the Social Security Act shall not be taken into account; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. R. 905. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant an additional income-tax exemption for a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is 65 years of age or over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 906. A bill to establish on public lands of the United States a National Wilderness Preservation System for the permanent good of the whole people, to provide for the protection and administration of areas within this system by existing Federal agencies and for the gathering and dissemination of information to increase the knowledge and appreciation of wilderness for its appropriate use and enjoyment by the people, to establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 907. A bill to amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 to extend for 6 additional months the period during which visas may be issued thereunder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 908. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, as amended; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 909. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 910. A bill to establish corporate income-tax rates of 22 percent normal tax and 33 percent surtax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RILEY:

H. R. 911. A bill to amend section 105 (b) of the Agricultural Act of 1956; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 912. A bill to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 913. A bill to create an Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 914. A bill providing for the rank of certain officers in the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 915. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 916. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 917. A bill to provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 918. A bill to increase the monthly wartime rates of compensation payable to service-connected disabled veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 919. A bill to amend section 620 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to alter the period for applying for insurance thereunder; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 920. A bill to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 921. A bill to liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 922. A bill to provide that in determining eligibility of a widow or child of a deceased veteran for a pension the income limitations applicable to such widow or child shall be increased by $600 for the year in which the veteran's death occurs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 923. A bill to liberalize the basis for payment, and to increase the monthly rates, of death pension payable to widows and children of deceased veterans of World Wars I and II and of the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 924. A bill to provide a 3-year presumptive period of service connection for multiple sclerosis, psychoses, and malignant tumors which develop within 3 years from the date of separation from active service; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 925. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery in Middlesex County, Mass.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 926. A bill to provide that, notwithstanding the termination by Presidential proclamation of the period within which veterans of service subsequent to June 27, 1950, may accrue eligibility for wartime benefits, such period shall not terminate while individuals may be inducted for training and service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 927. A bill to provide increases in the monthly rates of pension payable to veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 928. A bill to provide increases in the monthly rates of compensation and pension payable to certain veterans and their dependents; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 929. A bill to amend the veterans' regulations to provide that psychoses or multiple sclerosis developing a 10-percent or more degree of disability within 3 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Mr. SADLAK:

H. R. 930. A bill to provide for the payment of the cost of the transportation expenses of certain survivors of deceased servicemen to attend group burials in national cemeteries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. R. 931. A bill to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the United States for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 932. A bill to establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 933. A bill to provide for closer supervision of the costs of constructing irrigation and reclamation projects, and projects in the Territories and possessions of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 934. A bill to permit the interment of the last survivor of the Union Army and the last survivor of the Confederate Army within the Gettysburg National Military Park and to provide for the erection of a suitable memorial therein; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 935. A bill to preserve permanently as a national park an area of national significance in Colorado and Utah, such park to be known as the Dinosaur National Park, which shall supersede the Dinosaur National Monument, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SCUDDER:

H. R. 936. A bill authorizing the construction of a project on the Eel River for local flood protection at Sandy Prairie in the vicinity of Fortuna, Humboldt County, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. R. 937. A bill to provide that the Interstate Commerce Commission may determine toll charges over certain bridges and tunnels crossing State lines; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 938. A bill granting an exemption from income tax in the case of certain pensions and annuities of policemen and firemen; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 939. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1948 so as to provide that disability and death benefits based on military service may be excluded from net income in establishing rents for certain low-rent housing projects; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 940. A bill requesting that a report of the Army engineers regarding the Hackensack River, N. Y. and N. J., be reviewed, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 941. A bill to authorize the Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public-housing authorities for the admission of single persons in hardship cases, to federally assisted low-rent housing projects; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 942. A bill to amend titles I and XIV of the Social Security Act to provide that where a State requires an individual to assign his life-insurance policies to the State agency as a condition of assistance thereunder, such requirement shall not apply to the first $1,000 of the proceeds of such policies; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 943. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 944. A bill to provide for the establishment of a policy of placing certain contracts in States having the lowest per capita income; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 945. A bill to allow the cost of meals and lodging to be taken into account as traveling expenses in computing the income-tax deduction for medical care; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 946. A bill to amend section 3231, title 18, United States Code, to reaffirm the jurisdiction of State courts to enforce State statutes prohibting subversive activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 947. A bill to amend section (8) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H. R. 948. A bill to amend section 2 (a) of the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended, to provide for the regulation of futures trading in coffee; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 949. A bill to provide for the establishment of a food-stamp plan for the distribution of $1 billion worth of surplus food commodities a year to needy persons and families in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas (by request):

H. R. 950. A bill to provide pension for widows and children of veterans of World War II and of the Korean conflict on the same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 951. A bill to provide greater security for persons retired after service during the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection, in the granting of outpatient treatment by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. R. 952. A bill to amend section (8) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 953. A bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to increase the maximum indebtedness which farmers may incur under such act for operating loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 954. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949 to require the establishment of two grades of spotted cotton for the purpose of the cotton loan program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 955. A bill to provide for the administration and discipline of the National Security Training Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 956. A bill to reorganize the Department of Justice for the protection of civil rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 957. A bill to declare certain rights of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, and for the protection of such persons from lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 958. A bill to protect the right to political participation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 959. A bill to establish a Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H. R. 960. A bill to amend section (8) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming:

H. R. 961. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing import quotas under specified conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. R. 962. A bill to provide additional Federal aid for highways to those States which do not levy a third structure highway-use tax; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 963. A bill for the relief of the city of Clarksville, Ark.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 964. A bill to amend section (8) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 965. A bill to promote and to establish policy and procedure for the development of water resources of lakes, rivers, and streams; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. VAN PELT:

H. R. 966. A bill to extend pension benefits under the laws reenacted by Public Law 269, 74th Congress, August 13, 1935, as now or hereafter amended, to certain persons who served with the United States military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar, Leyte, and Luzon, after July 4, 1902, and prior to January 1, 1914, and to their unremarried widows, child, or children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 967. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 968. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer to deduct expenses paid during the taxable year for the repair (including painting and papering) of his home to the extent that such expenses do not exceed $500; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 969. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide a direct Federal pension of at least $100 per month to all American citizens who have been citizens 10 years or over, to be prorated according to the cost of living as on January 3, 1956; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 970. A bill to amend the act to prohibit State plan provisions requiring transfer to State of title or control of property or a lien or other encumbrance for purpose of recovery; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 971. A bill to amend section 6 of the Safety Appliance Act of March 2, 1893, as amended, so as to increase the penalty for violations of such act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 972. A bill to establish a pension program for veterans of World War I; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 973. A bill to amend Public Law 298, 84th Congress, relating to the Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT (by request):

H. R. 974. A bill to amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize the basis for, and increase the monthly rates of disability pension awards; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 975. A bill to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 976. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the taxes imposed on the transportation of persons and property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 977. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize the enforcement of State statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 978. A bill to amend the Clayton Act to allow the courts discretion in awarding damages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 979. A bill to amend section 1861 of title 28, United States Code, in relating to the qualifications of jurors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 980. A bill to define the application of the Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 981. A bill to protect the national security of the United States by permitting the summary suspension of employment, and dismissal, of civilian officers and employees of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 982. A bill to amend section 77 (c) (6) of the Bankruptcy Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 983. A bill to provide that the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board establish and maintain Government liquor stores in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 984. A bill to create additional district judges for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 985. A bill to provide that chief judges of circuits and district courts shall cease to serve as such upon reaching the age of 70; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATTS:

H. R. 986. A bill to increase from $600 to $800 the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 987. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction for income-tax purposes of expenses incurred by an individual for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEAVER:

H. R. 988. A bill to amend the act of March 4, 1933, to extend by 10 years the period prescribed for determining the rates of toll to be charged for use of the bridge across the Missouri River near Rulo, Nebr.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 989. A bill authorizing modification of the general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin to provide for improvement of Salt Creek and its tributaries, Nebraska; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 990. A bill for the relief of the village of Wauneta, Nebr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WESTLAND:

H. R. 991. A bill to authorize the construction of a project for modification and improvement of Bellingham Harbor, Wash., for navigation; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 992. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a widow who loses her widow's benefit by remarriage may again become entitled to such benefit if her husband dies within 1 year after such remarriage; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 993. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain land by the United States to the Cape Flattery School District in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 994. A bill to authorize the improvement of the Sammamish River, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 995. A bill to authorize the construction of a project for improvement of Port Townsend Harbor, Wash., for navigation; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 996. A bill to amend section (8) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 997. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 998. A bill to provide an additional method for computing certain benefits payable under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to persons who continue their employment after sustaining injury, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 999. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1000. A bill to repeal the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, to reenact the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1001. A bill to establish a Missouri Valley Authority to provide for unified water

control and resource development on the Missouri River, its tributaries and watershed, to prevent floods, reclaim and irrigate lands, encourage agriculture, stimulate industrial expansion, develop low-cost hydroelectric power, promote navigation, increase recreational possibilities, protect wildlife, strengthen the national defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1002. A bill to provide an elected mayor, city council, school board, and nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 1003. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces to commemorate the centennial of the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1004. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail estabilshments whose activities affect interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1005. A bill to provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi:

H. R. 1006. A bill to provide for determination through judicial proceedings of claims for compensation on account of disability or death resulting from disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty while serving in the active military or naval service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1007. A bill to provide that the provisions of the Natural Gas Act shall not apply to the sale of natural gas, as an incident of its production and gathering, by an independent producer not engaged in the interstate transmission of natural gas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1008. A bill to repeal the provisions of the Railroad Retirement Act which reduce the annuities of the spouses of retired employees, and the survivors of deceased employees, by the amount of certain monthly benefits payable under the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1009. A bill to amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H. R. 1010. A bill to authorize the admission into evidence in certain criminal proceedings of information intercepted in national security investigations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H. R. 1011. A bill to prohibit juveniles, unaccompanied by a parent or guardian, from going outside the United States without a permit issued by the Attorney General for such purpose; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. R. 1012. A bill to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effect of acts of Congress on State laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1013. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide that, in the establishment of farm acreage allotments for cotton, producers will not be penalized by reason of their observation of soil conservation practices; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1014. A bill to provide for the appointment by the Postmaster General, subject to the civil-service laws and rules and regulations, of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class post offices, to prohibit prior approval or clearance on a political basis of appointments to positions in the classified (competitive) civil service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H. R. 1015. A bill to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital in south Texas; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNGER (by request):

H. R. 1016. A bill to create a Czechoslovakian claims fund to settle claims of certain United States nationals against Czechoslovakia; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H. R. 1017. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to exempt operations in the transportation of livestock, fish, and agricultural, floricultural, and horticultural commodities from the act and from regulation by the Civil Aeronautics Board thereunder; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1018. A bill to create a United States Academy of Foreign Service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 1019. A bill to create a Department or Urbiculture, and to prescribe its functions; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 1020. A bill making the 12th day of February in each year a legal holiday to be known as Lincoln's Birthday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1021. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1022. A bill relating to life insurance taken out to cover estimated liability for the Federal estate tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1023. A bill authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of San Gregorio Creek and tributaries, California, for flood control and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1024. A bill authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of Redwood Creek, San Mateo County, Calif., for flood control and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1025. A bill authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of streams at and in the vicinity of Burlingame, Calif., for flood control and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1026. A bill authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of Pescadero Creek, Calif., for flood control and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1027. A bill authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of streams at and in the vicinity of San Mateo, Calif., for flood control and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1028. A bill authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of streams at and in the vicinity of South San Francisco, Calif., for flood control and other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. R. 1029. A bill declaring Good Friday in each year to be a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1030. A bill to amend section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to medical expenses); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1031. A bill to provide a more equitable system for the settlement of disputes arising from personnel actions in the classified civil service, and of grievances and complaints of all Government personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ZELENKO:

H. R. 1032. A bill to amend the Safety Appliance Acts to provide increased safety for employees and travelers upon railroads; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1033. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide that the annuities of certain officers and employees engaged in the enforcement of the criminal laws of the United States may be based on not to exceed 40 years of service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1034. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to provide coverage for employees of large retail establishments whose activities affect interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1035. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1036. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a partial tax credit for certain payments made to a public or private educational institution of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1037. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to require the owners of civil aircraft to be financially responsible for damages arising out of the operation of such aircraft for which they are liable; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1038. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that where a husband and wife are both entitled to benefits thereunder and one of them dies, the benefit of the survivor shall be equal to the total of the combined benefits to which they were entitled while both were living; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1039. A bill to provide a deduction for income-tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income-tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1040. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1041. A bill to amend the War Risk Insurance Act so as to provide relief for victims of disasters resulting from the forces of nature; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1042. A bill to amend the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act with respect to the payment of compensation in cases where third persons are liable; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1043. A bill to establish within the Department of Defense a civilian department to be known as the Department of Civil Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1044. A bill to amend the Federal Employers' Liability Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 1045. A bill to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1046. A bill to amend section 203 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 (Public Law 540, 84th Cong.); to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1047. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, with respect to price supports for basic commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1048. A bill to amend, with respect to basic commodities, the parity provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938,

as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1049. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 with respect to cotton-acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1050. A bill to provide for further research relating to new and improved uses which offer expanding markets for farm products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BECKER:

H. R. 1051. A bill to authorize certain beach-erosion control of the shore of the State of New York from Fire Island Inlet to Jones Inlet; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 1052. A bill to provide for studies by the United States Information Agency in order to increase the effectiveness of United States postage stamps in promoting understanding in other countries of America and its objectives; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. R. 1053. A bill to provide for assistance to and cooperation with States in strengthening and improving State and local programs for the diminution, control, and treatment of juvenile delinquency; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1054. A bill to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949, to authorize the payment of travel allowances to individuals proceeding to and from the places where competitive examinations for admission to the respective service academies are given, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1055. A bill to provide for the establishment of a United States Armed Forces Medical Academy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1056. A bill to permit members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and their dependents, to occupy inadequate quarters on a rental basis without loss of basic allowance for quarters; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1057. A bill to provide additional compensation for members of the uniformed services during certain periods of combat duty; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1058. A bill to preserve the key deer and other wildlife resources in the Florida Keys by the establishment of a National Key Deer Refuge in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 1059. A bill to provide an additional judge for the southern district of Florida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1060. A bill to amend title III of the National Housing Act to authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association, exercising its special assistance functions with a special revolving fund of $200 million, to aid in providing adequate housing for minority groups which have not shared proportionately in increased housing construction; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1061. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to settle certain claims for damage to, or loss of, property or personal injury or death, not cognizable under any other law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1062. A bill to provide that the United States shall reimburse the States for that portion of the construction cost of certain schools which is attributable to Negroes and Indians; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 1063. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that moving expenses paid by an employer for a new employee shall not be included in the gross income of the employee; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1064. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 30-percent credit against the individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1065. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, by provision of a deduction for expenditures for reconversion of structures in a slum clearance program or rehabilitation project; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1066. A bill to amend subsection 216 (c), part II, of the Interstate Commerce Act to require the establishment by motor carriers of reasonable through routes and joint rates, charges, and classifications; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1067. A bill to provide that the transportation of mollusk shells (including clam and oyster shells) from the point of extraction to the dockside shall be taken into account in computing percentage depletion; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1068. A bill to revise the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 1069. A bill to grant an additional income-tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is blind or otherwise permanently and totally disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1070. A bill to repeal the cabaret tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1071. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 68 the age beyond which deductions will not be made from benefits on account of outside earnings; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1072. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a 23-percent depletion rate for bauxite if from deposits in the Western Hemisphere; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1073. A bill to protect the public health by regulating the manufacture, compounding, processing, distribution, and possession of habit-forming barbiturate and amphetamine drugs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1074. A bill to provide for the improvement of the waterway between Barataria Bay, La., and the Gulf of Mexico; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1075. A bill to provide for the prevention of the erosion of the banks of the Bayou Barataria; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BOW:

H. R. 1076. A bill to provide that coverage under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system for self-employed farmers and ranchers shall be on a voluntary basis; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1077. A bill to provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce; to stabilize prices of milk and dairy products; to impose a stabilization fee on the marketing of milk and butterfat; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1078. A bill to establish a Commission on Air Safety; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. R. 1079. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H. R. 1080. A bill to provide for standards to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture governing imported agricultural food products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1081. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, so as to modify the duty on the importation of veneers of wood, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1082. A bill to encourage the prevention of air and water pollution by allowing the cost of treatment works for the abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at an accelerated rate for income-tax purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1083. A bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act to provide that a discharge in bankruptcy shall release a bankrupt from provable debts due as a tax levied by the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1084. A bill to provide that when a proposed dam across any navigable waters and the pool to be caused by the dam will be located entirely within one State, a license or permit must be granted by the State for the construction of the dam; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CANFIELD:

H. R. 1085. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1086. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayers who are severely disabled to deduct certain transportation expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 1087. A bill to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of excessive unemployment in certain economically depressed areas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1088. A bill to establish a program of grants to States for the development of fine arts programs and projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1089. A bill to provide for the establishment of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1090. A bill to amend the War Risk Insurance Act so as to provide relief for victims of disasters resulting from the forces of nature; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1091. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to reduce the rate of tax applicable to distilled spirits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1092. A bill to amend the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system to provide insured aged persons and their dependents, and survivors of deceased insured persons, with insurance against the cost of hospitalization; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAGUE:

H. R. 1093. A bill to provide an exemption from participation in the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program for individuals who are opposed to participation in such program on grounds of conscience or religious belief; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1094. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1095. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the tax on certain cigars which do not contain reconstituted or processed tobacco; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1096. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national cemetery at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, Pa.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DAWSON of Illinois:

H. R. 1097. A bill to provide protection of persons from lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1098. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1099. A bill to amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1100. A bill to protect the right to political participation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1101. A bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1102. A bill to amend sections 1581, 1583, and 1584 of title 18, United States Code, so as to prohibit attempts to commit the offenses therein proscribed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEVEREUX:

H. R. 1103. A bill to amend the Federal Deposit Insurance Act to increase the amount of a deposit which may be insured under that act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. R. 1104. A bill to indemnify drivers of motor vehicles of the postal service against liability for damages arising out of the operation of such vehicles in the performance of official duties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1105. A bill to provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by the trade policy of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1106. A bill to amend section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, so as to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year shall be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in the following year, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1107. A bill to provide for emergency Federal financial assistance to the States and Territories in the construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities urgently needed because of overcrowding, and to encourage full and efficient use of State and local resources in meeting school-construction needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 1108. A bill to amend section 207 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, to provide that the Boards for the Correction of Military or Naval Records shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence relating to good character and conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 1109. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the provisions which reduce the old-age or wife's insurance benefits of a woman becoming entitled to such benefits before she attains age 65; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 1110. A bill to provide that measurement prior to planting of cotton-acreage allotments made at the request of farmers shall be without cost to them; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1111. A bill to amend section 610 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages to airline passengers while in flight; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1112. A bill to modify the period of service requirement governing the payment of pension to certain veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1113. A bill to amend section (8) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1114. A bill to provide for a Veterans' Administration general, medical, and surgical hospital of 500 beds at Russellville, Ala.; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1115. A bill to promote the preservation of the history of the United States as recorded in pioneer weekly newspapers and as currently published in weekly newspapers of the United States, by the establishment of the National Library of Weekly Newspapers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1116. A bill to eliminate in certain cases the performance by rural carriers of relay and parcel-post-delivery service on city and village delivery routes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1117. A bill to amend the public-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to provide that any individual aggrieved by the action of a State agency with respect to his claim for assistance shall be entitled to judicial review thereof in an appropriate State court; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1118. A bill to provide for emergency furlough or leave for members of the Armed Forces serving outside the United States in the event of the death of a member of such person's immediate family; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1119. A bill to provide that permanently disabled individuals (including the blind) who are under 65 shall be entitled to the same tax treatment of their medical expenses as they would be entitled if they were 65, to grant permanently disabled individuals an additional tax exemption, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1120. A bill to authorize Federal assistance to the States and local communities in financing an expanded program of school construction so as to eliminate the national shortage of classrooms; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1121. A bill relating to price support and acreage allotments for cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1122. A bill to check the growth of unemployment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments for the construction of needed public works and public improvements; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. R. 1123. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to the Congress as to the advisability of establishing the former capitol building of the Cherokee Indian Nation and the grounds which constitute its site, located in Tahlequah, Okla., as a national monument and historic shrine; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H. R. 1124. A bill relating to the computation of the retirement income credit in the case of joint income-tax returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1125. A bill to exempt from tax admissions to certain cultural and trade centers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1126. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that muzzle-loading pistols and revolvers shall be exempt from duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1127. A bill to preserve the key deer and other wildlife resources in the Florida Keys by the establishment of a national key deer refuge in the State of Florida; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 1128. A bill to amend section 500 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to provide an additional period for World War II veterans to obtain guaranteed loans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1129. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to authorize the enforcement of State statutes prescribing criminal penalties for subversive activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. R. 1130. A bill to authorize a 4-year program of Federal assistance to States and communities to enable them to increase public elementary and secondary school construction; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1131. A bill to establish a Commission on Voter Participation in Federal Elections; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. R. 1132. A bill to increase the amount of articles acquired abroad by residents of the United States which may be brought into the country without payment of duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1133. A bill to amend section 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to authorize the use of foreign currencies for certain activities authorized by section 201 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, and to provide assistance to refugees from political tyranny; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1134. A bill to establish a Commission on Civil Rights; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1135. A bill to establish a Commission on the Office of the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H. R. 1136. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 1137. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal," approved May 29, 1944; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 1138. A bill to incorporate the Legion of Guardsmen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALEY:

H. R. 1139. A bill to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HARDY:

H. R. 1140. A bill to amend Public Law 314, 78th Congress, to provide that retired reservists may waive receipt of a portion of their retired pay; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HENDERSON:

H. R. 1141. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the American farmer; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1142. A bill to establish the concurrent jurisdiction of the Federal Government and the States and Territories with respect to sedition against the Government of the United States, States, Territories, and their political subdivisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1143. A bill to amend the veterans regulations to provide that arthritis, psychoses, or multiple sclerosis developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 3 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1144. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 1145. A bill to establish the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park and to provide for the administration and maintenance of a parkway in the State of Maryland, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. IKARD:

H. R. 1146. A bill to provide for adjustments in the lands or interests therein acquired for the Garza-Little Elm Reservoir project located in the county of Denton, the State of Texas, by the reconveyance of certain lands or interests therein to the former owners thereof; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JENSEN:

H. R. 1147. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

H. R. 1148. A bill to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the United States for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KEAN:

H. R. 1149. A bill to amend section 2011 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1150. A bill to add a new section 274 to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide revenue and eliminate unfair competition by denying a deduction for amounts paid by a private industrial or commercial organization to a State or local government for the use of property acquired or improved by the Government by issuing industrial-development bonds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 1151. A bill to provide for an additional Assistant Attorney General; to establish a bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the Government; to provide means of further securing and protecting the right to vote; to strengthen the civil rights statutes; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 1152. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1153. A bill to amend section 2 of Public Law 385, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1154. A bill to provide a deduction for income-tax purposes, in the case of disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income-tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1155. A bill to provide an income credit in the case of civil-service annuities received by nonresident alien individuals not engaged in trade or business within the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1156. A bill to remove inequities by imposing limitations on the period during which the United States may retain, without the payment of interest, overpayments under section 722 for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 1942; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1157. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the wage credit of $160 a month for military or naval service, granted to individuals who served in the Armed Forces of the United States, shall also be granted to certain individuals who served in the armed forces of countries allied with the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1158. A bill to establish within the Department of Defense a civilian department to be known as the Department of Civil Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1159. A bill to extend coverage under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, as self-employed individuals, to certain individuals who are employees of foreign governments and international organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1160. A bill to amend section 391 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1161. A bill to provide deductions for payments on certain preferred stock to the United States or to any instrumentality thereof exempt from Federal income taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1162. A bill to provide deductions for gifts to nonprofit voluntary health insurance plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1163. A bill relating to the computation of the invested capital credit for excess profits tax purposes in certain cases where property has been exchanged for stock and where the stock has been distributed as a taxable dividend; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1164. A bill to provide for the furnishing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to members of the Federal judiciary; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KNOX:

H. R. 1165. A bill to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 to provide for an addition to the national system of interstate highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H. R. 1166. A bill to amend the act of August 27, 1888, entitled "Aid to State or Territorial Homes" (title 24, sec. 134, U. S. C., as amended); to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LANKFORD:

H. R. 1167. A bill establishing a commission to study certain aspects of the restrictions on political activities imposed under sections 9, 12, and 15 of the act commonly referred to as the Hatch Political Activities Act; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1168. A bill to clarify the application of section 507 of the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to the preservation of the rates of basic compensation of certain officers or employees in cases involving downgrading actions; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. R. 1169. A bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effectiev evaluation of the fiscal requirements of the executive agencies of the Government of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

H. R. 1170. A bill to require that the budget shall include each year a special analysis of certain long-term construction and development projects; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H. R. 1171. A bill to amend section 206 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, so as to enable the Comptroller General more effectively to assist the Appropriations Committees in considering the budget; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 1172. A bill to provide that every veteran of the Regular services who has been a prisoner of war in excess of 3 years be officially declared to be physically disabled to the extent that he receive his full retired pay based upon his rank and length of service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1173. A bill to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 19, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Offices and Civil Service.

H. R. 1174. A bill to amend chapter 1, subchapter C, of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1175. A bill to repeal the retailers' excise tax on purses, handbags, and certain other articles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1176. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code, act of February 10, 1939; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1177. A bill to provide that the tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to a moving-picture theater; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1178. A bill to repeal the retailers' excise tax on toilet preparations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1179. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code by the addition of a new section; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1180. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the payment of benefits thereunder to certain Gold Star Mothers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1181. A bill to provide for the extension and remodeling of the Terminal Annex Post Office at Los Angeles, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1182. A bill to amend section 1701 of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to exemptions from the tax on admissions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1183. A bill to make Flag Day a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1184. A bill to provide for the construction of a post-office garage building at Los Angeles, Calif.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1185. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the American schoolteacher; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1186. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide a 3-year carryover for medical and dental expenses in excess of the maximum deduction allowable under section 23 (x); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1187. A bill to amend paragraph (A) (1) of Public Law 662, 79th Congress, chapter 869, 2d session, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1188. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide compensation for employers required to withhold income tax at source on the wages of employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1189. A bill to provide for awarding the Combat Infantryman Badge to certain members of the Armed Forces of the United States who fought in wars prior to World War II; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1190. A bill to increase the monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1191. A bill to prohibit the establishment of a valley authority in any State that would be substantially affected thereby until the people of the affected areas of such State have voted affirmatively for such valley authority; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1192. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to allow, as a deduction from gross income, certain amounts paid as life-insurance premiums, and to provide more liberal income-tax treatment for amounts paid for hospitalization insurance and amounts paid under voluntary medical-care plans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1193. A bill to amend section 8 of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930,

as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1194. A bill to amend the act of September 1, 1954, to correct certain inequities with respect to the compensation of prevailing-wage-rate employees, to provide longevity compensation for such employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1195. A bill to permit local taxation of the private interest in personal property and work in process, and inventories of material acquired by the Federal Government for military security and the national defense but in the possession of contractors with the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1196. A bill establishing a general policy with respect to payments to State and local governments on account of Federal real property and tangible personal property by providing for the taxation of certain Federal property and for payments in connection with certain other Federal property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1197. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide increased retirement benefits for certain officers and employees of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1198. A bill to repeal section 1701 (a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code so as to exempt from tax admissions to certain events conducted for the benefit of religious, educational, and charitable organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 1199. A bill to prohibit the introduction of cigarettes into interstate commerce unless each package containing such cigarettes is labeled to indicate every substance or material contained in such cigarettes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MEADER:

H. R. 1200. A bill to permit the construction of certain public works on the Great Lakes for flood control, and for protection from high-water levels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1201. A bill to amend the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H. R. 1202. A bill to provide for the orderly termination and liquidation of the Postal Savings System established by the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814), as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1203. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to furnish memorial markers or plaques commemorating certain deceased members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York:

H. R. 1204. A bill to provide that an appropriate memorial marker shall be furnished for each member of the Armed Forces dying in service whose body cannot be recovered; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1205. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income-tax treatment of certain severance pay; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1206. A bill to permit any State of the United States or any political subdivision of any such State to purchase from the District of Columbia Reformatory at Lorton, Va., gun mountings and carriages for guns for use at historic sites and for museum display purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H. R. 1207. A bill to amend section 203 of the Social Security Act to limit the deductions which would otherwise be made, on account of outside earnings, from benefits to which an individual is entitled in the year in which he retires or attains age 72; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1208. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income-tax deduction for social-security taxes paid by an employer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H. R. 1209. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. R. 1210. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of the town of Lancaster, Mass., for the loss of taxes on certain property in such town acquired by the United States for use for military purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 1211. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make loans to assist students in pursuing courses at colleges and universities in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PORTER:

H. R. 1212. A bill to authorize modification of existing project for the Siuslaw River, Oreg.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. POWELL:

H. R. 1213. A bill to authorize Federal assistance to the States and local communities in financing an expanded program of school construction so as to eliminate the national shortage of classrooms; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 1214. A bill to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to the unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in the Armed Forces of the United States during the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. REED:

H. R. 1215. A bill relating to the status of certain organizations as tax-exempt organizations under section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1216. A bill to amend section 72 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1217. A bill to restore the right of American citizens to freely own gold and gold coins; to return control over the public purse to the people; to restrain further deterioration of our currency; to enable holders of paper money to redeem it in gold coin on demand; to establish and maintain a domestic gold coin standard; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1218. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1219. A bill to extend certain benefits to persons who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in Mexico or on its borders during the period beginning May 9, 1916, and ending April 6, 1917, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1220. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe regulations relating to qualifications of persons who assist taxpayers in the determination of their Federal tax liabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1221. A bill to clarify the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the definitions of sale price and price readjustment for purposes of the manufacturer's and retailer's excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1222. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the income-tax treatment of dividends paid by regulated investment companies which hold the bulk of their assets in State and local securities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1223. A bill to provide benefits under the Social Security Act for the survivors of certain individuals who died prior to 1940; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1224. A bill to suspend for 1 year certain duties upon the importation of aluminum and aluminum alloys; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. R. 1225. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for those civilian employees engaged in hazardous occupations in any branch of the Federal service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1226. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide that a net operating loss for a taxable year shall be a net operating loss carryback for the 5 preceding taxable years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1227. A bill to provide for research and technical assistance relating to the control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public-health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1228. A bill to make certain exceptions to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the United States courts of appeals and to the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in actions relating to the public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1229. A bill to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the United States who have lost United States citizenship by voting in a political election or plebiscite held in Greece on March 5, 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1230. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to furnish headstones to mark the actual or honorary burial places of deceased members or former members of the military and naval forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1231. A bill to provide that any Federal employee who refuses to answer a question of a committee of the Congress with respect to Communist, Communist-front, or subversive affiliations shall be removed immediately from the position or office held by him; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 1232. A bill to provide certain increases in annuity for retired employees under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1233. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a $1.25 minimum hourly wage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1234. A bill to enable the mothers and widows of deceased members of the Armed Forces now interred in cemeteries outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska to make a pilgrimage to such cemeteries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1235. A bill to authorize and request the President to undertake to mobilize at some convenient place in the United States an adequate number of the world's outstanding experts, and coordinate and utilize their services in a supreme endeavor to discover means of curing and preventing cancer; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. R. 1236. A bill to establish the Federal Agency for Handicapped, to define its duties, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1237. A bill to provide for the establishment of national cemeteries in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1238. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that, for the purpose of old-age and survivors' insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1239. A bill to assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1240. A bill relating to certain inspections and investigations in metallic and nonmetallic mines (excluding coal and lignite mines) for the purpose of obtaining information relating to health and safety conditions, accidents, and occupational diseases therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1241. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to formulate a plan and make recommendations for consolidation in a single executive agency of the responsibility for, and supervision of, activities involving Antarctica; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1242. A bill to enable the people of Alaska to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1243. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii and Alaska each to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1244. A bill to provide for the development by the Secretary of the Interior of Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1245. A bill to establish as a policy of Congress public use of public domain forest lands and woodlands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1246. A bill to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and State government and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 1247. A bill to amend sections 201 and 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1248. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1249. A bill to allow a deduction for income-tax purposes, in the case of a disabled individual, of expenses for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1250. A bill to amend the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1251. A bill to amend the Davis-Bacon Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 1252. A bill to authorize the admission to the United States of certain aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1253. A bill to liberalize the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1254. A bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1255. A bill to provide that the carrying of a deadly weapon on or about the person in the presence of either House of Congress, or any committee thereof, shall be a felony, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1256. A bill for the allowance of certain claims not heretofore paid, for indemnity for spoliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported by the Court of Claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1257. A bill to extend the application of the Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions in, and employees of, the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 1258. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, to regulate judicial review of deportation and exclusion orders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 1259. A bill to clear the title to certain Indian land; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1260. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SHUFORD:

H. R. 1261. A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 2 (a) to establish an effective date of awards of pension in the case of certain veterans permanently and totally disabled from active pulmonary tuberculosis; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1262. A bill to authorize and direct the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accept certain land in Buncombe County, N. C., for cemetery purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1263. A bill to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to remove certain impediments to the processing of applications for Veterans' Administration direct loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 1264. A bill to provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized; to the Committee on Veterans Affairs.

By Mr. SISK:

H. R. 1265. A bill to authorize the project for the Hidden Reservoir on the Fresno River, San Joaquin Valley, Calif., for flood-control purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1266. A bill to authorize a project for the Buchanan Reservoir on the Chowchilla River, San Joaquin Valley, Calif., for flood-control purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. R. 1267. A bill authorizing the Secretary of Treasury to strike a gold medal of appropirate design to be awarded posthumously by the President to the mother of James Edward Sarran for an act of valor which caused his death; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H. R. 1268. A bill authorizing a comprehensive project for control and progressive eradication of obnoxious aquatic plant growths from navigable waters; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1269. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Act of 1954 relative to nonrecognition of gain from involuntary conversion of certain real property used for agricultural purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1270. A bill to amend section 302 of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 so as to make such act inapplicable to stockyards which engage exclusively in the sale of livestock on commission at public auction; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1271. A bill to provide for research and technical assistance relating to the control of salt-marsh and other pest mosquitoes of public-health importance and mosquito vectors of human disease; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1272. A bill to increase the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for a dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness) from $600 to $1,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1273. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to exempt certain automobile seat covers from the manufacturers' excise tax on automobile accessories; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1274. A bill to provide for an ad valorem duty on the importation of shrimp; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1275. A bill to provide a 1-year period during which certain veterans may be granted national service life insurance; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 1276. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code in respect to the original jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1277. A bill to amend section 1341 of title 28 of the United States Code in respect to the original jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1278. A bill to provide that compensation of a Federal officer or employee shall be subject to State tax only in the State where he is domiciled, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNGER (by request):

H. R. 1279. A bill to authorize the President to issue posthumously in the name of George Washington a commission as General of the Armies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. R. 1280. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce the corporate tax rates applicable to corporations whose taxable income is less than $100,000; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1281. A bill—

DECLARATION AND PURPOSE OF POLICY

To reaffirm the national public policy and the purpose of Congress in the laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws, which among other things prohibit price discrimination; to aid in intelligent, fair, and effective administration and enforcement thereof; and to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act and the protection which it affords to independent business, the Congress hereby reaffirms that the purpose of the antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations is to secure equality of opportunity of all persons to compete in trade or business and to preserve competition where it exists, to restore it where it is destroyed, and to permit it to spring up in new fields; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1282. A bill to create a United States Academy of Foreign Service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. J. Res. 1. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to redefine treason; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Montana:

H. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution to provide for transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River

Basin project and payment to Crow Indian Tribe in connection therewith, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. J. Res. 3. Joint resolution to direct the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to exercise existing authority to provide for acceptance of marketable obligations of the United States at par in payment of taxes imposed by the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. J. Res. 4. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the effect of treaties and international agreements upon the civil and property rights of citizens of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. J. Res. 5. Joint resolution to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding and launching of the conservation movement for the preservation of the natural resources of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 6. Joint resolution to amend the Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 7. Joint resolution to establish a commission on the legal status of women in the United States, to declare a policy as to distinctions based on sex, in law, and administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 8. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 9. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the 22d amendment thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 10. Joint resolution to give the consent of the Congress to interstate compacts or agreements dealing with juveniles and delinquent juveniles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BECKER:

H. J. Res. 11. Joint resolution providing for the revision of the Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or the withdrawal of the United States from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. J. Res. 12. Joint resolution to establish a Joint Committee on a Just and Lasting Peace; to the Committee on Rules.

H. J. Res. 13. Joint resolution designating the fourth Sunday of September as Senior Citizens' Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution providing for a study of the possibility and desirability of establishing a University of the Americas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOW:

H. J. Res. 15. Joint resolution to make Constitution Day a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 16. Joint resolution providing for the revision of the Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or the withdrawal of the United States from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H. J. Res. 17. Joint resolution to adopt a specific version of the Star Spangled Banner as the national anthem of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 18. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that the people of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to vote in presidential elections; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 19. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that Congress shall have power to grant representation in the Congress to the people of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. J. Res. 20. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to service in the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 21. Joint resolution declaring the 14th day of June in each year to be a legal holiday, and requesting the President to issue a special proclamation commemorating the 178th anniversary of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 22. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to provide for the reappointment of Dr. Arthur H. Compton as Citizen Regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. J. Res. 24. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed Federal revenues except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 25. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that the term of office of Members of the House of Representatives shall be 4 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 26. Joint resolution to establish a Commission on Immigration and Naturalization Policy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 27. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Iowa:

H. J. Res. 28. Joint resolution to designate the 4th day of May as Teachers' Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. J. Res. 29. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the tenure of Senators and Representatives in Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. J. Res. 30. Joint resolution to establish a Commission on Utilization of Manpower in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. J. Res. 31. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to repeal the 22d amendment thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to establish a Northeastern United States Watershed Development and Flood Protection Commission; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America providing for a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 34. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 35. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H. J. Res. 36. Joint resolution to designate April 30 of each year to be known as President's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 37. Joint resolution providing for a study of the possibility and desirability of establishing a University of the Americas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. J. Res. 39. Joint resolution providing for the revision of the Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or the withdrawal of the United States from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. J. Res. 40. Joint resolution providing that each member of the Armed Forces sent overseas shall be notified of the fact that, because of certain international agreements, he may be subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a foreign country without the safeguards provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HALE:

H. J. Res. 41. Joint resolution designating the fourth Saturday of August of each year as Children's Day in Sports; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRISON of Virginia:

H. J. Res. 42. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the separate election of the Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H. J. Res. 43. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

H. J. Res. 44. Joint resolution to establish a national policy for the production and utilization of food and fiber, so as to make full economic use of the productive capacity of United States farms to improve domestic nutrition and clothing standards and buttress the foreign policy of the United States and to restate explicitly the long-standing national policy to preserve and strengthen the family-farm pattern of American agricultural production; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. J. Res. 45. Joint resolution requesting the President to instruct the permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations to request the Security Council without delay to convene the Arab States and the State of Israel and other interested nations in a peace conference; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. J. Res. 46. Joint resolution to invite the Chief Justice of the United States to address

a joint session of Congress annually; to the Committee on Rules.

H. J. Res. 47. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to disapproval of items in general appropriation bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 48. Joint resolution designating the fourth Sunday in September of each year as Interfaith Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 49. Joint resolution designating November 19, the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as Dedication Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 50. Joint resolution requesting the President to issue a proclamation designating Memorial Day 1957 as a day for a nationwide prayer for peace; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 51. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting to citizens of the United States who have attained the age of 18 the right to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 52. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to enable the Congress, in aid of the common defense, to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 53. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to redefine treason; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 54. Joint resolution authorizing the creation of a Federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction in the city of Washington, D. C., of an appropriate permanent memorial to the memory of the great Italian navigator and discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. KNUTSON:

H. J. Res. 55. Joint resolution to establish a national policy for the production and utilization of food and fiber and for other reasons; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LAIRD:

H. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution designating the month of June of each year as National Dairy Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. J. Res. 57. Joint resolution to provide for the American Joint Commission to assist in the unification of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. J. Res. 58. Joint resolution to provide that the next transport-type vessel commissioned in the United States Navy shall be named the *Paul Revere*; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. J. Res. 59. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, relating to the legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution designating the first Sunday of June of each year as National Teachers Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution providing for the revision of the Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or the withdrawal of the United States from such treaties and agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. J. Res. 62. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 63. Joint resolution declaring Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGOVERN:

H. J. Res. 64. Joint resolution establishing a joint committee to investigate the cost of living and the widening spread between retail prices and prices paid by farmers; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MACK of Washington:

H. J. Res. 65. Joint resolution placing certain individuals who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, and in the islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in the same status as those who served in the Armed Forces during the Philippine Insurrection and their survivors; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MASON:

H. J. Res. 66. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to prohibitions upon the giving or lending of property of the United States to any foreign government or international governmental organization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 67. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States limiting the taxing and spending powers of the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 68. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. J. Res. 69. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the term of office and qualifications of Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 70. Joint resolution declaring Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 71. Joint resolution designating the 6th day of January of each year as Haym Salomon Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 72. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H. J. Res. 73. Joint resolution placing certain individuals who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, and in the islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in the same status as those who served in the Armed Forces during the Philippine Insurrection and their survivors; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H. J. Res. 74. Joint resolution to establish a joint committee to investigate the gold-mining industry; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. J. Res. 75. Joint resolution to designate payments to disabled veterans as partial repayment of debt owed, and not as gratuities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. POFF:

H. J. Res. 76. Joint resolution to authorize transfer of a percentage of tax collections from individual and corporate income taxes to the States and Territories for use for educational purposes only, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLK:

H. J. Res. 77. Joint resolution to establish a national policy for the production and utilization of food and fiber, so as to make full economic use of the productive capacity of United States farms to improve domestic nutrition and clothing standards and buttress the foreign policy of the United States and to restate explicitly the longstanding national policy to preserve and strengthen the family farm pattern of American agricultural production; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to constitute the Federal Civil Defense Administration an executive department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. J. Res. 79. Joint resolution authorizing the creation of a Federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction in the city of Washington, D. C., of an appropriate permanent memorial to the memory of the great Italian navigator and discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. J. Res. 80. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the qualifications for the office of President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY:

H. J. Res. 81. Joint resolution to designate the musical composition by John Philip Sousa, known as The Stars and Stripes Forever, as the official national march of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution authorizing the creation of a Federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for the construction in the city of Washington, D. C., of an appropriate permanent memorial to the memory of the great Italian navigator and discoverer of America, Christopher Columbus; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. REED:

H. J. Res. 83. Joint resolution proposing an equal-rights amendment to the Constitution; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. J. Res. 84. Joint resolution making Inauguration Day a legal holiday in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. RIVERS:

H. J. Res. 85. Joint resolution to provide that the United States shall withhold from representatives of foreign nations privileges which such nations withhold from representatives of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. J. Res. 86. Joint resolution designating the period beginning August 10 and ending August 16 of each year as Orphans Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 87. Joint resolution designating the first Sunday in June of each year as Shut-in's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution to constitute the Federal Civil Defense Administration an executive department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. J. Res. 89. Joint resolution designating the 3d day of February in each year as Dorchester Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. J. Res. 90. Joint resolution placing certain individuals who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, and in the Islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in the same status as those who served in the Armed Forces during the Philippine Insurrection, and their survivors; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. J. Res. 91. Joint resolution to encourage the study of foreign languages by citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SADLAK:

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to proclaim Sunday, June 23, 1957, and the fourth Sunday in June of each year and thereafter, as a

day of prayer for the man and woman in white; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution declaring Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 94. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to proclaim October 11, 1957, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 95. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H. J. Res. 96. Joint resolution regarding the revocation of certain reclamation projects for which construction funds have not been appropriated; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania:

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding and launching of the conservation movement for the preservation of the natural resources of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 98. Joint resolution to establish a Commission on Government Security; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 99. Joint resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on United States International Exchange of Persons Programs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCUDDER:

H. J. Res. 100. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. J. Res. 101. Joint resolution designating the 7th day of December in each year as Pearl Harbor Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. J. Res. 102. Joint resolution to provide for the construction of a nuclear power reactor in Japan; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. J. Res. 103. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that a majority of the Members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate must concur in the making of any treaty by the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 104. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America providing for a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana:

H. J. Res. 105. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to enable the Congress, in aid of the common defense, to function effectively in time of emergency or disaster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. J. Res. 106. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 107. Joint resolution to exempt State clubs and fraternal organizations from filing form 990; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. J. Res. 108. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim May 11 of each year Colonel Kovats Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Colonel-Commandant Michael Kovats; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H. J. Res. 109. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the right of citizens of the United States 18 years of age or older to vote; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIER:

H. J. Res. 110. Joint resolution to provide for the observance and commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the founding and launching of the conservation movement for the preservation of the natural resources of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 111. Joint resolution placing certain individuals who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, and in the islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in the same status as those who served in the Armed Forces during the Philippine Insurrection and their survivors; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. J. Res. 112. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES:

H. J. Res. 113. Joint resolution to change the name of the Argonne National Laboratory to the Enrico Fermi National Laboratory; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

H. J. Res. 114. Joint resolution authorizng the President of the United States of America to proclaim February 3 of each year as Dorchester Day for the observance and commemoration of the deaths and the heroic act of Chaplains Clark V. Poling, George L. Fox, John Patrick Washington, and Alexander D. Goode; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZELENKO:

H. J. Res. 115. Joint resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on United States International Exchange of Persons Programs; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. J. Res. 116. Joint resolution for the relief of Joseph L. Barrow; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. Con Res. 3. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BECKER:

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution providing that the United States mission to the United Nations shall take such steps as might be necessary to have each day's session in the United Nations opened with a prayer; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution proposing a Code of Ethics for Government Service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the flagrant acts of aggression committed by Soviet Russia against the people of Hungary; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BURDICK:

H. Con. Res. 8. Concurrent resolution providing for the reading of the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Con. Res. 9. Concurrent resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DAWSON of Illinois:

H. Con. Res. 10. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. Con. Res. 11. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Consumers; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. Con. Res. 12. Concurrent resolution favoring universal disarmament; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H. Con. Res. 13. Concurrent resolution declaring the sense of Congress on the closing of Indian hospitals; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. Con. Res. 14. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint committee to make a study of the organization and operation of the Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HALE:

H. Con. Res. 15. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the manner in which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has suppressed attempts by the peoples of certain satellite countries of the Soviet Union to achieve self-government or independence; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. Con. Res. 16. Concurrent resolution relative to inviting Spain to become a member of NATO; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. IKARD:

H. Con. Res. 17. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 232, 84th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution authorizing the President of the United States to designate the month of February of each year as American History Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. Con. Res. 19. Concurrent resolution requesting the International Joint Commission to amend its order of approval of the St. Lawrence power project to specify the range of water levels to be maintained in Lake Ontario; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. Con. Res. 20. Concurrent resolution relating to the levels of Lake Ontario; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. Con. Res. 21. Concurrent resolution to provide protection for communities along the shores of the Great Lakes against damage from changes in water levels resulting from projects authorized and approved by the International Joint Commission; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. Con. Res. 22. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Consumers; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LANE:

H. Con. Res. 23. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress with respect to the return of 450 American prisoners of war who have not been accounted for by the Communists; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 24. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that efforts should be made to invite Spain to membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. Con. Res. 25. Concurrent resolution favoring universal disarmament; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 26. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the establishment of uniform traffic laws throughout the United States; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. Con. Res. 27. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Consumers; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to invite the democracies which sponsored the North Atlantic Treaty to name delegates to a Federal convention; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PHILBIN:

H. Con. Res. 29. Concurrent resolution favoring universal disarmament; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. Con. Res. 30. Concurrent resolution to promote through the United Nations an effective and enforceable system of worldwide disarmament and calling for a crusade for world peace and freedom; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. Con. Res. 31. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress with respect to the humanitarian conduct of the people of Austria; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. Con. Res. 32. Concurrent resolution to establish a joint congressional committee to conduct a special study of the ways in which existing and proposed Federal economic powers and programs can make their greatest contribution to defense against modern atomic attack; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the meetings of the United Nations Assembly, and similar world organizations of which the United States is a member, should be opened with prayer; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. Con. Res. 34. Concurrent resolution requesting the President to take action, through the United States delegation to the United Nations, to bring about the expulsion of the Soviet Union from the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. Con. Res. 35. Concurrent resolution establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress in favor of the revision of the Status of Forces Agreement so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American personnel stationed within their boundaries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIS:

H. Con. Res. 37. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of proceedings at the unveiling of the statue of Chief Justice Edward Douglass White; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 38. Concurrent resolution commending the valiant struggle of the peoples of Poland, Hungary, and other Soviet-dominated nations in their quest for freedom; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Con. Res. 39. Concurrent resolution to provide for the creation of a Joint Committee on Consumer Interests; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. Res. 18. Resolution requesting a review of reports on the St. Johns River, Fla., Jacksonville to the ocean; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. Res. 19. Resolution to provide a residence for pages; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. Res. 20. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 21. Resolution to continue in effect House Resolution 190 and House Resolution 386, 83d Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Res. 22. Resolution authorizing the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct studies and investigations relating to certain matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:

H. Res. 23. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives with respect to the printing of remarks of Members of the House in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DAWSON of Illinois:

H. Res. 24. Resolution providing for the expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by rule XI (8) incurred by the Committee on Government Operations; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. DOLLINGER:

H. Res. 25. Resolution favoring the embracing within the Republic of Ireland of all the territory of that country; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H. Res. 26. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study the broadcasting of false, fraudulent, misleading, and deceptive advertisements by radio or television; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H. Res. 27. Resolution to provide for the unity of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON:

H. Res. 28. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to employ two additional employees; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 29. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct a full and complete investigation of matters relating to the laws, regulations, directives, and policies including personnel pertaining to the Department of State and such other departments and agencies engaged primarily in the implementation of United States foreign policy and the overseas operations, personnel, and facilities of departments and agencies of the United States which participate in the development and execution of such policy; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 30. Resolution providing for expenses of conducting studies and investigations authorized by House Resolution 29; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H. Res. 31. Resolution to provide equal access for all news media before proceedings of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 32. Resolution to provide for the broadcasting by radio and television of committee hearings of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. Res. 33. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the subsidies paid by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 34. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 33; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. Res. 35. Resolution to authorize the Committee on House Administration to continue the study and investigation begun under House Resolution 262 of the 84th Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HIESTAND:

H. Res. 36. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of labor racketeering in the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. Res. 37. Resolution authorizing investigation of damage claims resulting from sonic blasts; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 38. Resolution to create a select committee on pornographic materials; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 39. Resolution requesting the Secretary of State to take action to carry out certain recommendations of the Select Committee on Communist Aggression, contained in its report made at the close of the 83d Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JAMES:

H. Res. 40. Resolution to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Benjamin Franklin television series should be included in the archives of the Library of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. Res. 41. Resolution authorizing inquiry into manner of selecting candidates for the United States Military and Naval Academies; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 42. Resolution to appoint a select committee regarding the conduct of investigations; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 43. Resolution creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of hurricane and flood control and warning problems; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. Res. 44. Resolution to provide for the unity of Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANE:

H. Res. 45. Resolution authorizing and directing the study and investigation of the national boxing sport by the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 46. Resolution to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct a study and investigation of the influence of professional gamblers on amateur and professional sports; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. Res. 47. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Armed Service to investigate and study certain problems in connection with the operation of aircraft in the vicinity of certain military and naval air installations of the United States; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. Res. 48. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the more frequent display of the flag of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. Res. 49. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 50. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to discharge of committees; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 51. Resolution creating a Select Committee on Consumer Interests; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 52. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to provide that the Committee on Banking and Currency shall have jurisdiction over all consumer problems; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 53. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct studies and investigations relating to matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 54. Resolution to increase personal income-tax exemptions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. Res. 55. Resolution providing for a committee to consider removal of the United States Capitol or providing a supplemental Capitol; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 56. Resolution creating a Select Committee To Conduct a Study and Investigation of the Problems of Small Business; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 57. Resolution to amend the Rules of the House in respect to investigative procedure; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. Res. 58. Resolution opposing all plans, programs, and proposals tending toward the development of any form of world government which would limit the rights, privileges, or immunities of citizens of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana:

H. Res. 59. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate and study the publication and distribution of offensive and undesirable books; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. Res. 60. Resolution providing for a special series of postage stamps; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. YATES:

H. Res. 61. Resolution authorizing the creation of a Select Committee on Problems of the Aging; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H. Res. 62. Resolution to provide a residence for pages; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Res. 63. Resolution providing for the commemoration of the death of Gen. Casimir Pulaski on October 11 of each calendar year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. Res. 64. Resolution to conduct an inspection of the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 65. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to investigate and study appeals for charitable contributions made in the name of the American veteran; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 66. Resolution to provide for the printing of a compilation of veterans' laws; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. Res. 67. Resolution authorizing and directing the Committee on Armed Services to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of all matters relating to procurement by the Department of Defense, personnel of such Department, laws administered by such Department, use of funds by such Department, and scientific research in support of the armed services; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 68. Resolution to provide for the expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 67; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H. Res. 69. Resolution to create a Select Committee To Investigate the Latest Acts of Communist Aggression in Hungary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. O'HARA of Illinois:

H. Res. 70. Resolution to create a Select Committee To Investigate the Latest Acts of Communist Aggression in Hungary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. Res. 71. Resolution to create a Select Committee To Investigate the Latest Acts of Communist Aggression in Hungary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BENTLEY:

H. Res. 72. Resolution to create a Select Committee To Investigate the Latest Acts of Communist Aggression in Hungary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. Res. 73. Resolution to create a Select Committee To Investigate the Latest Acts of Communist Aggression in Hungary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BYRD:

H. Res. 74.—Resolution to create a Select Committee To Investigate the Latest Acts of Communist Aggression in Hungary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. Res. 75. Resolution to create a Select Committee To Investigate the Latest Acts of Communist Aggression in Hungary; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ABBITT:

H. R. 1283. A bill for the relief of Charles T. Crowder; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADDONIZIO:

H. R. 1284. A bill for the relief of Antonio Pietropinto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1285. A bill for the relief of Charles Blasi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1286. A bill for the relief of Gerardo Maria Ciccone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1287. A bill for the relief of Marianne Harpeng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1288. A bill for the relief of Ralph Landolfi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1289. A bill for the relief of Ernesto Losco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1290. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rose Maria Pucillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1291. A bill for the relief of Pietro Rosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1292. A bill for the relief of Heinrich Carl Adolph Stein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1293. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Stefano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 1294. A bill for the relief of Francisco Alvarez Suarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1295. A bill for the relief of Gaspare Valenti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANFUSO (by request):

H. R. 1296. A bill for the relief of Felix E. Dayrit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN:

H. R. 1297. A bill for the relief of Inge Wallaberger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H. R. 1298. A bill for the relief of Vincent N. Caldes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1299. A bill for the relief of Cecilia Ruth and Cecile May Dequine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1300. A bill for the relief of Tseh An Chen and Cheh Chen Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1301. A bill for the relief of Ralph H. Aberle and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H. R. 1302. A bill for the relief of Jesus Martinez Jiminez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1303. A bill for the relief of Andrew DiMartino Cataline and Frances DiMartino Cataline; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1304. A bill for the relief of Antonio Salazar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1305. A bill for the relief of Francisco Ponce-Cruz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1306. A bill for the relief of Ilda dos Santos Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1307. A bill for the relief of Felipe Tovar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1308. A bill for the relief of Santiago S. Nazareta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1309. A bill for the relief of Francesco Romano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1310. A bill for the relief of Florentina Laurente; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1311. A bill for the relief of Toha Bin Hadji Dulah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1312. A bill for the relief of Choi, Joon Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1313. A bill for the relief of Berta Reitberger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1314. A bill for the relief of Jose Anguiana Vargas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 1315. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Page; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1316. A bill for the relief of T. W. Holt & Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1317. A bill for the relief of Ralph N. Meeks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1318. A bill for the relief of Thomas P. Quigley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENTLEY:

H. R. 1319. A bill for the relief of Tadeusz Gasowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1320. A bill for the relief of Anita Soave; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 1321. A bill for the relief of James Wanleung Mann and Mrs. Diana Biren Tung Mann; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1322. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Traversa G. Usellini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1323. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hsin Chuen Li Mok; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1324. A bill for the relief of Westfeldt Bros.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1325. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Bertha K. Martensen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND:

H. R. 1326. A bill for the relief of Eric L. Reid; to the Committeee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1327. A bill for the relief of Emily Elkas Batrie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLAND (by request):

H. R. 1328. A bill for the relief of Ettore Penna; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOLLING:

H. R. 1329. A bill for the relief of Massman-Patti-Tanner & Mitchell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H. R. 1330. A bill for the relief of Alessandro Maraessa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1331. A bill for the relief of Sadie Lobe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1332. A bill to renew and extend the term of patent No. 1,917,634 for 5 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1333. A bill for the relief of Dr. Franklin Fu-Yen Wang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1334. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Lauria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOW:

H. R. 1335. A bill for the relief of Nedeljka Begovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1336. A bill for the relief of Michaline, Antonio, and Pancrazio Montesano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1337. A bill for the relief of Mohammed Moinuddin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOYLE:

H. R. 1338. A bill for the relief of Arthur Lebovitz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H. R. 1339. A bill for the relief of the Malowney Real Estate Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1340. A bill for the relief of Christa G. Friese; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL (by request):

H. R. 1341. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dorina A. Gensmer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1342. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Helen Harvey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCKLEY:
H. R. 1343. A bill for the relief of Hanna Rezmovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1344. A bill for the relief of John William Forbes Petch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1345. A bill for the relief of Brooklyn Steel Warehouse Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1346. A bill for the relief of Peter Walsh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. BURDICK:
H. R. 1347. A bill for the relief of Mary Palanuk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:
H. R. 1348. A bill for the relief of Frank E. Gallagher, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. CANFIELD:
H. R. 1349. A bill for the relief of John J. Fedor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1350. A bill for the relief of Sister Emmanuel (Miss Margarete Fu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. CHENOWETH:
H. R. 1351. A bill for the relief of Chen Loong Mou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. COLE:
H. R. 1352. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rena Carmi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1353. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Haide E. Carmona de Duchoslav; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. COUDERT:
H. R. 1354. A bill for the relief of Theodore Elil Hadjithomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1355. A bill for the relief of Miss Susana Clara Magalona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1356. A bill for the relief of Esref Tomakan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1357. A bill for the relief of Drake America Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1358. A bill for the relief of Bertha Gabriel Y. Martinez Gomez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1359. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Theodore (Nicole Xantho Rousseau); to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. CRETELLA:
H. R. 1360. A bill for the relief of Antonino Giordano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1361. A bill for the relief of Concetta Pugliese Privitera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1362. A bill for the relief of Clelia Cusano Puglia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Iowa:
H. R. 1363. A bill for the relief of Franc Molka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1364. A bill for the relief of Estelle Carlson as guardian of Hulda Ahlberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. CURTIS of Missouri:
H. R. 1365. A bill for the relief of Elmer L. Henderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1366. A bill for the relief of Jen-Pu Cheng and Mrs. Chuan-huan Wu Cheng; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1367. A bill for the relief of Kwan-Ting Shen and Mrs. Nai-hsuan Chang Shen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1368. A bill for the relief of the beneficiaries of William Lee La May; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1369. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon certain claims of Roger W. Evans and Jamerson C. McCormack; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1370. A bill for the relief of Dr. Nobutaka Azuma and Mrs. Tsugie Azuma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1371. A bill for the relief of Sara Reid (Maria Luise Brenten); to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. DAGUE:
H. R. 1372. A bill for the relief of Kathleen M. Rambo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1373. A bill for the relief of Antonio Frezza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. DEROUNIAN:
H. R. 1374. A bill for the relief of Beddo Terzian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1375. A bill for the relief of Otto B. Hauffe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. DEVEREUX:
H. R. 1376. A bill for the relief of Bernard L. Phipps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. DOLLINGER:
H. R. 1377. A bill for the relief of Wickham Courtney Anderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1378. A bill for the relief of Felicia de Diamondstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1379. A bill for the relief of John Wilbert Wan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1380. A bill for the relief of Anthony J. Chaia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1381. A bill for the relief of Alton Ford; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1382. A bill for the relief of Aldo Lazzaroni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1383. A bill for the relief of Keith Smith (also known as Keith Dryden and Keith James); to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1384. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marina Coralia Castillo Wamba; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1385. A bill for the relief of Tomiko Abiru and her minor child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1386. A bill for the relief of Rosa Grunbaum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1387. A bill for the relief of Nicolas Schwartz and Vera Schwartz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1388. A bill for the relief of Erna H. Gleissner and her minor son; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. EDMONDSON:
H. R. 1389. A bill for the relief of Sarah Reiko Tochman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. ENGLE:
H. R. 1390. A bill for the relief of Robert Francis Symons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1391. A bill for the relief of Stanley Teitzel & F. M. Crawford Lumber, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1392. A bill for the relief of Karl L. Larson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1393. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Willie Soher; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. FASCELL:
H. R. 1394. A bill to authorize the sale of certain keys in the State of Florida by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
H. R. 1395. A bill for the relief of Ladislav Marion Hudec; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1396. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lore Anna Rominger Campbell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1397. A bill for the relief of Wayne Edward Cottrell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1398. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Matilde Barbara Picallo Queglas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. FLOOD:
H. R. 1399. A bill for the relief of Gino G. Fabbian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1400. A bill for the relief of Mitsuko A. Hachita; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1401. A bill for the relief of Alvaro J. Barretto and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1402. A bill for the relief of Liesel Rynevicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1403. A bill for the relief of Elsie Purvis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. FORAND:
H. R. 1404. A bill for the relief of Emilia Rodrigues Padilha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1405. A bill for the relief of Loutfie Noama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. FORD:
H. R. 1406. A bill for the relief of Albert Rieksts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. FULTON:
H. R. 1407. A bill for the relief of Henrik Mannerfrid; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1408. A bill for the relief of Tak Wa Kwok; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1409. A bill for the relief of Maria Febbrara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. GARY:
H. R. 1410. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Lee Sage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1411. A bill for the relief of George H. Meyer Sons, Brauer & Co., Joseph McSweeney & Sons, Inc., C. L. Tomlinson, Jr., and Richmond Livestock Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1412. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elise T. Kirk; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1413. A bill for the relief of Dr. Shunhsin Chou, Julia Wei-hsien Wu Chou, David Chou, and Teresa Chou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1414. A bill for the relief of Nessim Negrin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1415. A bill for the relief of Kenichi Sugahara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. GATHINGS:
H. R. 1416. A bill for the relief of William R. Overton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:
H. R. 1417. A bill for the relief of Lienfu Lo, also known as Luke Lo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania:
H. R. 1418. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Wadlow; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1419. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hannah Mae Powell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1420. A bill for the relief of Aleksander Dabrowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1421. A bill for the relief of Eva Glockner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1422. A bill for the relief of Gunda B. MacDonald; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1423. A bill for the relief of Jeanne Marie-Louise Hoez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:
H. R. 1424. A bill for the relief of Sylvia Ottila Tenyi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1425. A bill for the relief of Panayota Persamtzis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. GROSS:
H. R. 1426. A bill for the relief of Plutarco Pecina Sierra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. GWINN:
H. R. 1427. A bill for the relief of Ciro Motti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
By Mr. HAGEN:
H. R. 1428. A bill for the relief of Juan Pedro Garay-Muro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1429. A bill for the relief of Arcadio Navarro-Savala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1430. A bill for the relief of Jesus Marie Ambriz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.
H. R. 1431. A bill for the relief of Edward M. Thompson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1432. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dudley Anthony Rhodes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDY:

H. R. 1433. A bill for the relief of Irmgard Glancy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARRISON of Virginia (by request):

H. R. 1434. A bill for the relief of Brigitte Kendziorra; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 1435. A bill for the relief of John I. Strong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1436. A bill for the relief of Lucienne Canicio Smith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1437. A bill for the relief of Leon Anderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1438. A bill for the relief of Evangelos Christos Mirtsopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1439. A bill for the relief of E. R. Ensey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1440. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Bingham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1441. A bill for the relief of the estate of Grady Ward; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1442. A bill for the relief of Sumiko Nakamura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HESS:

H. R. 1443. A bill for the relief of Tokiyo Nakajima and her child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1444. A bill for the relief of Estela Marina Ries; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1445. A bill for the relief of Frank T. McCormick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL:

H. R. 1446. A bill for the relief of Philip J. Denton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 1447. A bill for the relief of William Radkovich Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1448. A bill for the relief of J. Ross Reed, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1449. A bill for the relief of Ludwig, Isabel, and Milly Model; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1450. A bill for the relief of Joseph L. Searcy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1451. A bill for the relief of Cecelia Vaccaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1452. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Josephine M. Castle; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1453. A bill for the relief of Janis Lee Owen and Jacqueline F. Algorri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1454. A bill for the relief of Jeffrey Charles Medworth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLINGS (by request):

H. R. 1455. A bill for the relief of Ramon R. Mingares; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1456. A bill for the relief of Pilar A. Centeno, doctor of medicine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H. R. 1457. A bill for the relief of Nikolaus Pazdernik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1458. A bill for the relief of Jael Mercades; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON:

H. R. 1459. A bill for the relief of Jeanette Shbeeb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IKARD:

H. R. 1460. A bill for the relief of Tom R. Hickman and Nannie Conley and her husband, Jack Conley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAMES:

H. R. 1461. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hayguhi (kedesyan) Kudis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKINS:

H. R. 1462. A bill for the relief of Erol Ozer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. R. 1463. A bill for the relief of Simeon Krammer, also known as Sidney Krammer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1464. A bill for the relief of Fiorindo Francesco Nappo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1465. A bill for the relief of Henry Aleong Gonzales, Perline Aleong Gonzales, and Annette Aleong Gonzales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1466. A bill for the relief of Dr. Thomas B. Meade; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1467. A bill for the relief of Brenda Theresa Monaghan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 1468. A bill for the relief of Shee-go Chin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEAN:

H. R. 1469. A bill for the relief of Kendall Leroy Simmonds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1470. A bill for the relief of Wladyslaw Burawski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 1471. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Christa Ernst; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING:

H. R. 1472. A bill for the relief of Anna L. De Angelis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1473. A bill for the relief of Richardson Corp.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING (by request):

H. R. 1474. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jennie Maurello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1475. A bill for the relief of Robert E. Warren; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1476. A bill for the relief of Mrs. John H. Wagenblass; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KELLY of New York:

H. R. 1477. A bill for the relief of Lillian Ida Brown; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1478. A bill for the relief of Gaetano DiChiara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1479. A bill for the relief of Henry Wilson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1480. A bill for the relief of Ragland Joseph Biggs (also known as Vincent Doig); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H. R. 1481. A bill for the relief of Maria Angela La Faso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1482. A bill for the relief of Maria Baricelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1483. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of the Cuban-American Sugar Co. against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1484. A bill for the relief of Jan Kryla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1485. A bill for the relief of Aristotelis A. Karapanagiotis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1486. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Ciacio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1487. A bill for the relief of Adelaide F. M. Krasnapolsky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1488. A bill for the relief of Paul Bernstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 1489. A bill for the relief of Miguel Angel Guzman Nunez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1490. A bill for the relief of Liesbeth Lohrie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1491. A bill for the relief of M. Sgt. Louis Benedetti, retired; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1492. A bill for the relief of Gillous M. Young; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1493. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Charles A. Holshouser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1494. A bill for the relief of Southwest Research Institute; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1495. A bill for the relief of Alfred Hanzal; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1496. A bill for the relief of Pasqualino E. Magno; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1497. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jeannine Gallot Garner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1498. A bill for the relief of Takehiko Kikuchi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1499. A bill for the relief of Jesus Cortez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1500. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Thekla H. Harrison; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KILGORE:

H. R. 1501. A bill for the relief of Beulah I. Reich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1502. A bill for the relief of Homer Cazamias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1503. A bill for the relief of Guillermina Peralta Anderson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1504. A bill for the relief of Rodrigo Eulalio Santa Ana-Alvarado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1505. A bill for the relief of Tomas Reyes Hernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H. R. 1506. A bill for the relief of Cesar Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1507. A bill for the relief of Roger Eugene Caillaud; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1508. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rose Hannah Cox Fransone (nee Garbutt) and her minor child, Heleene Garbutt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1509. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Antonia Martinez de Rosenfeld; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1510. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Limon de Serrano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1511. A bill for the relief of O. Yung Ja; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1512. A bill for the relief of Alfredo A. Guinitaran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1513. A bill for the relief of Cesar, Rosita, Baltazar, and Angelina Jabonillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1514. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fusa Honbo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1515. A bill for the relief of Edward Martin Rasmussen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1516. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Tsuma Ueda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1517. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Javier (formerly Maria Alvarado Salas); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1518. A bill for the relief of Basil Constantine Mavromichalis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1519. A bill for the relief of Juan Ysais-Martinez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1520. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fusako Takai and Thomas Takai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1521. A bill for the relief of Julio Carpiso Orca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1522. A bill for the relief of Artemio N. Jangaon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1523. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Stein Whitsell Ilie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1524. A bill for the relief of Godfrey Hwa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1525. A bill for the relief of Virendra K. Sondhi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1526. A bill for the relief of Gottfried Walter Stingl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 1527. A bill for the relief of Georgia Ziavras; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1528. A bill for the relief of Francesco Prano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1529. A bill for the relief of Sirvart Minassian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1530. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Irrera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1531. A bill for the relief of Biagio D'Agata; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1532. A bill for the relief of Virginia Casani; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1533. A bill for the relief of Joseph Aboudi or Joe Abood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1534. A bill for the relief of David Piementel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1535. A bill for the relief of Georg Gahn and Margarete Gahn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1536. A bill for the relief of Allison B. Clemens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1537. A bill for the relief of Jacob Baronian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1538. A bill for the relief of Maria Gianias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1539. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Renee M. Silver; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1540. A bill to provide for the award of a suitable medal to George E. Clark; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 1541. A bill for the relief of Gerald Augustine Grant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1542. A bill for the relief of Eugene F. Casey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 1543. A bill for the relief of M. Neil Andrews; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1544. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States situated in Cobb County, Ga., to the trustees of the Methodist Church, Acworth, Ga.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. LANKFORD:

H. R. 1545. A bill for the relief of Emmanuel Philip Sardelis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1546. A bill for the relief of Hildegard Efriede Herpel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1547. A bill for the relief of Mohamad Hassan Dardari, alias Hassan Choukat Dardari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1548. A bill for the relief of Hossein Golji; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. R. 1549. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nur Sami de Wejbe and Maria Sofia Wejbe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1550. A bill for the relief of Leopold Danihel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1551. A bill for the relief of Yvonne Yip; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1552. A bill for the relief of William H. Barney; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1553. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Miriam Tsai; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1554. A bill for the relief of Tam Luen-Kwong (also known as Kwong Tam); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1555. A bill for the relief of Luigi Valas (also known as Louis Rick); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1556. A bill for the relief of Agnesa Rosa Modano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1557. A bill for the relief of Daniels Fomenko; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1558. A bill for the relief of Phillis Guyadeen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1559. A bill for the relief of Nemesio Ramirez Moran; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1560. A bill for the relief of Chieh-Chuan Li (also known as Leslie K. Lai); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

H. R. 1561. A bill for the relief of Daniela R. P. Zei; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1562. A bill for the relief of Maj. John P. Ruppert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 1563. A bill for the relief of Basiliki Andre Spatharas, nee Giannoulias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1564. A bill for the relief of George V. Martin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1565. A bill for the relief of Donald R. Pence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1566. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kiyoko Kume; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1567. A bill for the relief of Louis Graves; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1568. A bill for the relief of Tien S. Chan and Chan Li Wai-Sheung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1569. A bill for the relief of Tam Chung Fay and Tam Fay Hing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1570. A bill for the relief of Jose Jesus Chacon-Raya, also known as Joe Chacon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1571. A bill for the relief of Jules Maurice Lotode, Mary Lotode, and Jeanne Lotode; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1572. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margot Wartenberger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1573. A bill for the relief of Allan Armenag Abou Hayatian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1574. A bill for the relief of Albert Hyrapiet; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1575. A bill for the relief of Col. Adolph B. Miller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1576. A bill for the relief of Teruko Shindo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1577. A bill for the relief of Clemencio Gumban Hechanova; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1578. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Vadasz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1579. A bill for the relief of King-Kay Kwong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1580. A bill for the relief of Kuo Hsien Li, also known as Catherine Li; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1581. A bill for the relief of Otto Wiesner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1582. A bill for the relief of Miss Carolyn Foster; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1583. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Concepcion Delgado Mendez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1584. A bill for the relief of Carolina Rosa Garcao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McFALL:

H. R. 1585. A bill for the relief of Don Ralph; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1586. A bill for the relief of Antone Franchehkoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGREGOR:

H. R. 1587. A bill for the relief of Kobayashi Takayashi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACHROWICZ:

H. R. 1588. A bill for the relief of George S. Zambrzycki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1589. A bill for the relief of Tadeusz Gasowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1590. A bill for the relief of Antoni Klimowicz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1591. A bill for the relief of the Pacific Customs Brokerage Co., of Detroit, Mich.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1592. A bill for the relief of Purificacion de Peralta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACK of Washington:

H. R. 1593. A bill for the relief of Rahil Saad Ghosn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1594. A bill for the relief of Valdemars W. Kokins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1595. A bill for the relief of Vanja Stipcic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAILLIARD:

H. R. 1596. A bill for the relief of Bernhard and Gertrude Horowitz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1597. A bill for the relief of Western Sales & Supply Co., Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1598. A bill for the relief of Dennis Da Costa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1599. A bill for the relief of Sagrario Gonzalez Arrivillaga Yanguas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1600. A bill for the relief of Lurline Jackson and Mrs. Mable D. Minott; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1601. A bill for the relief of Francisca M. Jegers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

H. R. 1602. A bill for the relief of Lillian Cummings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN:

H. R. 1603. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lotte Gertrude Augusta Phelan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 1604. A bill for the relief of Dr. James R. P. Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 1605. A bill to provide for the conveyance of all of the interest of the United States in certain lands, other than a certain easement and right-of-way to Ernest F. Hartwell; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1606. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elsbe Hermine van Dam Hurst; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 1607. A bill for the relief of Marie-Luise H. Generali; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1608. A bill for the relief of Carlo Palmieri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1609. A bill for the relief of Livio Senni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1610. A bill for the relief of Filipo Mastroianni; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1611. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Santagata; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1612. A bill for the relief of Frances Pompa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1613. A bill for the relief of Gildo Nicolio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1614. A bill for the relief of Oscar Francis Matthews; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1615. A bill for the relief of Nikolai, Gerda, and Annerose Korotkevich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1616. A bill for the relief of Miss Anna Gentile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1617. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Magdalena Simonavicius; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1618. A bill for the relief of Christos Constantinou Liosis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1619. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Liselotte Steffan McDonnell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1620. A bill for the relief of Kim Sung Il; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1621. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Carmena Pizzarello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1622. A bill for the relief of Edward Constantine; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1623. A bill for the relief of Peter J. Rello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1624. A bill for the relief of Angelina Burdo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1625. A bill for the relief of Noel Kaiser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1626. A bill for the relief of Raffaele Giuseppe Collura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1627. A bill for the relief of Cornelius A. Frouin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1628. A bill for the relief of Andrew Frey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1629. A bill for the relief of Antonio Romano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1630. A bill for the relief of Wai Ling Vivian Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1631. A bill for the relief of John V. Saly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 1632. A bill for the relief of Gemma Scarfogliero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1633. A bill for the relief of Jane Froman and Gypsy Markoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OSTERTAG:

H. R. 1634. A bill for the relief of Antonio Ranalletta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1635. A bill for the relief of Hubert Wellington Jones; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1636. A bill for the relief of George D. LaMont; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 1637. A bill for the relief of James M. Ripley; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1638. A bill for the relief of Lt. Percy Hamilton Hebert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 1639. A bill for the relief of Kenneth Walker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1640. A bill for the relief of the dependents of Isidor Goldfracht; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1641. A bill for the relief of Helen Koutroumanis and minor children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1642. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Francine Corrigan de Jacomé; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1643. A bill for the relief of Georgette Charalambo Harrison; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 1644. A bill for the relief of Vendelin Kalenda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1645. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Norberta Cueto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1646. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margarete Holdy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1647. A bill for the relief of Anthony Bauer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1648. A bill for the relief of Rachel Nethery; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1649. A bill for the relief of Robert Nai-Hsin Chang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1650. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Po-ling Liu and minor son, George; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POFF:

H. R. 1651. A bill for the relief of Miss Lily Wu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 1652. A bill for the relief of Rajka Markovic and Krunoslav Markovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1653. A bill for the relief of Jose Rodriguez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1654. A bill for the relief of the E. J. Albrecht Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1655. A bill for the relief of Herman Wobbe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1656. A bill to provide for the renewal of Patent No. 1,596,994 issued August 14, 1926, relating to shoe button-snaps; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1657. A bill for the relief of Seu Shuit Wong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. R. 1658. A bill for the relief of Nickolas Bodner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1659. A bill for the relief of Antonio LaSala; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1660. A bill for the relief of Stavroula Nicholas Rupakias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1661. A bill for the relief of Romilos Sarri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1662. A bill for the relief of Ramon Gullon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1663. A bill for the relief of Dean E. Fosmoe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1664. A bill for the relief of Marina Josepina Maria Esposito; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1665. A bill for the relief of Fouad Mikhail Zada; his wife, Sabat Zada (nee Leon or Laoun); and their minor child, Michel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1666. A bill for the relief of Lisa El Aneed and Alfred El Aneed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1667. A bill for the relief of Fred G. Nagle Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1668. A bill for the relief of Elio Rotondo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1669. A bill for the relief of Francesco Pizzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1670. A bill for the relief of Yrjo (George) Israel Erkinpoika Haapanen; Anna Esther Alfhild Haapanen, nee Talkari; Seppo Pellervo Haapanen; Timo Juhani Haapanen; and Eira Telervo Haapanen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY:

H. R. 1671. A bill for the relief of Ludwik Kwasniewski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1672. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Frederick Redmond; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1673. A bill for the relief of Bernhard F. Elmers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1674. A bill for the relief of Eleanora Fiorini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1675. A bill for the relief of Hjalmar Johansen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1676. A bill for the relief of Orietta Giardino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED:

H. R. 1677. A bill for the relief of Gilbert B. Mar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1678. A bill to provide for the quitclaiming of the title of the United States to the real property known as the Barcelona Lighthouse Site, Portland, N. Y.; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RILEY:

H. R. 1679. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Kathryn H. Wallace; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 1680. A bill for the relief of Osmar Tonilo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1681. A bill for the relief of Sonja Spieker; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H. R. 1682. A bill for the relief of Edward J. Moskot; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1683. A bill for the relief of Norman H. Cunningham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1684. A bill for the relief of William Franklin Rollins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1685. A bill for the relief of Nashat Saadi Zabalaoui; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H. R. 1686. A bill for the relief of Theobald Industries, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1687. A bill for the relief of Katharina Richlan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1688. A bill for the relief of Margaret M. McCullin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1689. A bill for the relief of George S. Ridner; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1690. A bill for the relief of Fred Gordon Ralph; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 1691. A bill for the relief of Margherita Conca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1692. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margot M. Draughon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1693. A bill for the relief of Evelyn Albi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1694. A bill for the relief of Yoe Chul Koo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1695. A bill for the relief of Harry N. Duff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1696. A bill for the relief of Mikiko Uemura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1697. A bill for the relief of Salamon Jakab; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1698. A bill for the relief of Henry B. Landers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1699. A bill for the relief of Elisabetta Melon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1700. A bill for the relief of Western Instruments Associates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1701. A bill for the relief of Abram van Heynigen Hartendorp; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1702. A bill for the relief of Dora Camalich; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 1703. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dorothea Brett Blok; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 1704. A bill for the relief of David Abraham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1705. A bill for the relief of James J. Bach; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1706. A bill for the relief of Paula Bernstein; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1707. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Theodora Bourlotos (nee Hangepetros); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1708. A bill for the relief of Maurice Delvin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY (by request):

H. R. 1709. A bill for the relief of Luis Gustavo Garcia-Oliva; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 1710. A bill for the relief of Johann August Josefsson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1711. A bill for the relief of Moishe David Piotrkovski and his wife, Chana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY (by request):

H. R. 1712. A bill for the relief of Leonard Pignatello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 1713. A bill for the relief of Dr. Sidney Nevil Milford and his wife, Danuta Maria Milford; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1714. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Russo Roca Marsilla; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1715. A bill for the relief of Frank S. Leason; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1716. A bill for the relief of Antonio Zyczynski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY (by request):

H. R. 1717. A bill for the relief of Max Trichter Newman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 1718. A bill for the relief of Peter Sposito; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1719. A bill for the relief of Michele Santoro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY (by request):

H. R. 1720. A bill for the relief of Antonio Rosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 1721. A bill for the relief of Felix Rincon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY (by request):

H. R. 1722. A bill for the relief of Vito Recchia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1723. A bill for the relief of Bernardo Prano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1724. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary A. Sansone; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROONEY:

H. R. 1725. A bill for the relief of Ciro Picardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1726. A bill for the relief of Herman Skiber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1727. A bill for the relief of Deeb Abu Gheida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1728. A bill for the relief of Ralph Moschitta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1729. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vassiliki P. Theodorou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1730. A bill for the relief of Herminegilda Sanz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1731. A bill for the relief of Mose Scotto di Santolo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1732. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Gentile; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1733. A bill for the relief of Philip Cooperman, Aron Shriro, and Samuel Stackman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1734. A bill for the relief of Maria and Grazia Guida; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1735. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Brunetti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1736. A bill for the relief of Angelo (Arcangelo) Amendolara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 1737. A bill for the relief of Ka Tim Lee, Veng Tang Wong Lee, and William Cleveland Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1738. A bill for the relief of Manuel Stephan Derahian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1739. A bill for the relief of Jose Maria Chan-Caballero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1740. A bill for the relief of Manfred Katz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1741. A bill for the relief of Ikuko Morooka Maho ey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1742. A bill for the relief of Gom Gor Ying; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1743. A bill for the relief of Polytimi D. Alevizos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1744. A bill for the relief of Hideki Imaizumi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1745. A bill for the relief of Ryszard Sewer-Czerwinski and Elzbieta Sewer-Czerwinski, also known as Richard Severs and Elizabeth Severs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1746. A bill for the relief of Kam Man Leung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1747. A bill for the relief of Ng Kwock Gee and Ng Kwock Jom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1748. A bill for the relief of George Quon Lok; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1749. A bill for the relief of Walterio Carrasco Mondaca; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1750. A bill for the relief of Fernando Galvan-Cruz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SADLAK:

H. R. 1751. A bill for the relief of Bronislaw (John) Waz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHENCK:

H. R. 1752. A bill for the relief of Frank J. and Mae T. W. Burger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 1753. A bill for the relief of Charles Ang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1754. A bill for the relief of Eleanor French Caldwell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1755. A bill for the relief of Levi Isac Galperin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1756. A bill for the relief of Yun Yong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1757. A bill for the relief of Nicola Marcello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1758. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hertha L. Wohlmuth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1759. A bill for the relief of Sang Ho Lee, his wife, Hi Sook Lee, and minor child, Byung Yun (Louise) Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1760. A bill to provide for the advancement of Capt. Edward J. Steichen, United States Naval Reserve (retired), to the grade of rear admiral on the Naval Reserve retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1761. A bill for the relief of Henrik Mannerfrid; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 1762. A bill for the relief of Moniek Cukier (also known as Zdzislaw Wasilewski); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1763. A bill for the relief of Dr. Chu Suk Koh; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1764. A bill for the relief of Peter Trbojevic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 1765. A bill for the relief of Ellen G. Marinas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1766. A bill for the relief of Cecilia (Bongal) Pasion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1767. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Remaria Avearii a Marama Geronimo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1768. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Berna Lee Kelly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1769. A bill for the relief of Mary G. Nechaeff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1770. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Natividad Castro de Prada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1771. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary De Battista; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1772. A bill for the relief of Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1773. A bill for the relief of Fernando Quinonez-Alvarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1774. A bill for the relief of Romeo (Casabuena) Celestial; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1775. A bill for the relief of Jeanne May Sasaki, Pamela Joyce Suzuki, Dorothea Grace Itoh, Frank Louis Morita, and John Michael Takezawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIEMINSKI:

H. R. 1776. A bill for the relief of Leslie A. Stuart; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1777. A bill for the relief of Antonie Hagenaars; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1778. A bill for the relief of Saveria Velona Gangemi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1779. A bill for the relief of Raffaele D'Auria; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1780. A bill for the relief of Gordon Sidney William Barson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1781. A bill for the relief of Antonia DeMarco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1782. A bill for the relief of Maria Pas Singson Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1783. A bill for the relief of Bronislaw Matuszczak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1784. A bill for the relief of Bronislaw Grabowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1785. A bill for the relief of William and Helen Kobielski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1786. A bill for the relief of Dr. Sau Fong Chang Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCUDDER:

H. R. 1787. A bill for the relief of Mary Carmelita Ottolina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1788. A bill for the relief of Marian Anthony Rotnicki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1789. A bill for the relief of Herbert Strauss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1790. A bill for the relief of Segundina Kirkby; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1791. A bill for the relief of Alexander Alcheff also known as A. V. Schaff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Mississippi:

H. R. 1792. A bill for the relief of Dr. Royal W. Williams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 1793. A bill for the relief of Edith Kaspersky and her minor child, Christine Kaspersky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1794. A bill for the relief of Albert Jordan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1795. A bill for the relief of Alphonsus Ludovicus Rosalia Van Den Berghe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1796. A bill for the relief of W. P. Sweetman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H. R. 1797. A bill for the relief of Maria Sausa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1798. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rosa Pera Patterson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1799. A bill for the relief of Low Hung-pong; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1800. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mariana Valencia de Marmolejo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1801. A bill for the relief of Hartmann H. Pauly; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1802. A bill for the relief of Charles O. Fairbank; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1803. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Boyd Dinehart and Richard Reams; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1804. A bill for the relief of Robert B. Cooper; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1805. A bill for the relief of Henry T. Quisenberry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1806. A bill for the relief of Jose Zavala-Rivera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1807. A bill for the relief of Filippo Vitale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1808. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ting Su; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1809. A bill for the relief of Grace Su (nee Ling Yu-Ying), wife of Dr. Ting Su; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1810. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Consuelo Medel de Saragosa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1811. A bill for the relief of Amado Martinez-Mora; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1812. A bill for the relief of Guadalupe Magdaleno-Acosta (also known as Jose Guadalupe Magdaleno y Acosta); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1813. A bill for the relief of Pedro Diaz (Ramirez); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1814. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maria Esther Reyes de Cabral; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1815. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Chie Imaizumi Chao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1816. A bill for the relief of Federico Ancheta(also known as Rodencio A. Cabotage); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California (by request):

H. R. 1817. A bill for the relief of the Electronic Medical Foundation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. R. 1818. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Helene Carter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1819. A bill for the relief of Gerassimos V. Palmos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1820. A bill for the relief of Kelsie A. Watson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Louisiana:

H. R. 1821. A bill for the relief of the Little Lake Misere Land Co., Inc., and the North American Land Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1822. A bill for the relief of Henry G. Chalkley et al.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 1823. A bill for the relief of Domenico Leonardi and his wife, Clara Corradi Leonardi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming:

H. R. 1824. A bill for the relief of Keriahos (Keriakos) Bekiarelis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1825. A bill for the relief of Antonios (Anthony) G. Troulinos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1826. A bill to authorize the sale of certain lands of the United States in Wyoming to Bud E. Burnaugh; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Texas:

H. R. 1827. A bill for the relief of Annunziata Gambini and Tomazo Gambini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H. R. 1828. A bill for the relief of Yuriko Ishiyama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1829. A bill for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Frank C. Gregg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRIMBLE:

H. R. 1830. A bill for the relief of Dan M. Andrews; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1831. A bill for the relief of Oather S. Hall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANIK:

H. R. 1832. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Geordt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 1833. A bill for the relief of Sofia Kavadias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1834. A bill for the relief of Walter Schik; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1835. A bill for the relief of Aram Peltekian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1836. A bill for the relief of Rudolf Schmidt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1837. A bill for the relief of Elda Mondillo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1838. A bill for the relief of Antonio Bruno Coletta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1839. A bill for the relief of Angus Learie; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1840. A bill for the relief of Antonio Murgia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1841. A bill for the relief of Emanuel Frangescos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1842. A bill for the relief of Machie Yoshiyama; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1843. A bill for the relief of Rosina Gartling, Rosa Gartling, Gustav Gartling, and Adolph Gartling; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1844. A bill for the relief of Harry Vondas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1845. A bill for the relief of Harry Vondas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1846. A bill for the relief of Rosario Nunez Basante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1847. A bill for the relief of James Walter or Wongo Alfonso Walter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1848. A bill for the relief of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1849. A bill for the relief of Thomas K. Koutsopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1850. A bill for the relief of Rosario Nunez Basante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1851. A bill for the relief of Dezrin Boswell Johnson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1852. A bill for the relief of Cynthia Lynn Troutman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATTS:

H. R. 1853. A bill for the relief of Licha Hanna Farah (also known as Hanna Licha); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEAVER:

H. R. 1854. A bill for the relief of Nelson Shu-Yung Chuang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WESTLAND:

H. R. 1855. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Franziska T. Gage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIER:

H. R. 1856. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ern-Gret Birkholz Seim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1857. A bill for the relief of John C. Matlon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. R. 1858. A bill for the relief of Dino Tassinari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1859. A bill for the relief of George C. Papanicolaou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1860. A bill for the relief of Martin A. Mastandrea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1861. A bill for the relief of George W. Arnold; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi:

H. R. 1862. A bill for the relief of Guy H. Davant; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1863. A bill for the relief of Mrs. John William Brennan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 1864. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lidie Kammauf; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 1865. A bill for the relief of Maria Patsana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1866. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ilse Brauer-McIntyre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YATES:

H. R. 1867. A bill for the relief of Yotsu Yusawa Heim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNGER:

H. R. 1868. A bill for the relief of Daniel Adamson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1869. A bill for the relief of Fung Chen Yee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1870. A bill for the relief of Josefa Pidlaoan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1871. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Lavinia Brancato Spoto and family; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1872. A bill for the relief of Dalisay Lourdes Cruz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1873. A bill for the relief of Eosin, Linda, Walter, and Hsien King; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1874. A bill for the relief of Michele De Bellis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1875. A bill for the relief of Ramiro Liera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1876. A bill for the relief of Ioannis Rousos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. R. 1877. A bill for the relief of Irena Wierzchowska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1878. A bill for the relief of Mrs. May Chen Cheing Voo (Wu) and Ming-Ming Voo (Wu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1879. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Josefa Kujawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1880. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Theresa Kotar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1881. A bill for the relief of Stanislaw Kosarzycki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1882. A bill for the relief of Emmy B. Heinrichmeier; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1883. A bill for the relief of Benedict M. Kordus; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1884. A bill for the relief of Jack Carpenter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1885. A bill for the relief of Edwin Matusiak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZELENKO:

H. R. 1886. A bill for the relief of Harry D. Naum; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1887. A bill for the relief of Isaias Antoine Elias Khoury, Mary (Marie) Khoury, Alexis Elias Khoury, and Matilde Gladis Khoury; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1888. A bill for the relief of George C. Constantacopoulos, Helen G. Constantacopoulos, and Trisvengenia Constantacopoulos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1889. A bill for the relief of Joseph (Josip) Torbar; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1890. A bill for the relief of Nachman and Estera Rosen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1891. A bill for the relief of Adolf and Rosa Iliescu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1892. A bill for the relief of Maria Arocha y Delgado de Sande; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1893. A bill for the relief of Fuh Yu Yang (John F. Y. Yang); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1894. A bill for the relief of Gustawa Silber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1895. A bill for the relief of Ellen Yuin-Shang Chung Au; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1896. A bill for the relief of Alvise Pietro Naccari; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1897. A bill for the relief of Clement Alphonso Kepple; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1898. A bill for the relief of Giulia Bogino, Lidia Bogino, and Giorgio Bogino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1899. A bill for the relief of Athanasios Zias; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1900. A bill for the relief of Joseph Juda Teuchberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1901. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Jansen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1902. A bill for the relief of George Liberatos (Lymperatos); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1903. A bill for the relief of Manuel Sanchez Miranda; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1904. A bill for the relief of Eleni Anastasiou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, urging the Congress of the United States to examine the United States postal regulations and Federal legislation concerning the transmitting of obscene material to members of the Armed Forces of the United States, and to make recommended changes necessary to curtail such practices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to interposing the sovereignty of the State of Louisiana against encroachment upon the police powers reserved to this State by the United States Constitution, and appealing to her sister States to resolve a question of contested powers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to setting aside a day each year to be known as Children's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to condemnation and protest against oppressive usurpation of power by the Supreme Court of the United States, calling upon the several States of the Union and the Congress of the United States to bring to an end this tyrannical usurpation of power; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

1. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the president, Wisconsin Library Association, La-Crosse, Wis., expressing thanks to Congress for passing the Library Services Act, together with the appropriation for implementation, etc.; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

2. Also petition of Catholic Laymen's League of Orange and Rockland Counties, Pearl River, N. Y., condemning the invasion of Hungary by Soviet Russia and the butchery and deportation of the Hungarian people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3. Also petition of the commander, the American Legion, Department of Alaska, Anchorage, Alaska, urging that the Battle Monuments Commission be instructed to inspect, design, and construct a monument or memorial in honor of those who died that we might live in peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4. Also petition of the secretary, Club of the National Guard of Lithuania in Exile, Racine, Wis., relative to appealing to the Government of the United States for strong and decisive action on the part of our foreign policy, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5. Also, petition of the publicity director, the Council for the Liberation of Captive Peoples from Soviet Domination, Minneapolis, Minn., condemning the continuous and illegal enslavement of Eastern European peoples by Soviet Russia in pursuance of her aim to achieve world domination, and urging that all nations subscribing to the Charter of the United Nations deny recognition to the Hungarian puppet government, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

6. Also, petition of the president, Jewish Community Council of Austin, Austin, Tex., protesting discrimination against the religious freedom of American citizens in the Middle East Arab countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

7. Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., expressing sorrow relative to the death of the Honorable Carl Hinshaw, of Pasadena, Calif., and the loss to our country and our cause with the passing of this capable leader; to the Committee on House Administration.

8. Also, petition of Josue B. Pineda, legal adviser, Church of Jesus Christ "New Jerusalem," Manila, Philippines, appealing to the United States Government for consideration of their case by way of adjudicating the war damage claim of the Church of Jesus Christ "New Jerusalem"; to the Commitee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9. Also, petition of Margie McConnell and others, Presbyterian Campus Christian Life, University of Texas, Austin, Tex., requesting that attention be given to Public Laws 450, 702, and 959, and that the interests of the American Indian be considered and protected; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

10. Also, petition of the mayor of Casa Grande, Ariz., relative to endorsing the Buttes Dam project on the Gila River in central Arizona; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

11. Also, petition of the secretary-treasurer, American Newspaper Guild, Washington, D. C., relative to the American Newspaper Guild, AFL–CIO, going on record as unanimously and earnestly favoring passage of legislation granting statehood to Hawaii; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

12. Also, petition of the executive secretary, League of Alaskan Cities, Palmer, Alaska, urging action which would benefit the Territory of Alaska and its cities; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

13. Also, petition of the executive director, National Society of Public Accountants, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to going on record as strongly indorsing statehood for Hawaii, and urging Congress to pass legislation for that purpose at the next session of Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

14. Also, petition of the president, Puerto Rico Free Federation of Labor, San Juan, P. R., relative to requesting economic aid regarding public works made necessary by destruction caused by hurricane Betsy in Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

15. Also petition of Marie L. Mobley and others, North Hollywood, Calif., relative to transmitting copies of letters dealing with the danger of interracial marriage, Supreme Court decisions, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

16. Also, petition of the commander Bert S. Crossland Post No. 170, American Legion, Torrance, Calif., recommending an investigation of various complaints as to the treatment of United States military veterans on civil service and other employees working in it and also other matters affecting the efficiency in conducting the business in the United States post office at Torrance, Calif.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

17. Also, petition of the executive director, Minnesota Society of Architects, Minneapolis, Minn., opposing for historical reasons any changes which would alter in material or design the central portion of the United States Capitol Building in Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on Public Works.

18. Also, petition of the secretary, Hawaii Postal Employees Association, Ninole, T. H., appealing to the United States Government to enact legislation extending exemption of Federal income tax on annuities received by employees under the Civil Service Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

19. Also, petition of the counselor, Chinese Embassy, Washington, D. C., transmitting a message from the Association of Members of the National Assembly, Republic of China, expressing sincere appreciation and admiration to Members of the House of Representatives for unanimous adoption of the resolution opposing the admission of the Chinese Communist regime to the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

20. Also, petition of Franco-Bulgarian Institute of Scientific Research, Paris, France, relative to their second number of the bulletin published by the Franco-Bulgarian Institute, which makes an effort to show the free world the difference between the official statements of the Communist leaders in the countries behind the Iron Curtain and sad reality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

21. Also, petition of the secretary, Headquarters, National Movement for the Retrocession of Okinawa, Okinawa, relative to price recommendations concerning Okinawa, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

22. Also, petition of the president, Japan Federation of Lawyers Associations, Tokyo, Japan, relative to price recommendations concerning Okinawa, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

23. Also, petition of the secretary, American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., with reference to 4 resolutions adopted by the association at its 131st annual meeting, held in Boston, Mass., dealing with immigration, brotherhood, increased support for education, and capital punishment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

24. Also, petition of C. S. Bowen, Greenville, S. C., relative to the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on behalf of petitioner, and for the benefit of, the good people of South Carolina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

25. Also, petition of the president, United Chinese Society, Honolulu, T. H., requesting the extension of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

26. Also, petition of Ohio Bell, Chicago, Ill., requesting that legislation be introduced restoring full citizenship and rights under the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

27. Also, petition of Clifford Crail, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating a grievance relative to

charges against his name, etc., and requesting an investigation of the Rules Committee, HOWARD SMITH, chairman, and the Judiciary Committee, EMANUEL CELLER, chairman; to the Committee on Rules.

28. Also, petition of the chairman, Assembly of Captive European Nations, New York, N. Y., requesting the establishment of a special committee of inquiry for the purpose of investigating Soviet aggression against Hungary, etc.; to the Committee on Rules.

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.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following reports for the second calendar quarter of 1956 were received after July 20, 1956, too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, P. O. Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.
D. (6) $337. E. (9) $840.38.

A. Charles J. Alexander, 1826 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Navaho Tribe of Indians residing in Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and Colorado.
D. (6) $115. E. (9) $10.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. American Cancer Society, 521 West 57th Street, New York City, N. Y.
E. (9) $6,604.33.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,673.82. E. (9) $1,673.82.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $17,132.49. E. (9) $17,132.49.

A. AMVETS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $1,467.50.

A. American Federation of Musicians, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $11,218.85.

A. The American Humane Association, 896 Pennsylvania Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,980. E. (9) $304.99.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,020. E. (9) $4,158.06.

A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $7,480.52.

A. American Veterans Committee, Inc., 1830 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,153.16. E. (9) $2,090.38.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $1,268.72.

A. Anti-Tax Association of New York, 141 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
D. (6) $568.29. E. (9) $562.29.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for Hometown Television, Inc., Box 9140, Bridgeport, Conn.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $8.56.

A. Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 23 West 45th Street, New York City, N. Y.
E. (9) $1,188.77.

A. R. H. Barry, 121 15th Avenue North, Fargo, N. Dak.
B. American Seed Trade Association, 30 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $1,925.25.

A. J. A. Beirne, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Tell Berna, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Helen Berthelot, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,341.30. E. (9) $2,341.30.

A. Kenneth M. Birkhead, 1830 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Veterans Committee, 1830 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,249.95. E. (9) $54.23.

A. Charles B. Blankenship, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,703.60. E. (9) $2,703.60.

A. Warren B. Bledsoe, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Letter Carriers Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $405. E. (9) $23.

A. Paul H. Bolton, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Wholesalers 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Boston and Maine Railroad, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) $91.38. E. (9) $62.

A. Boykin & DeFrancis, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Studiengesellschaft fur Privatrechtliche Auslandsinteressen e. V. Contrescarpe 46 Bremen, Germany.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $734.65.

A. William E. Boyle, Providence, R. I.
B. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1122 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. C. Blake Brown, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Motor Bus Operators, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harold J. Buoy, 825 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers, and Helpers, Kansas City, Kans.
D. (6) $466.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., and Room 740, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., and National Federation of Independent Business, 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $324.50. E. (9) $324.50.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council, Postoffice Box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.
D. (6) $3,396.10. E. (9) $3,975.

A. John L. Carey, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $100.

A. Cliff D. Carpenter, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $625. E. (9) $280.30.

A. Ralph H. Case, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Sioux Tribe of Indians, Cheyenne River Reservation, Cheyenne Agency, South Dakota.
D. (6) $51,500.

A. Paul M. Castiglioni, 412 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, 412 Fifth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6). $449.96. E. (9) $757.50.

A. Chapman & Wolfsohn, 923 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Union Nacional de Productores de Azucar, S. A. de C. V., Balderas 36, Primer Piso, Mexico, D. F.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $666.32.

A. Chesapeake Gardens, Inc., 2406 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
E. (9) $840.

A. Frankie Childers, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. National Institute of Social Welfare, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $1,365. E. (9) $1,202.

A. Herman Clott, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, Suite 412, Tabor Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,287.

A. Clarence F. Cockrell, 501 Patrick Street, Portsmouth, Va.
B. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees' Association, South Portland, Maine.
D. (6) $135. E. (9) $287.33.

A. Committee for Collective Security, 90 John Street, New York City, N. Y.
D. (6) $955. E. ($) $468.74.

A. Committee on Foreign Trade Education, Inc., 104 East 52d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $350. E. (9) $663.82.

A. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $100.

A. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,031,937.12. E. (9) $5,044.90.

A. Eugene P. Conser, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $605.77. E. (9) $13.85.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,750.

A. Council of Conservationists, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $19,823.18. E. (9) $22,375.03.

A. A. M. Crawford, 718 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $375. E. (9) $12.

A. John W. Cross, 920 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Deutsche Amerikakohlen-Transportgesellschaft, M. B. H. (American-German Coal Transport Co.), 17 Grabenstrasse, Dusseldorf, Germany.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Dairy Industry Committee, 1028 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,050.

A. Joan David, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Mail Order Association of America, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joan David, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations, 812 Associations Building, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joan David, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trans American Airlines, 1138 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Joffre David, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) $208.30. E. (9) $296.12.

A. S. P. Deans, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

A. Ralph B. Dewey, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $2,874. E. (9) $3,625.91.

A. John M. Dickerman, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $937.50. E. (9) $105.35.

A. William C. Doherty, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. William M. Dunn, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y., and 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $43.11.

A. John W. Edelman, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Textile Workers Union of America, 99 University Place, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $2,149.03. E. (9) $399.10.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,300. (9) $260.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $405. E. (9) $20.

A. Mrs. Albert E. Farwell, Box 188, Route 2, Vienna, Va.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. James Finucane, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $100.

A. Russell J. Fisher, Gordonsville, Va.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) $54.27. E. (9) $54.27.

A. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) $2,236.74. E. (9) $2,236.74.

A. E. F. Forbes, 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $7,500.

A. Fowler, Leva, Hawes & Symington, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $510.27.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Stanley Gewirtz, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $93.75.

A. Cassius B. Gravitt, Jr., 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National League of Postmasters of the United States, 1110 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,700. E. (9) $600.

A. Carl O. Gustafson, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Council of Conservationists, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $9,748.67.

A. William A. Hanscom, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $2,055. E. (9) $180.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1314 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Mrs. A. Paul Hartz, Waverly, Va.
B. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Laurance G. Henderson, 1138 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Trans American Airlines, Burbank, Calif.
D. (6) $2,100. E. (9) $2,827.33.

A. William B. Henderson, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Parcel Post Association, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,334. E. (9) $3,192.

A. L. S. Hitchner, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. AMVETS, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $937.50. E. (9) $75.

A. Mrs. Jency Price Houser, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,551.37. E. (9) $1,551.37.

A. Housewives United, 3915 Foxhall Road NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $33. E. (9) $42.49.

A. Robert E. Howe, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,796.

A. John M. Hurley, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
D. (6) $536.59. E. (9) $1,095.61.

A. W. J. Hynes, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.
B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.
E. (9) $2,257.80.

A. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,026.26. E. (9) $3,026.26.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $135.35.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,150. E. (9) $2,150.

A. International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers, and Helpers, Kansas City, Kans.
D. (6) $466. E. (9) $466.

A. International Trade Section, New York Board of Trade, Inc., 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $426.40. E. (9) $713.72.

A. J. P. Johnson, 17 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.
B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, Inc., 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Robert I. Kabat, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $100.22.

A. Jerome J. Keating, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,374.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, P. O. Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Southern California Edison Co., P. O. Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $623.56. E. (9) $1,317.71.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., Hotel Statler, New York, N. Y., and 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $875.01. E. (9) $251.20.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $149.80. E. (9) $60.92.

A. C. W. Kitchen, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Kreeger, Ragland and Shapiro, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Alden Lown, receiver of the joint venture of Barrett & Hilp, McDonald and Rutherford, 600 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. D. B. Lasseter, P. O. Box 381, Washington, D. C.
B. Organization of Professional Employees of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, P. O. Box 381, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $450.

A. John Lawler, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $25.

A. Legislative Council, National Anti-Dumping Committee, Inc., 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Charles E. Lofgren, 522 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Fleet Reserve Association, 522 Rhode Island Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Powers Luse, North Baltimore, Ohio.
B. Pennsylvania-Ohio-New York Committee on Low-Cost Niagara-St. Lawrence Power, Box 187, North Baltimore, Ohio.
D. (6) $3,205. E. (9) $3,336.31.

A. William A. McClintock, Jr., 7447 North Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.
B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.

A. Joseph B. McGrath, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,562.50. E. (9) $129.01.

A. Joseph P. McSparron, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $557.50. E. (9) $255.

A. MacLeish, Spray, Price & Underwood, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $580.16.

A. Harry B. Madsen, 1559 North McKinley Road, Lake Forest, Ill.
B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,350. E. (9) $1,040.20.

A. James D. Mann, 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,796.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1822 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,248.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1822 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, 132 West 43d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $675.

A. Kenneth R. Morefield, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) $130. E. (9) $241.47.

A. Silas A. Morehouse, Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.
B. Silok Incorporated, Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.
E. (9) $6.04.

A. Fisher Muldrow, Post Office Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla.
B. Associated Motor Carriers of Oklahoma, Inc., Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla.
D. (6) $666.67. E. (9) $546.63.

A. Andrew P. Murphy, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $166.22.

A. John H. Myers, 1224 Cleveland Street, Wilmette, Ill.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. National Association of Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Field Officers, 402 Fourth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.
D. (6) $1,592.35. E. (9) $324.27.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $21,219.39. E. (9) $16,410.97.

A. National Association of Letter Carriers, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $77,900.06. E. (9) $9,666.55.

A. National Association of Motor Bus Operators, 839 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $136.75. E. (9) $136.75.

A. National Association of Real Estate Boards and its division of governmental affairs, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1737 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $15,117.42.

A. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $750.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House ,Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $25.750. E. (9) $22,269.33.

A. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $3,500.

A. National Congress of American Indians, 226 Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $1,000.

A. National Congress of American Indians, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (99) $2,000.

A. National Council Against Conscription, 513 West 166th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $2,244.64. E. (9) $622.54.

A. National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., 80 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,326. E. (9) $419.12.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $69.92. E. (9) $1,284.75.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $6,906.88. E. (9) $6,906.88.

A. National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, 412 5th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $9,046.53. E. (9) $2,022.68.

A. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,297.06. E. (9) $1,729.77.

A. National Institute of Social Welfare, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D. C., and 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $661.40. E. (9) $9,814.38.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 270 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
E. (9) $792.53.

A. National Postal Committee for Books, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $14,768.41.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,402.04. E. (9) $590.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $17,606. E. (9) $7,747.65.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,620. E. (9) $5,317.47.

A. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) $3,814.27. E. (9) $1,692.65.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $900.

A. Ross D. Netherton, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,775.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $217.05.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $381.53. E. (9) $563.54.

A. L. M. Faramore, Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kans.
B. Missouri-Arkansas Basins Flood Control and Conservation Association, Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kans.
D. (6) $2,100. E. (9) $2,100.

A. Charles A. Parker, Room 714, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Aviation Trades Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,152.50. E. (9) $1,126.44.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $15.25.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $562.50. E. (9) $142.19.

A. George F. Parrish, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.
B. West Virginia Railroad Association, Post Office Box 7, Charleston, W. Va.
D. (6) $3,999.99. E. (9) $377.97.

A. The Patent Office Society, Box 685, Washington, D. C.

A. Maurice G. Paul, Jr., 1922 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. Federal Excise Tax Council, Inc., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Helen L. Peterson, 226 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Congress of American Indians, 226 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $100.

A. Andrew A. Pettis, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.
D. (6) $2,557.66. E. (9) $1,576.37.

A. Mrs. R. I. C. Prout, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Cancer Society, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, United Cerebral Palsy Associations, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders.
D. (6) $10,999.97. E. (9) $5,259.40.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $389.82.

A. Donald J. Ramsey, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,250. E. (9) $303.40.

A. Stanley Rector, Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc., Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Harry N. Rosenfield, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Miss Elisabeth von Oberndorff, 200 East 66th Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $26.16.

A. Francis M. Russell, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Stuart T. Saunders, 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.
B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Selvage & Lee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Carpet Institute, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $128.91.

A. Selvage & Lee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,249.98. E. (9) $79.59.

A. Selvage & Lee, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, 113 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $48.10.

A. Richard L. Shook, 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $96.75.

A. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $945. E. (9) $9,203.52.

A. Elizabeth A. Smart, 144 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.
B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) $606.12. E. (9) $159.85.

A. Fred Smith & Co., Ltd., 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., 16 West Moreland Place, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $4,949.17.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
D. (6) $4,230.55. E. (9) $5,144.20.

A. Spencer, Moore & Whalen, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. William L. Breese, Longview, Accokeek, Md.
E. (9) $4.41.

A. Spencer, Moore & Whalen, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Edward Martin Hinsberger, care of R. M. Franks, 55 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $2.70.

A. Spencer, Moore & Whalen, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Josefa Kusiak, 4814 Dexter Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $2.

A. Stanley L. Sommer, 1426 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $550. E. (9) $495.

A. Sterck, Rickards & Roots, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $217.61.

A. Mrs. Joseph Mills Stoll, 4001 61st Street, Brookmont, Washington, D. C.
B. Volunteer Worker for Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Joseph M. Stone, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Local 1, GCEOC, AFL–CIO, 1007 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. W. S. Story, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $12.65.

A. Mrs. Ada Barnett Stough, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $108.60.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Blackfeet Tribe, Browning, Mont.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Peach Springs, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Lapwai, Idaho.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna, N. Mex.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Stein, Hall & Co., 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association of the United States, 41 East 42d Street, New York 17, N. Y.
D. (6) $43. E. (9) $43.

A. Texas Committee of Correspondence, Box No. 912, Austin, Tex.
D. (6) $834.25. E. (9) $607.74.

A. The Townsend Plan, Inc., and Townsend National Weekly, Inc., 6875 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $204.04.

A. Hugh C. Tuttle, Dover, N. H.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. William S. Tyson, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Local No. 30, Canal Zone Pilots, Post Office Box 493, Balboa, C. Z.
E. (9) $99.84.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 369 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $1,320.86.

A. Herbert F. Walton, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.
B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.

A. Marion G. Ward, Post Office Box 2798, Little Rock, Ark.
B. Arkansas Bus and Truck Association, Inc., Post Office Box 2798, Little Rock, Ark.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $731.56.

A. Edward M. Welliver, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,425. E. (9) $91.55.

A. Frank G. Wollney, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $225. E. (9) $156.10.

A. Richard H. Wels, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Bowling Proprietors Association of America, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $22,634.12. E. (9) $55.57.

A. George Y. Wheeler 2d, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Radio Corporation of America, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $237.93.

A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Burton C. Wood, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $833.34. E. (9) $15.17.

A. Joseph M. Wyatt, 501 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.
B. Chesapeake Gardens, Inc., 2406 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
E. (9) $348.08.

A. Howard Zahniser, 6222 43d Avenue, Hyattsville, Md.
B. Council of Conservationists, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $250.

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the third calendar quarter 1956:

(NOTE.—The form used for reports is reproduced below. In the interest of economy in the RECORD, questions are not repeated, only the essential answers are printed, and are indicated by their respective letter and number.)

File two copies with the Secretary of the Senate and file three copies with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.
This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.
Place an "X" below the appropriate letter or figure in the box at the right of the "Report" heading below:
"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register" place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.
"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3," and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19_____

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

	QUARTER			
P	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) In General: This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:
(i) "EMPLOYEE".—To file as an "employee," state in Item "B" the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer." (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee.")
(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer," write "None" as 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".—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"—Section 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 "C 4" and fill out Items "D" and "E" on the back of this page.* Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report.

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1

NOTE ON ITEM "D".—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes *anything of value.* When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302 (a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expand except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of $500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of $500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to $500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. $_____Dues and assessments
2. $_____Gifts of money or anything of value
3. $_____Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $_____Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter

5. $_____Received for services (e. g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")

7. $_____Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. $_____TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302 (a).

9. $_____TOTAL owed to others on account of loans
10. $_____Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. $_____Repaid to others during the 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 space 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 & Blatten, 3127 Gremlin Bldg., Washington, D. C.—Public relations service at $800.00 per month.
$4,150.00	TOTAL

A. Claris Adams, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $174.40. E. (9) $174.40.

A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $9.65.

A. Arthur F. Aebersold, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U. S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,621.96. E. (9) $11,75.

A. AFL–CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $10,018.89. E. (9) $9,351.35.

A. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,315.70. E. (9) $4,315.70.

A. W. L. Allen, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.
B. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Mo.

A. William B. Allen, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plaster Workers of America, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.
D. (6) $1,690. E. (9) $337.18.

A. Thomas H. Alphin, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $75. E. (9) $96.

A. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
D. (6) $3,476.55. E. (9) $3,476.55.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $11,423. E. (9) $26,986.

A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL–CIO Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $38,659.97.

A. American Federation of Musicians, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $11,070.88.

A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $155,045.11.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $198.10. E. (9) $198.10.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $15,000. E. (9) $11,660.37.

A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $6,282.05.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $14,184.28. E. (9) $5,800.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $48,402.48. E. (9) $4,513.13.

A. American Optometric Association, Inc., Development Fund (legislative), care of Dr. H. Ward Ewalt, Jr., 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.
E. (9) $5,424.92.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $525.06. E. (9) $525.06.

A. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., and 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $11,654.53. E. (9) $1,277.22.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $12,200. E. (9) $13,483.

A. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $40,868.37. E. (9) $984.41.

A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,787.09. E. (9) $1,787.09.

A. American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $4,299.88.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $10,290.06. E. (9) $10,259.53.

A. AMVETS (American Veterans, World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $1,467.50.

A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. American Warehousemen's Association, Merchandise Division, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,460. E. (9) $2,545.01.

A. Samuel W. Anderson, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Watch Association, Inc., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $6,249.99. E. (9) $27.

A. John R. Arant, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $37.15.

A. Hector M. Aring, 826 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $433.33.

A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1115 Boyle Building. Little Rock, Ark.
B. Class 1 railroads operating in the State of Arkansas.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $1,197.88.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Indians of California.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $11.72.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for Hometown Television, Inc., Box 9140, Bridgeport, Conn.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $28.44.

A. W. C. Arnold, 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.
B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

A. Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Associated Retail Confectioners of the United States, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,117.50. E. (9) $2,497.83.

A. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $1,500.

A. Association of American Railroads, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $23,594.30. E. (9) $23,594.30.

A. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,878.93. E. (6) $1,878.93.

A. Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $590.60. E. (9) $590.60.

A. Edward Atkins, 51 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
B. National Association of Shoe Chain Stores, Inc., 51 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $250.

A. Charles E. Babcock, Route 4, Box 186, Vienna, Va.
B. Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $15.60.

A. George P. Baker, 808 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass.
B. Transportation Association of America, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. John A. Baker, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,400. E. (9) $94.56.

A. H. M. Baldrige.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. H. Ballew, Nashville, Tenn.
B. Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) $2,400.

A. Hartman Barber, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $2,028.27. E. (9) $707.60.

A. James M. Barnes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Reciprocal Inter-Insurers Federal Tax Committee, United Artists Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $350.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $316.25.

A. Irvin L. Barney, room 303, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) $2,625.

A. F. W. H. Beauchamp, 26 O'Farrel Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Transportation Association of America, 26 O'Farrel Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Ralph E. Becker, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American National Theatre and Academy, 1545 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $351.05.

A. Ralph E. Becker, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The League of New York Theatres, Inc., and the National Association of the Legitimate Theatre, Inc., 234 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $500.

A. Ralph E. Becker, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Concert Managers, 30 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. Burton N. Behling, 814 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Adm. Frederick J. Bell, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,692.30. E. (9) $50.

A. George L. Bell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Mrs. Rachel S. Bell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Julia D. Bennett, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.
B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $1,627.79.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich., and 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $4,500.

A. Bergson & Borkland, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $380.

A. Tell Berna, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

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) $2,899. E. (9) $346.

A. Walter J. Bierwagon, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hudson Biery, 1012 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, 1012 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., and 899 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Institute of Marine Underwriters, The Association of Marine Underwriters of the United States, American Cargo War Risk Reinsurance Exchange, American Hull Insurance Syndicate.
E. (9) $60.

A. Robert J. Bird, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Massachusetts Protective Association, Worcester, Mass.

A. Robert J. Bird, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Paul Revere Life Insurance Co., Worcester, Mass.

A. Henry Bison, Jr., 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Retail Grocers, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $312.87.

A. John H. Bivins, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $925.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Republic Steel Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $500.

A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $576.92. E. (9) $379.19.

A. Henry W. Blalock, Sr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Central Electric Power Cooperative, Jefferson City, Mo.; N. W. Electric Power Cooperative, Cameron, Mo.; Western Farmers Electric Cooperative, Anardako, Okla.
D. (6) $250.

A. Blue Cross Commission, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Blum, Lindsey & Powell, 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 9 South William Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $4,025. E. (9) $219.03.

A. Leo V. Bodine, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hyman H. Bookbinder, 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) $2,899. E. (9) $401.

A. Joseph L. Borda, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S. A., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Lyle H. Boren, Seminole, Okla.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $590.60.

A. Robert T. Borth, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $375. E. (9) $135.

A. Ray B. Bowden, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Joseph E. Brady, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Harold P. Braman, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Savings and Loan League, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $500.

A. Harry R. Brashear, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Frank P. Brennan, Avoca, Iowa.
B. Iowa Power & Light Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
E. (9) $63.25.

A. William A. Bresnahan, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Homer L. Brinkley, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

A. Clark L. Brody, 4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
B. Michigan Farm Bureau, 400 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
D. (6) $484.62. E. (9) $45.99.

A. W. S. Bromley, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Milton E. Brooding, 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. California Packing Corp., 215 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $200.

A. Brookhart, Becker, and Dorsey, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Agencia Industrial, C. por A., Post Office Box 199, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Derek Brooks, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $7,094.38. E. (9) $7,094.38.

A. J. Olney Brott, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $437.50. E. (9) $25.35.

A. C. R. Brown, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $1,110.

A. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,700. E. (9) $1,645.05.

A. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Power Reactor Development Co., care The Detroit Edison Co., 2000 Second Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $359.76.

A. Russell B. Brown, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $13.55.

A. Thad H. Brown, Jr., 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Toby E. G. Brunner, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Council for Improved United States-Japanese Trade Relations, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $650.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $168.75.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
D. (6) $1,350. E. (9) $15.72.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
B. The Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 720 Florida Life Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
B. The Vulcan Retinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

A. Thomas H. Burke, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Union United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW), 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich., and 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $995.67. E. (9) $624.

A. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $262.80. E. (9) $262.80.

A. William J. Burns, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Munitions Carriers Conference, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $150.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., and 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., and 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Donald T. Burke, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $11.50. E. (9) $1.60.

A. Harold Burke.
B. U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 115 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) $510. E. (9) $6,261.26.

A. Robert M. Burr, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Orrin A. Burrows, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,874.99.

A. Sherman E. Burt, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Coal Sales Association, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Charles C. Butler, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $262.50. E. (9) $3.63.

A. Lawrence V. Byrnes, 401 Third Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $3,313.50.

A. C. G. Cafrey, 1145, 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
D. (6) $760.20. E. (9) $21.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, 410 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Public Information Committee of The Cotton Industries, 410 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,600.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.

A. James A. Campbell, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2.346.13. E. (9) $234.61.

A. James K. Carr, 2101 K Street, Sacramento, Calif.
B. Sacramento Municipal Utility District, 2101 K Street, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) $214.35. E. (9) $16.97.

A. Robert S. Carr, 1220 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. T. C. Carroll, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 600 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio, and 744 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $452.

A. Albert E. Carter, 1026 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,645.67.

A. Clarence B. Carter, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
B. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.

A. William L. Carter, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $28.80. E. (9) $1.50.

A. Benjamin F. Castle.
B. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Larry Cates, 861 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Clarence N. Sayen, president, Air Line Pilots Association, 55th Street and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,665.11.

A. Francis R. Cawley, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 232 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,260. E. (9) $261.04.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. M. Colodetz & Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Frankie Childers, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. National Institute of Social Welfare, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $315. E. (9) $294.

A. Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $3,601.11. E. (9) $3,941.

A. Earl W. Clark, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $825. E. (9) $116.81.

A. Clark & Lanahan, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Robert W. Groves, John Morel, F. D. M. Strachan, Jr., and Thomas H. Adams, Savannah Bank and Trust Company Building, Savannah, Ga.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Omer W. Clark, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) $3,230.78.

A. Robert M. Clark, 525 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 80 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Clarence E. Cleveland, Montpelier, Vt.
B. Vermont State Railroads Association, Montpelier, Vt.
E. (9) $8.32.

A. Hermon Clott, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Tabor Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,287. E. (9) $260.

A. Clay L. Cochran, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $57.50.

A. Coles & Goertner, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $905.16.

A. Coles & Goertner, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Browning Lines, Inc., 3050 Guardian Building, Detroit, Mich.
E. (6) $8,925. E. (9) $689.21.

A. Don C. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $4,925. E. (9) $26,813.80.

A. Committee for Collective Security, 90 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $50. E. (9) $115.46.

A. Committee on Laws, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,293. E. (9) $747.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 9 South William Street, New York City, N. Y.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $9,604.27.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Anne Arundel County and Prince Georges County, Maryland Citizens Group.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. General Counsel for Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Salt Producers Association, 726 La Salle-Wacker Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Lawrence R. Condon, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Estate of Mary Clark DeBrabant and Katherine C. Williams, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. John C. Cone, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Pan American World Airways System, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Conference for Inland Waterways Dry Bulk Regulation, c/o Ames, Hill & Ames, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Conference of Local Airlines, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,499.99.

A. J. Robert Conroy, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $1,625. E. (9) $15.25.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Coal Association, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. J. Milton Cooper, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

A. Wilmer A. Cooper, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $168.27.

A. Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $1,100.

A. Cordage Legislative Committee, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $150.

A. Edward J. Coughlin, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $195. E. (9) $20.

A. Council for Improved United States-Japanese Trade Relations, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,600. E. (9) $6,334.25.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $160. E. (9) $8,392.12.

A. Edsall Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $56.

A. Covington and Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Chicago and North Western Railway System, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $6.11.

A. Covington and Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Club Managers Association of America, 408 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
E. (9) $8.10.

A. Covington and Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Committee on Joint Resolution 1955 Legislature, Post Office Box 3170, Honolulu, T. H.

A. Covington and Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Embassy of Denmark, 2374 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $50,000. E. (9) $62.83.

A. Covington and Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Covington and Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Roberts Dairy Co., 4469 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Robert W. Coyne, 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Council of Motion Picture Organizations, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $623.29. E. (9) $5,382.62.

A. A. M. Crawford, 704 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 540 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
B. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.

A. Ralph E. Curtiss, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Licensed Beverage Association, 420 Seventh Street, Racine, Wis.
D. (6) $675.

A. Bernard Cushman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Arnold H. Dadian, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Council for Improved United States-Japanese Trade Relations, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $28.56.

A. R. Harvey Dastrup, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,406.25. E. (9) $39.04.

A. Paul J. Daugherty, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
D. (6) $675.

A. Joan David, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Mail Order Association of America, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300.

A. Joan David, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trans American Airlines, 1138 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $660.

A. Aled P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $821.86. E. (9) $96.14.

A. Bertram G. Davis, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $1,635.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Chicago Bridge and Iron Co., 1305 West 105th Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Clearing Industrial District, Inc., 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Trustees Under the Will of Thomas C. Dennehy, deceased, care The Northern Trust Co., 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Ontario Land Co., 807 Lonsdale Building, Duluth, Minn.
E. (9) $69.24.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $309.28.

A. Sherlock Davis, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Waters S. Davis, Jr., League City, Tex.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

A. Donald S. Dawson and Robert J. Bird, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Hilton Hotels Corp., 720 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Watch Association, Inc., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,250.22.

A. Tony T. Dechant, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

A. Richard A. Dell, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $137.50.

A. Mary S. Deuel, 3026 Cambridge Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. R. T. DeVany.
B. National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S. A., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. George J. Dietz, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $875. E. (9) $16.96.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Sacramento-Yolo Port District, 705 California Fruit Building, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) $2,659.50. E. (9) $34.50.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Westlands Water District, 741 North Fulton, Fresno, Calif.
D. (6) $1,444.34. E. (9) $44.34.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Headquarters, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) $4,980.78.

A. Disabled Officers Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $2,750.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $13,865.58. E. (9) $16,880.24.

A. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $16,905.03.

A. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Paul R. M. Donelan, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $437.51. E. (9) $8.

A. James L. Donnelly, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Manufacturers' Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $219.24.

A. Thomas J. Donovan, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. J. Dewey Dorsett, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $118.75.

A. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,613.99. E. (9) $15.

A. Robert E. Dougherty, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. James W. Douthat.
B. National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Fayette B. Dow, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. W. A. Dozier, Jr., 17 Molton Building, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 17 Molton Building, Montgomery, Ala.
D. (6) $2,499.99. E. (9) $225.

A. Ben DuBois, Sauk Centre, Minn.
B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
D. (6) $3,300.

A. Stephen M. DuBrul, 11–134 General Motors Building, Detroit, Mich.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Harold R. Duffie, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Donald H. Dunham, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Read P. Dunn, Jr., 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $232.50. E. (9) $31.07.

A. Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Monsanto Chemical Co., World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $4,731.26.

A. Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Rayon Staple Fiber Producers Association, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $4,288.82. E. (9) $4,288.82.

A. Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Texas Employers' Insurance Association, Dallas, Tex.
D. (6) $103.28. E. (9) $4,161.24.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,125. E. (9) $5.75.

A. Joseph L. Dwyer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,276. E. (9) $458.35.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1003 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $140. E. (9) $15.

A. Bernard H. Ehlrich, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association and Council of Business Schools, 601 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 6875 Broadway Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $1,040.

A. Clyde T. Ellis, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $5,184.21.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,300. E. (9) $171.50.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles, 207 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 512 16th Street, Oakland, Calif.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.
D. (6) $2,180.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Six Agency Committee and Colorado River Board of California, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $3,877.50. E. (9) $13.97.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Water Project Authority of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) $750.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Water Resources Board of the State of California, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) $750.

A. K. Blyth Emmons, 801 19th Street Building NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Small Business Men's Association, Inc., 801 19th Street Building NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,700. E. (9) $157.61.

A. Myles W. English, 966 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 966 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $20.75.

A. Ethanol Institute, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.
D. $3,179.88. E. (9) $936.32.

A. Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $29,864.26. E. (9) $18,280.73.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, 201 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $150.

A. Harold E. Fellows, 1771 N Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John A. Ferguson, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Sugar Cane League, New Orleans, La.; United States Sugar Corp., Clewiston, Fla.; Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association, Fellsmere, Fla.; Okeelanta Surgar Refinery, Inc., South Bay, Fla.
D. (6) $5,850.

A. Maurice W. Fillius, 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Kasser Distillers Products Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) $12,500. E. (9) $11.70.

A. Maurice W. Fillius, 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc.
D. (6) $375.

A. Financial General Corp., formerly the Morris Plan Corp., 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Bernard M. Fitzgerald, 1625 Eye Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $135.

A. Stephen Fitzgerald & Co., Inc., 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. National Association of Electric Cos., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Berchmans T. Fitzpatrick, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Wood, King and Dawson, 48 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $430.

A. Norman A. Flaningam, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,541.66. E. (9) $20.95.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 820 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Rust Prevention Association, 820 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $52.80.

A. John F. Floberg, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Association, 1603 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. John F. Floberg, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Conference of Local Airlines, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual (Legislative Fund), Lakeland, Fla.
E. (9) $2,042.75.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
E. (9) $1,365.72.

A. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
D. (6) $4,750. E. (9) $2,360.16.

A. E. F. Forbes, 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $7,500.

A. Forest Farmers Association, Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. James W. Foristel, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $712.50. E. (9) $44.45.

A. James F. Fort, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $350. E. (9) $78.15.

A. L. S. Franklin, 2309 Pine Croft Road, Greensboro, N. C.
D. (6) $65. E. (9) $65.

A. Robert W. Frase, 812 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Book Publishers Council, Inc., 24 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $606. E. (9) $437.35.

A. Robert W. Frase, 812 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Postal Committee for Books, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $595.83. E. (9) $438.33.

A. George H. Frates, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Retail Druggists.
D. (6) $3,900. E. (9) $1,124.

A. Walter Freedman, 829 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Patchogue-Plymouth Corp., 261 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $80.17.

A. Elmer M. Freudenberger, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) $1,750.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $10.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $11,164.89. E. (9) $3,601.76.

A. George Milan Fuller.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Henry T. Gage, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Lawrence H. Gall, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.
B. Minnesota Railroads.
D. (6) $500.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $10. E. (9) $2.80.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $526.45.

A. Gaston, Snow, Rice & Boyd, 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
B. American Research & Development Corp., 200 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Gus F. Geissler, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

A. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
B. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Leo E. George, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Ernest Giddings, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,867.50. E. (9) $162.17.

A. Leif Gilstad, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Henry W. Goodall, 28 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Nathaniel H. Goodrich, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $162.49. E. (9) $3.

A. John A. Gosnell, 601 Associations Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Adhesives Manufacturers Association of America, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y.
D. (6) $625.

A. John A. Gosnell, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Small Business Men's Association, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $500.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $375.

A. Government Employees' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,889.57. E. (9) $5,601.14.

A. Government Relations Committee, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
E. (9) $23.08.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318–418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $19,082.80. E. (9) $11,392.61.

A. Robert A. Grant, 620–624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.
B. The Ethanol Institute, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $436.32.

A. Mrs. Edward R. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Mrs. Virginia M. Gray, 3501 Williamsburg Lane NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Citizens Committee for UNICEF, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $210. E. (9) $15.65.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 436 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $4.25.

A. I. J. Gromfine, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Clair P. Guess, Jr., League City, Tex.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) $459.91. E. (9) $459.91.

A. Carroll A. Gunderson, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $490. E. (9) $250.

A. John J. Gunther, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,519.96. E. (9) $576.79.

A. Mrs. Violet M. Gunther, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Americans for Democratic Action, 1341 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,669.98. E. (9) $315.65.

A. Frank E. Haas, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. AFL–CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,560. E. (9) $104.35.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee.
D. (6) $825. E. (9) $408.05.

A. Hal H. Hale, 423 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of America Railroads, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $107. E. (9) $7.50.

A. Hugh F. Hall, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,062.50. E. (9) $8.65.

A. Radford Hall, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,874.96. E. (9) $699.91.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Murray Hanson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $1,089.90.

A. Eugene Hardy.
B. National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ralph W. Hardy, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., 485 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,024.96. E. (9) $35.30.

A. Winder R. Harris, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Edward Hart, 2531 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retail Clerks International Association, Connecticut Avenue and DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $100.

A. Merwin K. Hart, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
B. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $57.34.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 520 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
B. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $305.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 601 Associations Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Hardwood Plywood Institute, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $25.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 601 Associations Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Plywood Corp., 55 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $150.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $1.50.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,625. E. (9) $63.55.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, 801 Sheraton Building, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $18.95.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $150.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $875. E. (9) $1,032.22.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 907 Ring Building, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Savings & Loan League, 907 Ring Building, 18th and N Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 1002 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y., and 1002 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $157.78. E. (9) $157.78.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 426 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $38.50.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 426 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Hot House Vegetable Growers, Post Office Box 659, Terre Haute, Ind.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 426 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Brewers Foundation, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $245.20.

A. Robert C. Hibben, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

A. W. J. Hickey, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $196.88.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

A. Ray C. Hinman, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,451.67. E. (9) $201.67.

A. L. S. Hitchner, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Frank N. Hoffman, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $3,200.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. AMVETS (American Veterans World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $937.50. E. (9) $75.

A. Charles Holloway, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $875.

A. J. M. Hood, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300.

A. Victor Hood, 4200 Clagett Road, Hyattsville, Md.
B. Journeymen Barbers and Hairdressers International Union, 1141 North Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $792.93. E. (9) $202.93.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Chicago Bridge & Iron Co., 1305 West 105th Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Estate of Thomas C. Dennehy, deceased, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $309.28.

A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Warehousemen's Association, Merchandise Division.

A. Harold A. Houser, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Vernon F. Hovey, 101 Nott Terrace, Schenectady, N. Y.
B. National Dairy Products Corp., 260 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $73.91.

A. S. H. Howard, 1414 Evergreen Avenue, Millvale, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $300.

A. William T. Huff, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) $2,580.

A. Raymond R. Hughes, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
B. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $120. E. (9) $277.

A. C. E. Huntley, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $275.

A. John M. Hurley, 515 Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash.
D. (6) $23.33. E. (9) $86.64.

A. W. C. Hushing, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,302. E. (9) $390.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $971.41.

A. Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
D. (6) $16,635. E. (9) $8,530.08.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $22,714.55.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $2.40.

A. International Trade Section, New York Board of Trade, Inc., 291 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $58.92. E. (9) $58.92.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $1,875.

A. Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $11.61.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., W-1481 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.
E. (9) $126.35.

A. Nelson P. Jackson, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Atomic Products Division, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
E. (9) $9.75.

A. Robert C. Jackson, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
D. (6) $875. E. (9) $120.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1759 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) $100.

A. Daniel Jaspan, Postoffice Box 2013, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Postoffice Box 2013, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,412.50. E. (9) $51.

A. Ray L. Jenkins, 541 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Societe Internationale, Pour Participatione Industrielles Et Commerciales, S. A., Peter Herianstr 19, Basle, Switzerland.

A. Joe Jenness, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $57.50.

A. Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Inc., 820 Highland Avenue, Newark, N. J.
D. (6) $565. E. (9) $2,295.45.

A. Peter Dierks Joere, 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.
B. Dierks Forests, Inc., 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

A. Johns-Manville Corp., 22 East 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $1,683.33.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. P. Johnson, 17 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.
B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, Inc., 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Reuben L. Johnson, Jr.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,615.68. E. (9) $44.91.

A. W. D. Johnson, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O. R. C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. L. Don Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $7.03.

A. Lyle W. Jones, 705 Warner Building, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The United States Potters' Association, East Liverpool, Ohio.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $483.83.

A. Phillip E. Jones, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wallace M. Jopling, People's Hardware Building, Lake City, Fla.
B. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
D. (6) $450.

A. Journeymen Barbers and Hairdressers International Union, 1141 North Delaware, Indianapolis, Ind.
E. (9) $792.93.

A. Orrin G. Judd, 655 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Dr. Ching-Lin Hsia and wife, Wai Tsung Hsia, 21 Park Place, Great Neck, N. Y.

A. James C. Kelley, 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. William J. Kennard, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $650. E. (9) $102.50.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 203 Commonwealth Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $215.50.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $3,100. E. (9) $59.73.

A. Franklin E. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.
B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, 1148 Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $267.24. E. (9) $534.62.

A. Omar B. Ketchum, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $3,150. E. (9) $230.

A. Jeff Kibre, 1341 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $618.34. E. (9) $668.99.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Minot, DeBlois and Maddison, 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $575.68.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1707 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $187.50.

A. King, Noble & Sonosky, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Bill Kirchner.
B. Independent Bankers Association, Sauk Centre, Minn.
D. (6) $2,475.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $390. E. (9) $55.87.

A. Rowland F. Kirks, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,038.44. E. (9) $83.95.

A. C. W. Kitchen, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Clarence C. Klocksin, 2649 North Hackett Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
B. The National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $100.

A. Burt L. Knowles, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Robert M. Koch, 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F. Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert M. Koch, 615 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Crushed Limestone Institute, 615 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $15.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $1,700. E. (9) $2,467.30.

A. Frank W. Kuehl, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $575. E. (9) $54.54.

A. Catherine G. Kuhne, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,551. E. (9) $4,551.15.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Fair Trade Council, Inc., 1434 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Ind.
D. (6) $249.96.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Ind.
D. (6) $999.96.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trinity Improvement Association, Inc., 718 Insurance Building, Fort Worth, Tex.
D. (7) $2,550.

A. La Roe, Winn and Moerman, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $3,823.39.

A. La Roe, Winn & Moerman, 743 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $3,816.75.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,666.66 E. (9) $69.28.

A. John V. Lawrence, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $8,749.98. E. (9) $5.87.

A. Robert F. Lederer, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $22.50. E. (9) $0.82.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,500. E. (9) $3,903.80.

A. James R. Lee, 1426 G Street, Washington, D. C.
B. Water Heater Division, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $103.25.

A. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $75. E. (9) $418.67.

A. G. E. Leighty, Railway Labor Executives' Association, 401 Third Street, Washington, D. C.

A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Federation of Musicians, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $4,999.98. E. (9) $6,936.63.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 1701 K Street, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $6,515.65. E. (9) $6,515.65.

A. L. Blaine Liljenquist, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $42.95.

A. John W. Lindsey, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $123.75. E. (9) $42.08.

A. Walter J. Little, 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $1,135.44. E. (9) $623.02.

A. John M. Littlepage, 15th and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Gordon C. Locke, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for Oil Pipe Lines, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Benjamin H. Long, 4045 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich.
B. Blue Cross Commission, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $6,750. E. (9) $400.83.

A. Leonard Lopez, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. District No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,749.93. E. (9) $15.

A. Joe T. Lovett, 1145 19th Street, Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Lowenstein, Pitcher, Spence, Hotchkiss, Amann & Parr, 25 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Co., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $450.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Finance Conference, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Bicycle Manufacturers Association of America, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $750.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Republic of Panama, Panama, Panama.
D. (6) $500.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. State Loan & Finance Corp., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300.

A. Lucas & Thomas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Adolph von Zedlitz, 60 Sutton Place South, New York, N. Y.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $750.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,718.75. E. (9) $18.67.

A. A. E. Lyon, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association.
D. (6) $750.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $437.50. E. (9) $15.25.

A. John J. Lyons, 3133 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Patent Equity Association, Inc., 540 West 58th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $4,962.35. E. (9) $1,514.39.

A. Robert J. McBride, 1424, 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,312.50.

A. John A. McCart, Room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,712.28. E. (9) $31.

A. Charles E. McCarthy, 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Council of Motion Picture Organizations, Ins., 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $390. E. (9) $1,562.45.

A. Frank J. McCarthy, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. L. McGaskill, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,210. E. (9) $127.28.

A. Angus McDonald.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,550.98. E. (9) $195.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Alaska Juneau Gold Mining Co., 425 Crocker Building, San Francisco, Calif.
E. (9) $2.87.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 435 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1300 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Transportes Maritimos Mexicanos, S. A., Avenue Insurgentes No. 432, Mexico City, D. F.
E. (9) $2.87.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 500 Main Street, Deer Lodge, Mont.
B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.
D. (6) $260.42. E. (9) $463.56.

A. A. J. McFarland, 126 North Eighth Street, Sterling, Kans.
B. The Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $825. E. (9) $200.

A. Thomas Edward McGrath, 4012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Taxpayers, U. S. A., 4012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. V. McLaughlin, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,918.46. E. (9) $507.92.

A. George McLain, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. National Institute of Social Welfare, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $476.81.

A. W. H. McMains, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Ralph J. McNair, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $425. E. (9) $13.48.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Optometric Association, care of Dr. H. Ward Ewalt, Jr., 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $5,325. E. (9) $52.71.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Frankel Bros., 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. John G. Macfarlan, Washington, D. C.
B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., 1503 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $226.77.

A. Maclay, Morgan & Williams, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

A. W. Bruce Macnamee, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $975.50. E. (9) $410.90.

A. James Madaris, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) $875.

A. William J. Mahon, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Associated Railroads of New York State.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.
B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,400.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.
B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $157.14.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Chuch, Va.
B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, Post Office Box 1170, New Orleans, La.
D. (6) $375.

A. James D. Mann, 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,375. E. (9) $2,375.

A. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,625.78. E. (9) $28.41.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,802.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
D. (6) $1,400. E. (9) $642.

A. Marks & Trowbridge, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. General Public Utilities Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $6,000. E. (9) $28.90.

A. Edwin E. Marsh, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
B. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $2,375.02. E. (9) $408.40.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $40.80. E. (9) $3.80.

A. Fred T. Marshall, 1112–13 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The B. F. Goodrich Co., 500 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

A. Edwin G. Martin, 717 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Kasser Distillers Products Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) $12,500. E. (9) $2.49.

A. Mike Masaoka, 18th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1759 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Walter J. Mason, 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) $2,899. E. (9) $369.08.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $7.75.

A. Cyrus H. Maxwell, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $675. E. (9) $51.45.

A. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 17 Molton Building, Montgomery, Ala.
E. (9) $2,724.99.

A. Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Merchants National Bank and Trust Company of Syracuse, 216 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

A. James Messer, Jr., 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
B. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Ross A. Messer, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $700. E. (9) $80.20.

A. J. T. Metcalf, 1002 L. & N. Building, Louisville, Ky.
E. (9) $327.55.

A. James C. Michaux, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) $856.

A. Clarence R. Miles.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Charles C. Miller, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., 444 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. The Blue Cross Commission, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $655.21.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Blue Shield Medical Care Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $322.86.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, 1028 Electric Building, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Newgulf, Tex., and New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Edwin Reid Miller, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
B. Nebraska Railroads Legislative Committee, 1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) $2,226.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, William T. Plumb, Jr., Robert K. Eifler, and Richard A. Mullens, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $311.02.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Vocational Association, Inc.

A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,350. E. (9) $8.40.

A. F. E. Mollin, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $3,300.

A. Marion S. Monk, Jr., Batchelor, La.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Donald Montgomery, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $2,450. E. (9) $198.50.

A. Donald Montgomery, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $1,913.58.

A. Walter H. Moorman, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.
B. The Maryland Railroad Association, care of E. H. Burgess, 2 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
D. (6) $2,500.

A. Silas A. Morehouse, Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.
B. Silok Inc., Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.
E. (9) $3.15.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $176.26.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Ford Motor Co., 3000 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Mich.
E. (9) $192.66.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Group Health Dental Insurance, Inc., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $17.45.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Salyer Water District, Post Office Box 488, Corcoran, Calif.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $296.27.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Sperry and Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $82.50.

A. Edwin B. Morris, Jr., 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $15.

A. Giles Morrow, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,374.99. E. (9) $70.39.

A. Harold G. Mosier, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $655.90.

A. William J. Mougey, 802 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
B. General Motors Corp., 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. Fisher Muldrow, Post Office Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla.
B. Associated Motor Carriers of Oklahoma, Inc., Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Pulpwood Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Howard E. Munro, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Central Labor Union and Metal Trades Council of the Panama Canal Zone, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.
D. (6) $1,452.44. E. (9) $707.54.

A. Walter J. Munro, Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., National Building, Webster City, Iowa.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $300.

A. Ray Murphy, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $118.75.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
B. Forest Farmers Association Co-op, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,408.78. E. (9) $1,408.78.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $708. E. (9) $322.28.

A. National Association of Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Field Officers, 402 Fourth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.
D. (6) $2,876.80. E. (9) $381.62.

A. National Association and Council of Business Schools, 601 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $14,468.75. E. (9) $139.61.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,422.95. E. (9) $5,812.15.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 1415 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,148.25. E. (9) $6,079.23.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, 724 9th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $11,265.36. E. (9) $1,253.38.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $5,957.18. E. (9) $5,901.70.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $15,194.01. E. (9) $682.60.

A. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) $533.22. E. (9) $692.67.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $26,834.49.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $230,565.54. E. (9) $2,992.93.

A. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $265.90.

A. National Committee of Shippers and Receivers, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $1,074.41.

A. National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, care Mr. D. G. Ward, Mathieson Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. National Congress of American Indians, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $1,000.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $3,499.02. E. (9) $3,499.02.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 105 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,189. E. (9) $4,057.68.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) $165.

A. National Crushed Limestone Institute, Inc., 615 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $336.50. E. (9) $336.50.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,821.43. E. (9) $1,689.85.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York City, N. Y.
D. (6) $285.19. E. (9) $285.19.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $120,376.38. E. (9) $23,300.04.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,496.21. E. (9) $1,496.21.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $20,976.71. E. (9) $20,057.60.

A. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $305.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $700.85. E. (9) $789.06.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,858.57. E. (9) $1,858.57.

A. National Postal Committee for Books, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $100.

A. National Postal Transport Association, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $35,670.95. E. (9) $3,000.

A. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $4,125. E. (9) $4,157.32.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,427.50. E. (9) $4,902.82.

A. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $15,549.91. E. (9) $15,549.91.

A. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,400. E. (9) $4,304.03.

A. National Small Business Men's Association, 801 19th Street Building NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $3,281.40.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $33,900.18. E. (9) $1,765.83.

A. The National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $126.90. E. (9) $126.90.

A. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) $1,262.75. E. (9) $1,754.81.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $11,136.50. E. (9) $2,783.42.

A. Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture, and Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $6,350. E. (9) $8,409.95.

A. William S. Neal.
B. National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S. A., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. A. Z. Nelson, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $8.75.

A. Ross D. Netherton, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Automobile Association, 1712 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,499. E. (9) $6.

A. New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City.
D. (6) $4,440. E. (9) $4,304.03.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $3,000.

A. George S. Newcomer, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
B. The Peoples Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. O. L. Norman, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $582. E. (9) $12.29.

A. Robert H. North, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $718.46.

A. Harry E. Northam, 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
B. Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc., 185 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Washington Building, Oshkosh, Wis.
D. (6) $100.

A. E. M. Norton, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $302.

A. E. H. O'Connor, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Insurance Economics Society of America, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $7,470.60.

A. Herbert R. O'Conor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Herbert R. O'Conor, Jr., 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $625.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $94.

A. Robert J. O'Donnell, Majestic Theater Building, Dallas, Tex.
B. Council of Motion Picture Organizations, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $185.21.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $32.01.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $77.46.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Textile Fibres Institute, 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $8.47.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Wool Stock Institute, 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $8.47.

A. Graeme O'Geran, 131 Orvilton Drive, Dewitt, New York, N. Y.
B. The Merchants National Bank & Trust Co. of Syracuse, 216 South Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

A. A. N. Oliver, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $23.06. E. (9) $2.

A. E. L. Oliver, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Fred N. Oliver, 110 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y., and Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Robert Oliver, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,311.66. E. (9) $383.

A. Clarence H. Olson, care of The American Legion, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $2,370. E. (9) $15.24.

A. Samuel Omasta, 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 619 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $15.

A. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O. R. C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
E. (9) $3,966.83.

A. Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $1,631.40.

A. L. M. Paramore, Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kans.
B. Missouri-Arkansas Basins Flood Control and Conservation Association, Town House Hotel, Kansas City, Kans.
D. (6) $2,233.36. E. (9) $2,233.36.

A. Lovell H. Parker, 611 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Maryland Electronic Manufacturing Co., College Park, Md.; W. A. Shaeffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Record Industry Association of America, Inc., New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,400.

A. A. Lee Parsons, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
D. (6) $322.50. E. (9) $56.17.

A. Patent Equity Association, Inc., 540 West 58th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $25. E. (9) $2,813.73.

A. James G. Patton, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $292.15.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. N. R. Gains and Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $88.19.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. S. Gumbel Realty and Security Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.
D. (6) $3,500.

A. Paul, Weise, Rifkind, Wharton, and Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $8.

A. Edmund W. Pavenstedt, care White & Case, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Albert A. Payne, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,916.66. E. (9) $120.22.

A. Peoples Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
E. (9) $1.40.

A. Helen L. Peterson, 226 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Congress of American Indians, 226 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $500.

A. Hugh Peterson.
B. Georgia Power Co., 75 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. Hugh Peterson.
B. United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.
B. Shannon, acting trustee for Color Legislative Fund, Lakeland, Fla.
E. (9) $5.27.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.
B. Florida Citrus Mutual (Legislative Fund), Lakeland, Fla.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $42.75.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.
B. Peoples Lobby, Inc., 1337 21st Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $8.58.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.
B. Tomoka Land Co., 8-10 West Center Street, Sebring, Fla.
E. (9) $3.90.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.
B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $30.11.

A. Kenneth Peterson, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Philco Corp., Tioga and C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. E. Phillips, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Standard Oil Company of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $750.

A. Albert T. Pierson, 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.
B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $62.50.

A. James F. Pinkney, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $103.47.

A. Piper & Marbury, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
B. The Peoples Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
E. (9) $22.01.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Admiral Corp., 3800 Courtland Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $98.53.

A. J. Francis Pohlhaus, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,651.

A. Pope, Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Sunkist Growers, Inc., and Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif.; Northwest Nut Growers and Oregon Filbert Commission, Portland, Oreg.; and California Almond Growers Exchange, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) $1,677. E. (9) $22.59.

A. Frank M. Porter, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Nelson J. Post, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $10. E. (9) $190.

A. William I. Powell, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,275. E. (9) $14.60.

A. Homer V. Prater, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,662.72.

A. William H. Press, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,500.

A. Thomas L. Preston, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $25. E. (9) $1.20.

A. Allen Pretzman, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy District, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Harry E. Proctor, 1110 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York City, N. Y.

A. Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Ganson Purcell, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Insular Lumber Co., 1406 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Devalin Corp, 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $1.71.

A. Purcell & Nelson, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Little & Christman, 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $1.33.

A. Alexander Purdon, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $843.75. E. (9) $217.63.

A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

A. Earl G. Quinn, 9807 South Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $425.60.

A. Alex Radin, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Public Power Association, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,925.

A. Railroad Pension Conference, Post Office Box 798, New Haven, Conn.
D. (6) $44.60. E. (9) $65.21.

A. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Alan T. Rains, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Fresh Fruits & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $31.95.

A. DeWitt C. Ramsey, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Reasoner & Davis, 505 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $19.68.

A. Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,892.50. E. (9) $2,892.50.

A. James Francis Reilly, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Potomac Electric Power Co., 10th and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $100.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $37,444.15.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $21,864.68. E. (9) $10,877.08.

A. Roland Rice, 618 Perpetual Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $502.50.

A. Harry Rieck, Preston, Md.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Siert M. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. John J. Riggle, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,024.96.

A. C. E. Rightor, 3300 Rolling Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 9 South William Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $173.22.

A. George D. Riley, 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) $2,899. E. (9) $360.50.

A. John J. Riley, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

A. H. J. Ripp, 811 North 22d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $145.91.

A. E. W. Rising, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Western Beet Growers Association, post-office box 742, Great Falls, Mont.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $365.67.

A. Paul H. Robbins, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $250.

A. Frank L. Roberts, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $100.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 1303 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $104.41.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $3,975.

A. Watson Rogers, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. George B. Roscoe, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Roland H. Rowe, 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $240. E. (9) $177.32.

A. Horace Russell, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $4,375. E. (9) $94.59.

A. M. O. Ryan, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $264.90.

A. William H. Ryan, Medical Science Building, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. District Lodge, No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,249.91. E. (9) $60.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 511 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $4,700.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 511 Wyatt Building, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Smaller Magazines Postal Committee, 654 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,250.01. E. (9) $536.45.

A. Kimball Sanborn, 705 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, 705 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $223. E. (9) $500.

A. Jesse T. Sanders, 227 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The National Association for Retarded Children and the Yadkin Valley Association.
D. (6) $3,250.

A. Harrison Sasscer, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Division of Legislation and Federal Relations of the National Education Association of the United States, 1201 16th Street, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $659.38.

A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 460 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $5,100.

A. Benjamin H. Saunders, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Grier Cotton Co., Statesville, N. C.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $271.52.

A. O. H. Saunders, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,200.

A. Henry P. Schmidt, 77 Lincoln Street, Jersey City, N. J.
B. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $480.

A. Rosario Scibilia, 378 Avenue T, Brooklyn, N. Y.
B. Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $316.49.

A. Mildred Scott, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Physically Handicapped, Inc., 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Durward Seals, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hollis M. Seavey, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Clear Channel Broadcasting Services (CCBS); 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. James D. Secrest, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harry See, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.
E. (9) $11.

A. Howard L. Shannon, acting trustee for Color Legislation Fund, Lakeland, Fla.
E. (9) $5.27.

A. Alvin Shapiro, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,044. E. (9) $137.27.

A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,033.

A. Leander I. Shelley, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Association of Port Authorities, Washington, D. C., and Airport Operators Council, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $319.32.

A. Bruce E. Shepherd, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $131.25.

A. Robert H. Shields, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Beet Sugar Association, 920 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Ship Canal Authority of the State of Florida, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 801 International Building, New Orleans, La.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) $3,426.47.

A. Stephen Slipher, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $7.

A. Elizabeth A. Smart, 144 Constitution Avenue NE., Washington, D. C.
B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) $606.12. E. (9) $149.76.

A. T. W. Smiley, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $146.41.

A. R. S. Smitehurst, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers.

A. James R. Smith, 719 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $2,750. E. (9) $161.55.

A. John A. Smith, Stapleton Air Field, Denver, Colo.
B. Continental Air Lines, Inc., Stapleton Air Field, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) $375.

A. Lloyd W. Smith, 416 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 547 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.; and Great Northern Railway Co., 175 East Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minn.
D. (6) $3,897.

A. Wallace M. Smith, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Mutual Alliance, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Edward F. Snyder, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,161.06. E. (9) $103.87.

A. J. D. Snyder, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $825.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $460.25.

A. J. Taylor Soop, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 330 South Wells Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $545.76.

A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) $16,379. E. (9) $24,475.45.

A. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $65. E. (9) $150.

A. Thomas G. Stack, 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Railroad Pension Forum, Inc., 1104 West 104th Place, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $4,949.77.

A. Samuel Elliott Stavisky, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Asociacion de Colonos de Cuba, Agramonte 465, Habana, Cuba, and Asociacion Nacional de Hacendados de Cuba Agramonte 465, Habana, Cuba.

A. Mrs. Nell F. Stephens, Post Office Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D. C.

A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $240. E. (9) $20.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Utility Trailer Rental Association, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Chicago Rental Trailer Association, Chicago, Ill.

A. William T. Stephens, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Nationwide Trailer Rental System, 1720 East Morris, Wichita, Kans.

A. Herman Sternstein, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Mrs. Alexander Stewart, 214 Second Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 214 Second Street NE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $7,881.44. E. (9) $11,903.45.

A. Charles T. Stewart, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,375.

A. Erskine Stewart, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $1.25.

A. Nelson A. Stitt, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Council for Improved United States-Japanese Trade Relations, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $600.

A. Edwin L. Stoll, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $958.34.

A. Mrs. Joseph Mills Stoll, 4001 61st Street, Brookmont, Washington, D. C.
B. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $297.44.

A. Joseph M. Stone, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Local 1, GCEOC, 1007 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $100.

A. W. S. Story, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 St. Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $778.75.

A. Mrs. Ada Barnett Stough, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $178.22.

A. Paul A. Strachan, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Physically Handicapped, Inc., 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,538.46.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Allied Printing Trades Association, Box 728, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $625.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture, and Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,875.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Blackfeet Tribe, Browning, Mont.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Hualapai Tribe of Hualapai Reservation, Peach Springs, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S. Dak.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Lapwai, Idaho.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna, N. Mex.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K. Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

A. Strasser, Spiegelberg, Fried & Frank, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Stein, Hall & Co., 285 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2.75.

A. J. E. Sturrock, Post Office Box 2084, Austin, Tex.
B. Texas Water Conservation Association, Post Office Box 2084, Austin, Tex.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $757.12.

A. Sullivan, Bernard, Shea & Kenney, 804 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Charles P. Taft, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Legislative Committee of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Glenn J. Talbott, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

A. Clarence Talley, Route 1, Box 86, McLean, Va.
B. American Oil Co., 555 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $300.

A. Tax Reduction League of New York, 141 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $77.51. E. (9) $77.51.

A. Edward D. Taylor, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ruth H. Tegtmeyer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Texas Committee of Correspondence, Post Office Box 912, Austin, Tex.
D. (6) $1,131.24. E. (9) $1,150.

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West 15th Street, Austin, Tex.
D. (6) $10,080. E. (9) $7,057.22.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $165.

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.
B. Nevada Railroad Association, 43 Sierra Street, Reno, Nev.
D. (6) $1,050.

A. W. M. Thomas, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Postal Transport Association, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Chester C. Thompson, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $6,500. E. (9) $151.95.

A. Julia C. Thompson, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,476.90.

A. Eugene M. Thore, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,725.62. E. (9) $37.35.

A. G. D. Tilghman, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled Officers Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,750.

A. E. W. Tinker, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. S. G. Tipton, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $324.52. E. (9) $9.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 4200 Cathedral Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Vallejo, Solano County, Calif.
D. (6) $295. E. (9) $126.35.

A. H. Willis Tobler, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $306.10. E. (9) $90.99.

A. Tomoka Land Co., 8-10 West Center Street, Sebring, Fla.

A. Harry L. Towe, 241 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.
B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $153.93.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $192. E. (9) $195.84.

A. Transportation Association of America, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Matt Triggs, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,156.25. E. (9) $58.50.
A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $3.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building Portland, Oreg.
B. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co., Union Pacific Railroad Co., Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.

A. Hugh C. Tuttle, Dover, N. H.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. William S. Tyson, 736 Bowen Building, 821 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Local No. 30, Canal Zone Pilots, Post Office Box 493, Balboa, C. Z.
D. (6) $4,000. E. (9) $46.85.

A. Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) $450.

A. U. S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. United States Citizens Association, Canal Zone, Box 354, Balboa, C. Z.
D. (6) $1,568. E. (9) $507.02.

A. United States Cuban Sugar Council, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $19,240.09.

A. Vegetable Growers Association of America, Inc., 17th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $8.35.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $14.25. E. (9) $14.25.

A. R. K. Vinson, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Stanley W. Vogt, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,315.68. E. (9) $14.57.

A. H. Jerry Voorhis, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Cooperative League of the United States of America Association, Inc., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $300.

A. The Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J.

A. Paul H. Walker, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $150.

A. Woollen H. Walshe, 2800 Woodley Road NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Standard Oil Company of California, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $163.41. E. (9) $68.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Government Employees' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,625.

A. Marion G. Ward, P. O. Box 2798, Little Rock, Ark.
B. Arkansas Bus and Truck Association, Inc., P. O. Box 2798, Little Rock, Ark.

A. Quaife M. Ward, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $123.60. E. (9) $4.55.

A. William C. Warren, 116th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Webb & Knapp, Inc., 383 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $5,000.

A. Washington Board of Trade, 1616 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,527.22. E. (9) $1,574.01.

A. Vincent T. Wasilewski, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $331.25. E. (9) $14,202.49.

A. J. R. Watson, I. C. Railroad Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.
B. Mississippi Railroad Association, I. C. Railroad Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.

A. Watters & Donovan, 161 William Street, New York City, N. Y.
B. New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Electrical Contractors Association and the Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $9,207.52. E. (9) $1,292.48.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Philco Corp., Tioga and C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Lloyd W. Weaver, 841 West 33d Street, Baltimore, Md.
B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) $750.

A. William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,628.17. E. (9) $428.49.

A. E. E. Webster, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $1,112.

A. Wayne M. Weishaar, 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Aeronautical Training Society, 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $2.56.

A. Bernard Weitzer, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Jewish War Veterans of the USA, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,499.96. E. (9) $305.54.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Courthouse, Bradenton, Fla.
E. (9) $630.11.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $14,798.12. E. (9) $42.95.

A. Robert V. Westfall, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Montana Power Co., Electric Building, Butte, Mont.
E. (9) $3.42.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.
E. (9) $3.42.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash.
E. (9) $3.41.

A. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $15.50.

A. Richard P. White, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Association of Nurserymen, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,375. E. (9) $84.31.

A. H. Leigh Whitelaw, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Louis E. Whyte, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 501 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.
B. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,650.67. E. (9) $1,650.67.

A. Franz O. Willenbucher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. Leon W. Williams, 2 Gouverneur Place, Bronx, N. Y.
D. (6) $50. E. (9) $7.31.

A. John C. Williamson, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,200. E. (9) $290.83.

A. Wilmer & Broun, 616 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Bullard Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $118.48.

A. James L. Wilmeth, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. The National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of the United States of North America.
D. (6) $15. E. (9) $15.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
D. (6) $450.

A. Everett T. Winter, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $273.18.

A. Theodore Wiprud, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wood, King & Dawson, 48 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $25,000.

A. Wood, King & Dawson, 48 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Committee for Broadcasting Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $25,000.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 1828 Bank of Southwest Building, Houston, Tex.
B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Keltys, Tex., et al.
D. (6) $6,253.07. E. (9) $964.70.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 1828 Bank of Southwest Building, Houston, Tex.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.
D. (6) $773.67. E. (9) 499.54.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 811 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) $3,222.80.

A. Frank K. Woolley, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,437.50. E. (9) $83.72.

A. Edward W. Wootton, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Donald A. Young, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. Banks Young, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $585. E. (9) $100.

A. O. David Zimring, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.
E. (9) $2,422.12.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the third calendar quarter of 1956:

(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 TWO COPIES WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND FILE THREE COPIES WITH THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

This page (page 1) is designed to supply identifying data; and page 2 (on the back of this page) deals with financial data.

PLACE AN "X" BELOW THE APPROPRIATE LETTER OR FIGURE IN THE BOX AT THE RIGHT OF THE "REPORT" HEADING BELOW:

"PRELIMINARY" REPORT ("Registration"): To "register," place an "X" below the letter "P" and fill out page 1 only.

"QUARTERLY" REPORT: To indicate which one of the four calendar quarters is covered by this Report, place an "X" below the appropriate figure. Fill out both page 1 and page 2 and as many additional pages as may be required. The first additional page should be numbered as page "3" and the rest of such pages should be "4," "5," "6," etc. Preparation and filing in accordance with instructions will accomplish compliance with all quarterly reporting requirements of the Act.

Year: 19------

REPORT

PURSUANT TO FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

	QUARTER			
P	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:
(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)
(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".
(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report.
(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.
(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names of agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Rports 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 "C 4" and fill out items "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. Beauty and Barber Supply Institute, Inc., 19 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Mary Hillyer Blanchard, 408 A Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, Ellsworth and Morewood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Robert M. Burr, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Joan David, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Ginsburg, Leventhal & Brown, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. North German Lloyd, Bremen, Germany.

A. Warren Griffiths, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.

A. Clair P. Guess, Jr., League City, Tex.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Socony Mobile Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. J. Cline House, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Francis J. McNamara, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

A. Marks and Trowbridge, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. General Public Utilities Corp., 67 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Admiral Corp., 3800 Courtland Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. W. Byron Sorrell, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Francis W. Stover, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

A. H. William Tanaka, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Glenwood S. Troop, Jr., 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Statement by Hon. John Lesinski, of Michigan, on Introduction of Bill To Increase Retirement Annuities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN LESINSKI
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to increase the annuities of those Federal employees who had retired prior to October 1, 1956.

Last year, the 84th Congress enacted a major revision to the Civil Service Retirement Act, but the improved benefits accrued only to those who retired subsequent to the effective date of that law. No action was taken to improve the annuities of those already retired.

With costs of living continuing to spiral upward, the retired Federal workers are finding it difficult to make ends meet. In a 17-year period since 1939 the real income of the retired civil-service employees has gone down 13 percent, while the real income of practically every other group have increased, in one case up 107 percent.

In addition to providing an increase in annuities, my bill provides annuities for the so-called forgotten widows of 1948. These surviving spouses of employees who retired and died prior to April 1, 1948, were not included among the beneficiaries of Public Law 426 which provided survivorship annuities for widows of employees who retired on or after April 1, 1948. They are a dying class and their numbers are decimated each year. Actuarial standards show that the entire class will expire in about 6 more years. Consequently any small cost of providing them annuities at this time will only be for a 6-year period and will get smaller each year.

I believe enactment of this legislation is an obligation which we cannot overlook. These people served their Government well and deserve the means by which to keep pace with current day costs of living. I strongly urge that immediate action be taken on the proposal.

Economic Relief of Civil Service Retirees

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, on the opening day of Congress, January 3, I introduced H. R. 854, legislation designed for the economic relief of our civil service retirees. This group of our citizenry has suffered greatly due to rapidly rising prices in our Nation. The U. S. News & World Report of August 3, 1956, carried a very detailed and eye-opening account of this situation analyzing the inflation rates and showing the actual and realistic increases received by various groups in our economy after allowing for taxes and changes in the value of the dollar.

According to the report, on the basis of an analysis of 35 large groups representing approximately 95 percent of our population, it was found that these groups based on 1939 incomes were obtaining larger real income ranging all the way from 4 percent to 107 percent. Civil service retirees, on the other hand, were down 13 percent from the 1939 level.

Mr. Speaker, these figures speak for themselves. This group of loyal and dedicated retired employees of our Government are indeed the forgotten men and women of our times. It is imperative that the Congress of the United States take effective and affirmative action to relieve this situation. On the basis of this information and knowing these figures to be reliable, the legislation which I have introduced is designed to provide justice for this loyal group of retired Federal workers. The bill, I believe, is a practical and realistic one granting increases to our retirees of up to $800 per year.

It is my sincere hope that the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee will take prompt and favorable action on this measure, and that my distinguished colleagues and I will be given an opportunity to consider this vital legislation early in this session.

Religion in America Today

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT
OF PENNSYLVANIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, during the rally day period conducted by the churches of Altoona, Pa., late in September 1956, I delivered the following address titled "Religion in America Today":

It is an honor to be invited to participate in this annual rally day service.

I regard it as a special privilege and one which I have accepted in a spirit of deepest reverence.

Rally day is a very important occasion on the church calendar.

It signifies the end of the summer season when warm weather and vacations adversely affect church attendance.

Rally day sounds the call to action, as we take inventory of our spiritual needs and prepare to care for them during the ensuing months by establishing regularity in our attendance at church.

Not only on rally day but in fact every day of the year we should thank God for

our churches for they are the Nation's first line of defense.

Through our churches we as a Nation have been able to maintain a standard of honesty and decency without which the Nation would not be worth saving nor would its citizenry care for any interest beyond their own selfish personal gratifications.

It is an accepted fact that a nation with strong moral convictions and a deep reverence for God is able through His divine grace to defend itself against all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Did you ever stop to realize that should our churches fall into decay and ruin America would become overwhelmingly pagan in a few years.

That fact should make an indelible impression on our minds and hearts and urge all of us to appreciate more fully the church as a spiritual powerhouse whose beacon of light and goodness encompasses the entire globe.

If we have a fuller appreciation of the indispensable position the church plays in our everyday lives, then, as individuals and as a Nation, we will be better able to discharge our responsibility of actively supporting the church and all it is defending in the fields of moral and spiritual development.

Religious groups through the church are carrying the Gospel to the four corners of the earth and in so doing, creating an atmosphere of confidence and good will that is of more value than costly armaments or diplomatic maneuvering, which so often leads to meaningless peace pacts between the nations of the world.

Let us never forget America was built upon the church.

All of us are familiar with the picture depicting the Pilgrims on their way to church carrying both Bibles and rifles.

There were many reasons why the New England pioneers might have remained near their primitive homes and worshipped under the sheltering trees with one eye on the prowling Indians.

The well-known painting, however, shows them—men, women, and children—trudging along the snow-piled forest path on their way to the rudely constructed meetinghouse, their reverent hands had fashioned for divine worship.

The Pilgrims on their way to church remind us, as these spiritual ancestors of ours fought for their very lives, that Sunday morning for them was not a time to catch up in sleep, not an opportunity to clear more needed land or plant crops, not a time to indulge in sports and amusements.

In spite of the hazards and the hardship of it, Sunday morning was a time to go to church.

The Pilgrims went, and by so doing they contributed their physical presence as a witness to their faith in God and by which they lived.

It is a serious indictment against our generation, that for literally millions of Americans church attendance is ignored.

With 3 global wars engulfing our Nation in the short span of 33 years, it is little wonder that there has been the growing realization that the church is the bulwark and arsenal of all that makes our Nation great.

Even the radio and television stations across the land signify this truth, as they sandwich between commercials the devotional song called Let's Go to Church Next Sunday Morning.

We profess to be a Christian Nation, but deserted churches give the lie to the creed we claim to profess.

When we remain away from church, it does something to that fragile plant called reverence, which needs watering at least once a week.

Surely there can be no question that unless we give regular expression to an emotion or conviction, it will die or grow dim.

As we thank God for our churches, let us do it in church and not from some reclining place, as we deny our Creator 1 hour of worship on Sunday.

Rally day, therefore, is an opportune time to examine our own conscience, and at the same time to keep in mind that in the Communist world churches of every denomination are being ruthlessly persecuted in the diabolical effort to destroy man's belief in God.

It is encouraging to know that religion in America today is a mighty and increasing force.

Statistics may sometimes seem hard to understand, or inconclusive, or dull, but today's religious statistics are as clear an indication of the way the wind blows as a million straws, all blowing one way, as conclusive as the force of that wind, and exciting as its impact.

In 1850, 16 percent of the population of America were church members.

By 1900, the percentage had climbed, slowly and with setbacks, to 36 percent.

Through the first half of the 20th century the increase continued up to 57 percent, and the most recent figures, for 1955, released this month by the National Council of Churches, show that approximately 61 percent of all Americans are now church members.

In actual numbers the American church membership has now, for the first time, passed the 100 million mark.

In 1906, half a century ago, there were 209,266 churches of all denominations in the United States.

Though both the shift of population from the country to the city, and the increasing tendency to consolidate churches where possible, tended to reduce the total number of churches, that number, after sinking to 199,302 in 1936, rose to 300,056 for 1954.

The result is, that we now have both more members in each congregation, and more actual church buildings.

In 1955 5,393 new church buildings were reported and the money spent on new construction during that year is said by the national council to constitute a new record.

The total financial contribution of members to their churches continued an upward trend, per capita contributions rising 7 percent in 1955, to reach the sum of $48.81 annually.

If money talks they are surely good words that we hear from that money.

Both the increase in church membership and the growing concern for the education and moral training of our youth are reflected in a 3.4-percent increase in Sunday school enrollments.

Newspapers and magazines are full of discussions of the religious boom.

Book publishers find that the sales of religious books are large and steadily increasing.

Political actions reflecting both the popular feeling and the convictions of individuals in the Government, include the provision of the Prayer Room in the Capitol, the addition of the phrase "under God" to the pledge of allegiance, the issuance of a stamp bearing the words "In God We Trust," the provision by law that the same motto is to appear on all our coins designed in the future, and most recently the adoption of the statement "In God We Trust" as the official motto of the United States.

Besides the increase in church membership there is a remarkable increase in both the number of prayer groups and the number of members in established prayer groups.

In Government agencies, in business, in neighborhoods, it is becoming more and more the custom to meet occasionally to pray together, and to conduct programs of speaking, or reading, or discussion, on the subject of prayer.

In magazines and newspapers, and in the public transportation vehicles, we have grown familiar with the advertisements urging people to attend the churches of their choice, to take their families to church, to go to Sunday school with their children, to pray together as families.

I am not sure how much effect this sort of advertising has, but I feel sure the advertising is itself, the effect of an urge among all the American people, to deepen their religious experience and to give tangible evidence of the faith that is in them.

Ministers and other theological thinkers have published many articles criticizing the current popularity of religion as superficial and tainted with self-interest.

But the very fact that such critical articles are published in great numbers shows that a deep and honest interest must be somewhere in the American public.

Surely those who are indulging in superficial emotionalism do not welcome searching criticism of their motives, and it is farfetched to suppose that those who are dropping more money in the collection basket are doing it in the expectation of any financial or material return.

Some of the criticism, too, it must be remarked, is more superficial than any of the religious manifestations toward which it is directed.

Typical of the easy sneer with which some critics content themselves and may fool their readers is a sentence from a recent article on the religious views of our current presidential candidates:

"Many critics of the ground swell of religious manifestations in America today see in President Eisenhower a personification of this popular piety."

The very image this critic has chosen to avail himself of betrays the inconsistency of his attack.

Of course, there are superficial religious manifestations in America today. There always were such manifestations in this country and in every other country.

However, for perfectly practical reasons the superficial manifestations will become greater when it becomes more profitable for the hypocrites and self-servers to pretend to real religious feeling, and that is precisely when a real ground swell of religion is manifesting itself.

I am glad to believe that President Eisenhower's religion, and the religion of Adlai Stevenson likewise, is a part of this ground swell of religious feeling and conviction in the American people.

There is not cause for complacency, and there is no complacency, in the religion of America today.

We have the forward movement and the forward urge.

We are striving to bring our actions into closer accord with our professions of moral principle and to submit our individual good to the good of all.

There will always be those—who will rest content with the system of morality—expressed by the motto, "Honesty is the best policy."

But I believe that America today—and the world today—need a heroic virtue—reaching far beyond that feeble and petty sentiment.

We shall not hold our earth and sky together—nor each individual of us—keep his own soul and body together—unless we adopt that heroic virtue—expressed in the old saying—"Let justice be done though the heavens fall."

And we shall not save our individual souls if we consider it fashionable merely to be seen "going to church."

We need the rock-ribbed faith of our forefathers who founded this "Nation under God" and who never tired of constantly seeking his protection.

We should never forget—that the atomic-hydrogen age in which we live—had its birth when Almighty God—first entrusted the secrets of the atom to our Nation.

Therefore, we owe Him—not only our allegiance—but our constant prayers of thanksgiving—that this Nation was spared from the unhappy fate of Japan—which became the testing ground for the devastating atomic attack in World War II.

Let us on this rally day—resolve to make an earnest effort—to stimulate interest in church membership—and above all—regular church attendance.

Let us with our friends and loved ones—turn our thoughts more frequently to church—and by prayer and devotion—acknowledge our utter dependence—on the God who hath made and preserved us a Nation.

Thus we will be doing more—than thanking God for the church.

We will be conducting our spiritual lives—in such an edifying manner—that the church will thank God for our aid—in its mission to extend the Kingdom of God on earth.

Let us joyfully look forward to fulfilling our obligation to the church by regular attendance, and as we enter its portals may our hearts be attuned to the true Spirit of God, enabling us to say in all sincerity and from the innermost recesses of our hearts:

"Sweet hour of prayer! Sweet hour of prayer!
That calls us from a world of care.
And bids us, at our Father's throne
Make all our wants and wishes known.

"In seasons of distress and grief
Our souls have often found relief.
And oft escaped the tempter's snare,
By thy return, sweet hour of prayer."

Statement by Hon. John Lesinski, of Michigan, on Introduction of Equality of Opportunity Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN LESINSKI
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act. That act has been the main protection of small business against price discrimination, but it has been weakened by the action of the Supreme Court in 1951 when a precedent was set by the case of *Standard Oil Company* v. *The Federal Trade Commission* (340 U. S. 321).

As each year passes, we note that more and more of the small businesses are folding and the larger concerns are growing even larger. In a statement last year, I pointed out as an example that in 1 year following the Supreme Court decision it had been estimated that about 60,000 small service-station operators failed in business. Price discrimination has been the chief factor contributing to the alarmingly high rate of turnover in the service-station field, as in other areas of small business.

My proposed amendment to the act provides a fair opportunity for all to purchase items under the same terms and conditions regardless of size of the purchasing company.

Our American economy was founded on the principle of individual enterprise. If we are to remain strong in this tradition, we must see that each individual has an opportunity to enter business and prosper. While the bill would help primarily the small-business man, I believe all segments of the business world would welcome it for it applies to all of them.

National Civil Service Week: January 13 Through 19

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my distinguished colleagues the observance of National Civil Service Week, January 13 through 19, sponsored by the American Federation of Government Employees. This week can serve a valuable purpose in acquainting the American people with the services performed by our civil servants, and in familiarizing them with the manner by which Government employees are selected. It should also emphasize the fact that we must do all we can to reestablish the prestige of the civil service in the eyes of the American people so that able and dedicated young men and women will continue to be attracted to the public service.

Mr. Speaker, I think it well to point out that the 74-year-old Civil Service Act is the taxpayer's guarantee that the Nation's 2 million Government employees are hired and keep their jobs solely on the basis of ability. Even in the horse-and-buggy days America could ill afford the waste, inefficiency, and corruption of the spoils system, and in the critical times in which we live any departure from the principles of impartial selection of the best available men and women would be a national tragedy.

I also feel this is a very opportune time to caution my colleagues that the gains in good government achieved during the 74 years since the start of the merit system could be wiped out if the civil service is no longer able to attract qualified men and women. If we insist on paying mediocre salaries and fail to match other benefits received by workers in private industry, we can look forward only to mediocre standards of performance in future years. This, in the long run, would be far more costly to the taxpayer than the price of enabling Government employees to share in the rising American standard of living which they have helped to bring about.

Mr. Speaker, the observance of National Civil Service Week is of particular interest to the approximately 35,000 civil service employees and their families residing in my district, which includes the great Puget Sound naval shipyard in Bremerton, Wash. I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to these employees, and to all our civil servants. The devotion to duty of these people is evidenced by the many employee on-the-job suggestions for greater efficiency and economy which saved the Government more than $100 million last year. It is my sincere hope that the civil service will be able to continue to attract such valuable members.

Some Information About H. R. 1108, a Bill To Provide that Military Boards of Correction Will Give Consideration to Satisfactory Evidence of Good Character and Conduct and Rehabilitation in Civilian Life; on Petition for Review by Person Having Received Less Than Honorable Type Discharge Not Less Than 3 Years Previous, as Introduced in the House of Representatives, January 3, 1957, by Hon. Clyde Doyle, of California, Member of House Armed Services Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. CLYDE DOYLE
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, having already had the privilege of speaking with a goodly number of the Members of this legislative body about the terms, conditions, and objectives of H. R. 1108, I will say that not a single one of the Members raised or stated any objection to me thereto. Furthermore, almost without exception, the Members, with worried expressions, told me of one or more cases in their respective congressional districts which they had personal knowledge of and which they believed could be meritoriously considered by the appropriate military review board, if H. R. 1108 should become the law and put into full force and effect by the military department.

I wish to again call attention to the fact that under the expressed terms of H. R. 1108 the appropriate military review board in our Defense Department remains the sole judge of whether or not an applicant for review of his record, having been in civilian life not less than 3 years, shall have that former discharge corrected and changed by the said military review board. In other words, the evidence of rehabilitation by applicant, who has been in civilian life not less than 3 years, must be "to the satisfaction of the board by oral or written evidence or both." Also, Mr. Speaker, my bill expressly provides that the military review boards for which the application for review and change of type of discharge is pending "may make independent investigation." And because it is manifestly reasonable that an applicant may fail in one application at a given

time, but may be able to naturally succeed years later, my bill expressly provides that "applications and reapplications for review of discharges or dismissals under this subsection may be filed at any time after 3 years."

And, Mr. Speaker, because I recognize that it would be manifestly reasonable to allow a boy who had received a discharge or dismissal under conditions other than honorable to come up to the high level of evidence of military service equal to the boys who had received honorable discharge on leaving the military service, H. R. 1108 expressly provides that "No benefits under any laws of the United States—including, but not limited to, pension, compensation, hospitalization, military pay and allowances, education, loan guaranty, retired pay, and other benefits—shall be afforded any individual issued a new discharge or release under this subsection unless he would be entitled to such benefits without regard to the action of the board."

I am pleased to inform you that from many quarters and sources, there has come to my desk approving comments and communications about the worthy objectives and terms and conditions of H. R. 1108. I have heretofore invited any Member of this House, who desires so to do, to take H. R. 1108 and place his own name thereon and file it as evidence of his support thereof. I now again do so.

And, I am naturally pleased at the considerable number of military personnel, both active and retired, who have already communicated their support of H. R. 1108. Many of them say that such treatment of this dire problem has been needed for many years. Many Members of the House also have personally told me of their worries for civilians on this very subject matter and their lack of ability to seemingly find any way or manner to have it corrected.

Mr. Speaker, being cognizant as I believe I am, to the need of prompt, full consideration of this important subject matter which involves many thousands of American lads every year, I have conferred with the distinguished chairman of the Armed Services Committee, of which I am a member, to wit, Hon. CARL VINSON, and I am pleased to find that he also is very much concerned about the problem involved. I have not met a single Member of the House who has had anything but worried and concerned expression about the condition surrounding these thousands of teen-agers and American youth from year to year.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I believe that the Department of Defense itself is really concerned with the problem and its magnitude and its difficulties of satisfactory solution to date.

And, finally, Mr. Speaker, I recognize that the exact terms and provisions of H. R. 1108 may not be those which should be approved just as they are. But, Mr. Speaker, I again declare and believe that the objectives of my bill and the provisions thereof make a substantial and meritorious plan by which and of which should come a plan of legislation which will help to correct present errors; which will help strengthen the morale of those involved in such discharges and dismissals past, present, and future; will not substantially interfere with necessary military discipline; will in fact, add to the plans and procedures whereby these thousands of teen-age or youthful offenders will primarily be able to be handled more nearly in accordance with their age and inexperience and their rehabilitated habits and attitudes acquired in civilian life and satisfactory evidence thereof to the military itself.

These then briefly stated are some of my reasons for studying the problem for over 2 years and then for drafting and submitting H. R. 1108. Same has been referred to House Armed Services Committee, of which I am a member. I appreciate the able aid and assistance of the House Legislative Council, which has suggested one amendment which I will submit to the House Armed Services Committee in due time, and I appreciate also the cooperation of the Defense Department in materially aiding me in my study as will be revealed in their answers to my 23 questions, many of which have been set forth in this discussion. Knowing of the interest of all the Members of this legislative body in this subject, I am respectfully requesting that you make known your interest in it at an early date, if you have not already done so.

My bill has no purpose to interfere with military discipline nor to make it more difficult to administer. I recognize that military discipline is no cinch nor child's play. But, Mr. Speaker, if the objectives of H. R. 1108 are put into fair and practical application by the Military Establishment the increased morale will logically result. This will be true, because under the objectives of H. R. 1108 discharges and dismissals under less than honorable conditions will logically be treated substantially different than at present. Also, thousands of American homes each year will have reason in fact to bless the American military instead of to condemn it; because their sons have had a fair and just and equitable opportunity and chance to prove that their infractions of military rules and regulations were only minor; were not intended to be serious or felonious in intent or result; but they were then, while in the military, and still are patriotic, loyal, and law-abiding American citizens.

Even a brief observation of the numbers of American youth involved in the foregoing tables furnished me by our Defense Department will clearly show it is a annual matter of many thousands of American boys and youth as well as others. Therefore, it is a major problem which I am asking you to consider:

H. R. 1108

Bill to amend section 207 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, to provide that the Boards for the correction of military or naval records shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence relating to good character and conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals, and for other purposes

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) subsection (a) of section 207 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 is amended (1) by inserting "(1)" immediately after "(a)", (2) by striking out "subsection" in the second proviso therein and inserting in lieu thereof "paragraph", and (3) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(2) In the case of any individual heretofore or hereafter discharged or dismissed from any of the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable (except by sentence of a general court martial), the appropriate board shall issue to such individual a discharge or release under honorable conditions, dated as of the date it is issued by the board, if it is established to the satisfaction of the board by oral or written evidence, or both, and by such independent investigation as the board may make, that such individual has rehabilitated himself, and that his character, conduct, activities, and habits since he was granted his original discharge (or since originally dismissed) have been good for a reasonable period of time, and in any event for not less than 3 years. In determining whether or not a period of time is a reasonable time, the board shall take into consideration in each case the reasons for the nature of the original discharge or dismissal, together with such other factors as the board may consider appropriate. Applications and reapplications for correction of records under this paragraph may be filed at any time. No benefits under any laws of the United States (including, but not limited to, pension, compensation, hospitalization, military pay and allowances, education, loan guaranty, retired pay, and other benefits) shall be afforded any individual issued a new discharge or release under this paragraph unless he would be entitled to such benefits without regard to the action of the board."

(b) Subsection (b) of such section 207 is amended by striking out "(a)" and inserting "(a) (1)."

SEC. 2. Section 301 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C., sec. 693h), is amended (1) by inserting "(a)" immediately after "SEC. 301.", (2) by striking out "section" in the second proviso therein and inserting "subsection", and (3) by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(b) In the case of any individual heretofore or hereafter discharged or dismissed from any of the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable (except by sentence of a general court-martial), the appropriate board shall issue to such individual a discharge or release under honorable conditions, dated as of the date it is issued by the board, if it is established to the satisfaction of the board by oral or written evidence, or both, and by such independent investigation as the board may make, that such individual has rehabilitated himself, and that his character, conduct, activities, and habits since he was granted his original discharge (or since originally dismissed) have been good for a reasonable period of time, and in any event for not less than 3 years. In determining whether or not a period of time is a reasonable time, the board shall take into consideration in each case the reasons for the nature of the original discharge or dismissal, together with such other factors as the board may consider appropriate. Applications and reapplications for review of discharges or dismissals under this subsection may be filed at any time after 3 years. No benefits under any laws of the United States (including, but not limited to, pension, compensation, hospitalization, military pay and allowances, education, loan guaranty, retired pay, and other benefits) shall be afforded any individual issued a new discharge or release under this subsection unless he would be entitled to such benefits without regard to the action of the board."

UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1957.

Hon. CLYDE DOYLE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. DOYLE: The purpose of this letter is to provide you with a summary of the provisions of H. R. 1108, 85th Congress, a bill providing that certain boards having jurisdiction to correct or amend military records shall give consideration to satisfactory evidence relating to good character and conduct in civilian life in determining whether or not to issue new discharges or releases to men previously discharged or dismissed from the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable.

At present two boards in each of the military departments have jurisdiction to correct or amend discharges given to members of the Armed Forces. However, such boards have held that they are not authorized by the law creating them to issue discharges under honorable conditions to individuals on the ground of good character and conduct in civilian life.

H. R. 1108 amends the two provisions of law establishing these boards (sec. 207 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and sec. 301 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944) so as to provide that each board shall issue to individuals discharged or dismissed from the Armed Forces under conditions other than honorable (other than by sentence of a general court martial) a discharge under honorable conditions if the board finds, on the basis of satisfactory evidence, that the individual involved has rehabilitated himself and that his character, conduct, activities, and habits since his discharge or dismissal have been good for a period (not less than 3 years) commensurate with the grounds on which originally discharged or dismissed. Under H. R. 1108, the issuance of a new discharge by either board is not to provide benefits under any Federal law to any person issued such a new discharge.

There is, of course, an overlap in the jurisdiction proposed to be granted to the boards by H. R. 1108, since both the boards established pursuant to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and the boards established pursuant to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 will be performing substantially the same functions under the bill. However, it is relevant to note that this overlap follows the pattern of existing law, since today each of such boards has jurisdiction to change the character of a discharge or dismissal.

For your convenience I am enclosing with this letter a copy of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Public Law 346, 78th Cong.) and a copy of the latest version of section 207 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. MENGER, Jr.,
Assistant Counsel.

1. It amends section 207 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946; also section 301 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, so as to authorize the appropriate Military Review Boards to consider and take into account the good conduct, habits, character, activities and rehabilitation of an individual in civilian life who has been discharged or dismissed from any of the armed forces not less than 3 years previous, on any of the type of discharges other honorable—except by sentence of a general court martial.

NOTE.—The military authorities maintain that existing statutes do not now authorize such consideration and such rehabilitation in civilian life is not now recognized as legal or appropriate grounds by the military boards for correction of discharge or dismissals.

2. H. R. 1108 does not apply where there has been sentence by general court martial. It only applies to the minor offenses—such as would generally be minor or misdemeanors in civilian life.

3. The evidence and proof of rehabilitation accomplished in civilian life by applicant for review of his discharge or dismissal, must be found satisfactory by the Military Review Board; and in the judgment of the Military Review Board. Evidence can be written or oral.

4. Applications for review may be filed not less than 3 years from date of separation from the military; more than one may be filed.

5. The Military Review Board may make its own independent investigation of the pending application before making decision.

6. No benefits under any laws of the United States shall be afforded any individual whose type of dismissals may be changed under the provisions of H. R. 1108, by reason of H. R. 1108.

7. If the Military Review Board finds applicant has rehabilitated himself in civilian life, then the Board shall issue a corrected discharge to him under honorable conditions; dated as of the original discharge date.

8. In determining the merits of an application, the board shall take into consideration the reasons for the nature of the original discharge or dismissal together with other factors the Board may consider appropriate.

9. The clear purpose of H. R. 1108 is to give the thousands of lads who receive any type of discharge from the military, less than honorable a reasonable opportunity to—

(a) Erase the stigma which automatically attaches to him for a lifetime as a result of receiving such less than honorable discharge.

(b) In applying for work and employment to present a type of discharge which will not cause the employer to immediately say "No" because of the type of discharge presented.

It is believed that many thousands of discharges less than honorable are given to lads still in their teen-age years and a large number of them administratively and a great number of resignations by teen-agers when under great stress or strain and without due consideration of results.

10. H. R. 1108 is generally directed to types of military discharges and dismissals which are classified or known as follows:

(1) General, (2) under honorable conditions, (3) blue discharges, (4) undesirable (unfitness and misconduct), (5) unsuitable, (6) bad conduct.

In October 1955, when Congressman DOYLE directed 23 questions to the Defense Department and asked how many of each type of discharges had been issued in 1955, he was furnished the following table:

Fiscal year 1955	Army	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps
Honorable	619,194	173,251	175,400	[1] 22,023
General	18,684	6,675	7,200	1,407
Honorable conditions	* *			
Discharge (blue)	* *			
Undesirable	14,566	3,529	6,200	1,901
Bad conduct	965	3,127	2,400	2,669
Dishonorable	2,546	76	1,000	[1] 127
Total	655,955	186,658	192,200	28,127

[1] H.R. 1108 does not apply.

Congressman DOYLE says that based upon the figures he has received from the Defense Department, the total discharges and dismissals during 1955 to which H. R. 1108 might apply is the total of all the discharges above shown (excepting those honorable and dishonorable) or 69,323 grand total.

Following are some of the questions asked the Defense Department by Congressman DOYLE in August 1955, and their answers thereto in December 1955:

Question: Under what public law does the Defense Department or any of the military establishments each establish their respective boards of review or correction? Or, if not under public law, then by what directive or order is such established?

Answer: The discharge review boards were established pursuant to section 301, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, June 22, 1944 (Public Law 346, 78th Cong.), as amended. The Boards for Correction of Records were established pursuant to section 207, Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601, 79th Cong.).

Question: How many discharges have been reviewed by each of the military services by the respective Boards of Review of Discharges and Dismissals? List each type of discharge or separation given during each of the last 5 years.

Answer: (a) The total number of discharges reviewed by the separate Discharge Review Boards for the 5-year period ending June 30, 1955, are as follows:

Army; 49,399; Navy 36,968; Air Force, 12,506.

Question: How many discharges have been changed by the Board for the Correction of Military Records or the Board for the Correction of Naval Records? List each type discharge having been changed during the last 5 years.

Answer: (a) During the 5-year period July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1955, 561 discharges have been changed.

Question: Have any discharges been changed as prayed for to the Board for the Correction of Military Records or the Board for the Correction of Naval Records?

Answer: Yes, 561 discharges or separations have been changed during the 5-year period July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1955.

Question. In considering the review of an adverse type of discharge upon the request of the dischargee, is any consideration given by the reviewers to exemplary behavior subsequent to the date of discharge on the part of the petitioner?

Answer. Generally speaking the answer is "No." However, in these borderline cases where the Board considers that the dischargee, on the basis of his record of service alone could have been properly and equitably discharged with a higher type discharge, the Board may be influenced in its decision to change or not to change the awarded discharge by his record since discharge.

Answering my question on the point, the Defense Department replied that for the 5-year period from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1955, the following were processed:

(1) Army: Processed 16,815 reviews of discharge; modified 235 without change in type of discharge; denied 14,646.

(2) Air Force: Reviewed 773 discharge cases; changed 48 discharges or separations; changed 18 undesirable discharges to better type discharges, or a total of 67 discharges and separations; denied 706 cases on review.

(3) Navy: Reviewed 3,946 discharge cases; changed 278 cases from dishonorable or bad conduct discharges to better type discharges; changed 25 undesirable discharges and resignations to better type; denied 3,643 cases on review.

The Navy Discharge Review Board action reported that during this 5-year period it reviewed a total of 9,478 appeals for review of discharge (including 1,725 for the Marines) and it changed 1,632 types of discharges to a better type.

(4) Marine Corps: Processed 11,683 petitions for review of discharges; changed 268 to better type discharge.

Following is a copy of original letter from the Defense Department with reference to discharges and dismissals:

MANPOWER, PERSONNEL, AND RESERVE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D. C., November 14, 1955.

Hon. CLYDE DOYLE,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. DOYLE: On September 1 my deputy wrote you that your inquiry of August 11 concerning service discharges and discharge policy was under study, and that it was unlikely that reply could be made before October 30.

The ad hoc committee appointed to prepare the service data requested has encountered certain administrative difficulties in assembling the information. Data for the Army and Air Force prior to 1948 were, in most instances, jointly recorded, so that they must now be separated for a usable presentation of statistics by service. In order to provide you with figures for comparable period of time some adjustment of control dates for several items was required. Solution of these problems is time consuming and has delayed the work of the committee beyond the completion date originally estimated.

Reply to your very thoughtful and perceptive questions relating to broad, general policies and their application among the services requires a reevaluation of certain operational aspects of the discharge system. This is being made as the statistical information is developed, and I hope that the final reply will be helpful to you in your further considerations of the entire matter of military discharges. The anticipated date for completion of the Department of Defense reply is December 15.

Thank you for your continuing interest in the welfare of the Armed Forces.

Sincerely yours,

CARTER BURGESS.

Mr. Speaker, answering my question as to the number of discharges reviewed and action taken from the period July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1955, the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force replied as follows:

MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,
Washington, D. C., September 1, 1955.

Hon. CLYDE DOYLE,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. DOYLE: Your letter of August 11, proposing a series of questions relating to types of discharge, has been referred to this office for compilation of the information you requested.

As you recognized in your letter, the project will require extensive research in all branches of the service, which in turn results in considerable delay. The purpose of this letter is to advise you that our preliminary work indicates that full reply may not be completed prior to October 30, 1955.

This information is furnished in order that you and your associates may know well in advance that the material you desire cannot reach you as promptly as we would like, but that we are making every effort to obtain for you complete and detailed data for your further study.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY A. DUFLON,
Deputy Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Question: What are the names and official designations of the various boards in each of the military services which have jurisdiction over discharges and separations? What is the jurisdiction of each and what are the necessary steps to obtain a review of a discharge or separation before each of the said boards? About how long a waiting period is ordinarily necessary before the various review or correction boards can prepare for and consider the application filed before it?

A (1) (a) Army Discharge Review Board; (b) Navy Discharge Review Board; (c) Air Force Discharge Review Board.

(2) (a) Army Board for Correction of Military Records; (b) Board for Correction of Naval Records; (c) Air Force Board for the Correction of Military Records.

B (1) The Discharge Review Boards are authorized to review all discharges and separations, irrespective of the manner evidenced or brought about, except separations by reason of the sentence of a general court-martial. The only step necessary to obtain a review of discharge is to fill out form DD 293 and mail to the address shown on the reverse side of the form.

(2) The Board for the Correction of Records may review any type of discharge or separation including those resulting from the sentences of general courts-martial. However, as a general rule, these Boards do not initially review a discharge or separation which is within the jurisdiction of the Discharge Review Board, but may, on appeal, by the dischargee from an adverse decision by the Discharge Review Board, review such discharges or separations. The only step necessary to obtain a review of discharge before the Boards for Correction of Records is to fill out form DD 149 and mail to the address shown on the reverse side of the form.

C (1) The total time for processing an application for review of discharge by the Discharge Review Boards is shown in the following table (time in days is average elapsed time from date DD 293 is received by the Board until case is closed out as "finished"):

Type of review

Service	Documentary	Counsel present only	Applicant present or without counsel
Army	30	60	90
Navy	75	75	90
Air Force	30	60	60

Discharges reviewed by each of the separate discharge review boards over 5-year period ending June 30, 1955

Service	Appeals denied after review of discharge	Findings modified without change in type of discharge	Discharges changed after review from—					
			General to honorable	Blue/undesirable to—		Bad conduct to—		
				Honorable	General	Honorable	General	Undesirable
Army	14,646	235	447	428	1,043	5	11	
Navy	7,753	265	555	62	556	31	424	4
Marine Corps	1,725	40	145	9	85	5	23	1
Air Force	8,886	282	138	94	366	3	5	2
Total	33,010	822	1,285	593	2,050	44	463	7

Total appeals processed by service

Army	16,815
Navy	9,650
Marine Corps	2,033
Air Force	9,776
Total	38,274

Department of the Army

Army Board for Correction of Military Records Action. Discharges reviewed and action taken during the period of July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1955.

Discharge cases reviewed	3,423
Dishonorable, bad conduct discharges and dismissals changed to better type of discharges or separations under honorable conditions	171
Undesirable discharges (blue) and resignations changed to better type discharges or separations under honorable conditions	[1] 20
Total discharges or separations changed	191
Total discharges or separations denied	3,232

[1] An approximate figure.

Department of the Navy

Board for Correction of Naval Records Action. Discharges reviewed and action taken during the period 1 July 1950 to 30 June 1955.

Disharge cases reviewed	3,946
Dishonorable, bad conduct discharges and dismissals changed to better type discharges or separations under honorable conditions	278
Undesirable discharges and resignations changed to better type discharges or separations under honorable conditions	25
Total discharges or separations changed	303
Total discharges or separations denied	3,643

Department of the Air Force

Air Force Board for Correction of Military Records Action. Discharges reviewed and action taken during the period July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1955.

Discharge cases reviewed	773
Dishonorable, bad conduct discharges and dismissals changed to better type discharges or separations under honorable conditions	48
Undesirable discharges (blue) and resignations changed to better type discharges or separation and honorable conditions	19
Total discharges or separations changed	67
Total discharges or separations denied	706

Statement by Hon. John Lesinski, of Michigan, on Introduction of Federal Employees Union Recognition Bill

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN LESINSKI
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to give official recognition to unions organized by Federal employees. This bill grants the right to officers or representatives of such organizations to present grievances in behalf of their members without restraint, coercion, interference, intimidation, or reprisal.

This bill is no revolutionary concept. Its enactment would provide the postal and Federal employees with rights similar to those that the Congress has given to employees in private industry. However, the Federal Government would not lose any of the final authority it now has in employee-employer relationships. Nor would the Government be a party to collective bargaining. Federal employees would not be given any right to strike for settlement of grievances.

Need for this legislation has been recognized not only by the employees of the Federal Government but also by such outstanding organizations as the American Bar Association and the Commission on the Executive Branch of the Government.

I hope to see early and favorable action taken on this proposal.

Civil Rights Legislation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the first legislation I introduced in this session of the 85th Congress was H. R. 374. This bill, which on January 3, 1957, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, provided for securing and protecting the civil rights of the people of this country. It provided for establishment of a commission to study civil rights problems, and also, in conformity with President Eisenhower's recommendation, it strengthened the Attorney General's power to intervene and prosecute violations of civil rights and in particular it sought to protect the right to vote.

H. R. 374 or a similar bill should have early consideration because it contains the basic minimum civil rights provisions which the administration requested last year and felt would meet with sufficient support to be enacted into law. It would seem that legislation of this kind would have much wider support under present conditions, and I certainly hope it will have prompt committee study because if the constitutional voting franchise of all citizens is protected, the greatest milestone for progress in civil rights will have been passed.

Today I have introduced another bill. This second civil rights bill would provide relief against discrimination in interstate transportation. Separation of the races in motor vehicles is outlawed, we know that. But full and equal enjoyment of accommodations in common carriers in interstate commerce in certain areas is not being observed and segregation based on race continues to exist.

My bill provides that any carrier or officer, agent, or employee thereof or any other person who unlawfully and wilfully segregates or attempts to segregate passengers on account of race, color, religion, or national origin shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not to exceed $1,000 for each offense. Furthermore they shall be subject to suit by the injured person or by the Attorney General for the United States or for the benefit of the real party in interest.

During the 83d Congress when I was a member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, I helped to report out favorably a bill similar to this one. However, it was subsequently tied up in the Rules Committee and never reached the floor. I hope this session we can get a committee hearing, because I know the testimony will clearly point to the need for legislation of this character to stop once and for all time segregation in interstate travel.

I recall an incident which points up the need for a penalty under the law for failure to comply with the Constitution of the United States. A colored soldier in the uniform of his country, an American GI, was traveling in a railroad car reserved exclusively for white passengers. Local law enforcement officials boarded the train and took the soldier off. He was tried under local law, fined and jailed before being sent on his way. Unless the Federal Government steps in and protects its citizens and enforces the law, situations of this kind will continue in interstate travel.

Tribute to a Team, Coaches, and a Great Institution

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. FRED SCHWENGEL
OF IOWA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the occasion of the sports highlight of the New Year, the State University of Iowa's 35–19 victory over Oregon State in the Rose Bowl football game at Pasadena, Calif., gives me cause to direct the attention of my colleagues to what most experts agree is one of the greatest team achievements in sports history. Given little recognition at the beginning of the season, and lightly regarded in the Big Ten Conference race, the Iowa Hawkeye team of 1956, with unusual spirit and great determination and unequaled team play, finished first in the toughest athletic conference in the United States, the Big Ten. In winning this conference championship, they also won the right to represent the Big Ten in the Rose Bowl and then in step with a crescendo of excellence which built up with each succeeding game, they went on to climax their efforts in the New Year's Day victory over a very worthy opponent and another fine group of Americans from one of the great West's State colleges.

It is fitting and proper to pay tribute to and call attention to the reward that comes with wonderful team play demonstrated game after game by this great group of young men, who under the direction of a fine, able, intelligent, and dedicated coaching staff of which Forest Evashevski, the head coach, is one of America's finest examples of athletic statesmanship.

At a college or university all of these virtues are not enough and so it is important to point out also that behind these coaches is also one of the most loyal student bodies in the entire United States, never for a moment letting up in their support, which has been characteristic and loyal throughout all history of our school, and with them, of course, a great faculty always boosting, always supporting without sacrificing the principles of our school—all of its programs and every phase of this great school whose supreme objective is to build a great and more effective citizen for tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, the point I am trying to make and one that should be noted, is that we not only have a great football team, but behind it one of the greatest educational institutions in the world.

The State University of Iowa will mark its 110th anniversary this year. It was created by the first general assembly of the State on February 25, 1847, within 90 days after the State became a part of our Nation. This is significant because it indicates that our pioneers knew and understood that to grow we must have and support an educational system. During this more than a century of service, the university's work has touched and benefited every city, village, and home within the boundaries of Iowa. Consistently throughout her history, the university has maintained an educational program of the highest integrity as the base for all of her activities and the foundation upon which the superstructure of professional, semiprofessional, and graduate education has been erected, under one of the greatest, if not the greatest educational leader in America, President Virgil Hancher, who with the help of the board of regents and friends has built up at the university a great faculty with great ambitions to contribute not only in championships in sports, but also the champion of the great cause that is America by inspiring its student body, its friends, in cooperation with all other educational institutions and interests all across our great Nation toward higher goals.

From the days when she stood on Iowa's physical wilderness, the State University of Iowa has been on the world's educational frontier. She has pioneered and advanced with her State, and, with justifiable pride, points to her distinguished contributions to the advancement of knowledge and the well-being of the State of Iowa.

Iowa's football team and its Rose Bowl victory, symbolic of one of sportsdom's finest achievements, is the start of another year in which Americans in all walks of life and endeavor will be conscious of the leadership of the State University of Iowa.

Since the victory is nearest and dearest to the sweat, blood, and tears of the players and coaches, I ask that special recognition be given by herein listing Iowa's roster for the Rose Bowl game:

Head Coach Forest Evashevski and Assistant Coaches Bob Flora, Chalmers Elliott, Archie Kordos, Henry Piro, Jerry Burns, and Jerry Hilgenberg.

Players: Don Ahlgren, left end, senior; Frank Bloomquist, left guard, junior;

Don Bowen, right guard, junior; Russell Breedlove, center, sophomore; John Burroughs, left tackle, junior; Bob Commings, left guard, junior; Roy Coppotelli, quarterback, junior; Dick Deasy, cocaptain, right guard, senior; Don Dobrino, left halfback, senior; Hugh Drake, right guard, sophomore; Randy Duncan, quarterback, sophomore; Kevin Furlong, right halfback, sophomore; Jim Gibbons, left end, junior; Frank Gilliam, right end, senior; Bill Gravel, left halfback, sophomore; Gary Grouwinkel, right guard, sophomore; Collins Hagler, right halfback, junior; Bill Happel, right halfback, junior; Fred Harris, fullback, junior; Toni Hatch, right end, senior; Bob Haussman, right end, senior; Jon Janda, fullback, junior; Jerry Jenkinson, left end, junior; Alex Karras, left tackle, junior; Paul Karras, right guard, sophomore; Dick Klein, right tackle, sophomore; Delmar Kloewer, left halfback, junior; Melvin Knotts, right halfback, sophomore; George Kress, left tackle, senior; Jeff Langston, left end, sophomore; Charlie Lewis, right tackle, sophomore; John Nocera, fullback, sophomore; Orlando Pellegrino, right halfback, senior; Charlie Pierce, center, junior; Ken Ploen, quarterback, senior; Bob Prescott, right end, sophomore; Frank Rigney, right tackle, junior; Bill Scott, left tackle, sophomore; Bob Stifter, fullback, junior; Don Suchy, cocaptain, center, senior; Dick Theer, right guard, junior; Gene Veit, quarterback, junior; Marion Walker, fullback, senior; Jim Willett, right tackle, senior.

In making this tribute to the University of Iowa and the fine contribution in sports that it has made, I should like to point out that I mean in no way to belittle the programs and objectives of any institution, but rather to point out the great contributions of all institutions of learning all across every section of our country.

Size and Weight Limits on Parcel Post

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOEL T. BROYHILL
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. BROYHILL. Mr. Speaker, Public Law 199 of the 82d Congress is a vicious, highly discriminatory law that imposes a triple standard of availability on the use of the parcel-post service. That law says that if you are sending a parcel-post package from one first-class post-office town to another that package may measure only 72 inches, length and girth combined. If your package is traveling only in the 1st and 2d postal zones—a maximum of about 150 miles—it can weigh up to 40 pounds. If your package is going a greater distance, it may weigh only 20 pounds. However, if you send a parcel-post package to or from a 2d-, 3d-, or 4th-class post office, it is exempt from the provisions of Public Law 199, and it may weigh up to 70 pounds and measure up to 100 combined inches.

Public Law 199 is impossible to explain to the average postal patron. The Post Office Department says it is very difficult to administer and that this law causes the Department a loss of some $70 million a year. Public Law 199 imposes unnecessarily high parcel-post rates, even upon those postal patrons not subject to its size and weight limitations. It has seriously hampered the movement of small shipments and has created no end of ill will on the part of postal patrons.

The saddest thing about Public Law 199 is that it has helped no one, not even the Railway Express Agency, for whose exclusive benefit it was enacted. According to financial reports they are required to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Railway Express Agency is faring less well now than before they succeeded in getting this bad law on the statute books. They claim that their payments to their railroad owners are larger, but according to their own sworn statements, their net operating losses are greater than the amount these payments were increased.

When the House Committee on Post Office held hearings in 1951 on the bill that became Public Law 199, 20 witnesses protested the enactment of this law, while only 8 people supported it. Of those 8, 2 represented the Railway Express Agency and 1 represented the railroad owners of the agency.

In 1954, 8 days of hearings were held by a House subcommittee on the subject of parcel-post size and weight limitation. At that time, 94 people from all walks of America's economic life urged the Congress to repeal Public Law 199, while only 5 witnesses asked that it be retained. The Post Office Department presented most conclusive evidence of its dissatisfaction with Public Law 199, the problems with respect to its administration, and the very unfavorable effect this law has had on the postal deficit. But the Railway Express Agency held the political power necessary to block consideration of legislation to repeal their special-interest law.

It is my privilege today, as it has been twice before, to introduce legislation designed to remove this special-interest legislation from our statute books and restore to the American people equality in the use of the postal service. The bill I am introducing today will restore parcel-post size and weight limitations to the historic limits in effect for more than 20 years prior to January 1952.

I know that the supporters of Public Law 199 will again say that I seek to put the Post Office in the express business. Nothing could be further from the truth; I am only trying to get the Express Co. out of the parcel-post business, a business which experience proves them to be completely unqualified to operate.

My bill to repeal Public Law 199 will have the support of farm organizations, householders, manufacturers and retailers, and particularly will it have the support of the small-business man who cannot afford expensive traffic experts, or whose volume of shipment is too small for him to participate in joint shipping endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my bill will also have your support and the support of every Member of this body.

Federal Aid for School Construction

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. LEE METCALF
OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 1 by Representative KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, and H. R. 3986 by Representative MCCONNELL, of Pennsylvania, are two examples of proposals recognizing the need for legislation to extend Federal aid to alleviate the classroom shortage. While these bills, along with dozens of others, recognize and acknowledge the need for some Federal assistance, they differ in the way in which they propose to distribute Federal funds to the States.

H. R. 1. would distribute the Federal aid on a per-capita basis. H. R. 3936, the proposal favored by the administration, sets up a formula which takes into consideration the per-capita income per State and distributes the assistance on a need basis as determined by such a formula.

The other day our colleague from Maine, the Honorable FRANK M. COFFIN, suggested a formula which he called an incentive-need-grant approach. His suggestion might prove to be a satisfactory compromise solution for the Congress to consider in finally deciding how school-construction funds are to be allocated.

Congressman COFFIN's testimony before the Education and Labor Committee sets forth his plan in detail and works out the application to some typical States. His testimony follows:

A NEW PLAN FOR AN INCENTIVE-NEED-GRANT FORMULA FOR FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PROPOSED BY REPRESENTATIVE FRANK M. COFFIN, DEMOCRAT, MAINE, IN TESTIMONY SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL EDUCATION, FEBRUARY 18, 1957

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, in submitting a new proposal to you I am, to modernize an old figure, carrying oil to Texas.

You have justified the hopes of millions of parents and children in tackling this crisis in classrooms with vigor and without delay. This 85th Congress is barely 6 weeks old, and you have already received the testimony of many responsible leaders and spokesmen.

It would be effrontery on my part to testify as an expert or analyze as a critic. What I wish to do is to focus on the critical point where any Federal school-construction program meshes with the several States and to make a simple suggestion.

The critical point is the formula for allocating funds to the States. The suggestion is a proposal for an incentive-need-grant approach.

Simply stated, my proposal is as follows:
Amount authorized: $600 million per year.
Period: 5 years.

Incentive grant: $300 million per year to be matched equally by States, available on the basis of school-age population.

Need grant: $300 million per year distributed to States on the basis of the ratio of the national average income per school-age child to each State's income per school-age child; conditioned on State's participation in the matching-fund program. If a State did not match the whole amount authorized under the "incentive grant" formula its "need grant" would be proportioned to its participation.

I am sure we are all agreed that the objectives of Federal aid for school construction are: (1) To provide the best possible opportunities for the largest number of children; (2) to make sure that the Federal Government's large appropriation contemplated under this proposal is used to the best possible advantage; and (3) to insure also that the Federal plan is an incentive to the States to maintain and increase their efforts toward school construction within the realistic limits of their other obligations, their income and the size and distribution of their population.

I think it may be helpful to test this proposal by measuring it against three standards: Fairness, realism, workability.

If it is to be fair it must not give young people less than the best in training for this modern complex world. We cannot afford to allow a child's educational opportunity to be circumscribed by accident of social or economic position or geographical location. The boy or girl in the poorest village is entitled to the same chance, as far as we are able to provide it, as the boy or girl from the wealthiest metropolitan area.

We know that each State has a different problem in terms of financial ability, population, geographical area, and climate. Wealthier States have more money available for governmental expenditures, but generally speaking their costs are higher and their demands are greater. States like my own have limited financial resources, a small population spread over a large area in a climate which compels higher construction costs.

Obviously we cannot hope to develop a formula which will include all the refinements necessary to reflect in detail all the factors of wealth, population, and costs of construction. I believe the incentive-need-grant formula comes as close as practicable to balancing the interests of different States.

The formula governing aid for school construction should be so devised as to leave a residue of resources in the States for the purpose of doing the rest of the educational job. It would indeed be merely a brick-and-mortar victory if we so exhausted our State's resources in building classrooms that we had no reserves which could be used to attract the teachers needed in those classrooms. And in my opinion there is a real danger of encouraging States to strain so in meeting matching fund requirements as to drain their reservoir of future effort. The incentive-need-grant proposal would reduce State matching fund erquirements to allow the States sufficient reserves to face the problem of teachers' salaries, teachers' colleges, State universities, community colleges, and other essential educational programs.

To be workable, the formula must be simple to apply and easy to understand. The incentive-need-grant proposal is based on objective, known, and easily accessible facts. Allocations under this formula are simple to compute and readily understandable.

Two appendixes are submitted herewith. One shows the method used in computing the proposed authorizations for the States. The other is a selected comparative table of the allocations proposed under the incentive-need-grant formula, H. R. 1, H. R. 3986.

In arriving at these conclusions I have consulted with the governor of my State, our State commissioner of education and others who have had experience in the planning of educational programs. I have followed the testimony and proposals before this subcommittee. I hope that the result will be helpful to you in your deliberations.

APPENDIX A

METHOD OF CALCULATING ALLOCATIONS UNDER THE INCENTIVE-NEED-GRANT FORMULA

I. Incentive grant (Federal authorization, $300 million):

The per pupil allocation is determined by dividing the total number of school-age (5-17) children in the United States and its Territories (36,844,000) into the total authorization ($300 million). This allocation is $8.14 per pupil.

To determine the authorization available to the individual State or Territory, multiply the per pupil allocation ($8.14) by the number of school-age children in the State or Territory.

II. Need grant (Federal authorization, $300 million):

The per pupil need grant is determined by: (1) Dividing the average income per school-age child in the State or Territory into the average income per school-age child for the Nation ($7,947); (2) multiplying the result of this computation by the incentive-grant allocation per pupil ($8.14).

The total authorization per State under the need-grant formula is determined by multiplying the per pupil need grant by the total number of school-age children in the State or Territory.

Illustration

MAINE: School-age population 207,000
income/school-age child $6,415

Incentive-grant..... 207,000×$8.14=$1,684,980 (matching funds required—$1,684,980)

Need-grant..... $\frac{7,947}{6,415}$=1.24×$8.14=$10.09

207,000×$10.09=$2,088,630

Total authorization available..... $3,773,610
Matching funds required..... 1,684,980

Program total year..... 5,458,590

MAINE

Proposal	Comparative figures			Allocation per pupil (total)
	Authorization	State matching	Total	
H. R. 1	$3,367,000	$3,367,000	$6,734,000	$16.28
H. R. 3986	1,932,000	1,311,000	3,243,000	9.33
Need-grant Program	3,773,000	1,684,980	5,458,590	18.23

NOTE.—Under the incentive-need-grant proposal, if Maine were to raise the equivalent of the matching funds required under H. R. 1, the total available for educational purposes would be $7,140,610. Of this $1,682,020 could be used for general purpose education aid.

APPENDIX B

Comparative tables of amounts available under H. R. 1, H. R. 3986, and incentive-need-grant formula

ARIZONA

Proposal	Comparative figures			Allocation per pupil (total)
	Authorization	State matching	Total	
H. R. 1	$3,807,000	$3,807,000	$7,614,000	$16.28
H. R. 3986	2,524,000	1,692,000	4,216,000	10.79
Need-grant program	4,319,640	1,904,760	6,224,400	18.46

NOTE.—Under the incentive-need-grant proposal, if Arizona were to raise the equivalent of the matching funds required under H. R. 1, the total available for educational purposes would be $8,126,640. Of this, $1,902,240 could be used for general purpose education aid.

DELAWARE

Proposal	Comparative figures			Allocation per pupil (total)
	Authorization	State matching	Total	
H. R. 1	$1,253,000	$1,253,000	$2,506,000	$16.28
H. R. 3986	381,000	762,000	1,143,000	4.95
Need-grant program	1,059,520	626,780	1,686,300	13.76

NOTE.—Under the incentive-need-grant proposal, if Delaware were to raise the equivalent of the matching funds required under H. R. 1, the total available for educational purposes would be $2,312,520. Of this, $626,220 could be used for general purpose education aid.

MONTANA

Proposal	Comparative figures			Allocation per pupil (total)
	Authorization	State matching	Total	
H. R. 1	$2,391,000	$2,391,000	$4,782,000	$16.28
H. R. 3986	1,405,000	1,242,000	2,647,000	9.56
Need-grant program	2,500,470	1,196,580	3,697,050	17.01

NOTE.—Under the incentive-need-grant proposal, if Montana were to raise the equivalent of the matching funds required under H.R. 1, the total would be $4,891,470. Of this, $1,194,420 could be used for general purpose education aid.

NEW JERSEY

Proposal	Comparative figures			Allocation per pupil (total)
	Authorization	State matching	Total	
H. R. 1	$17,016,000	$17,016,000	$34,032,000	$16.28
H. R. 3986	5,489,000	10,980,000	16,469,000	5.25
Need-grant program	14,560,320	8,514,440	23,074,760	13.91

NOTE.—Under the incentive-need-grant proposal, if New Jersey were to raise the equivalent of the matching funds required under H. R. 1, the total available for educational purposes would be $31,576,320. Of this, $8,501,560 could be used for general purpose education aid.

NEW YORK

Proposal	Comparative figures			Allocation per pupil (total)
	Authorization	State matching	Total	
H. R. 1	$49,192,000	$49,192,000	$98,384,000	$16.28
H. R. 3986	15,765,000	31,535,000	47,300,000	5.21
Need-grant program	41,852,216	24,615,360	66,467,576	13.84

NOTE.—Under the incentive-need-grant proposal, if New York were to raise the equivalent of the matching funds required under H. R. 1, the total available for educational purposes would be $91,044,216. Of this, $24,576,640 could be used for general purpose education aid.

PENNSYLVANIA

Proposal	Comparative figures			Allocation per pupil (total)
	Authorization	State matching	Total	
H. R. 1	$37,659,000	$37,659,000	$75,318,000	$16.28
H. R. 3986	18,803,000	22,898,000	41,701,000	8.12
Need-grant program	36,368,650	18,844,100	55,212,750	15.71

NOTE.—Under the incentive-need-grant proposal, if Pennsylvania were to raise the equivalent of the matching funds required under H. R. 1, the total available for educational purposes would be $74,027,650. Of this, $18,814,900 could be used for general purpose education aid.

WEST VIRGINIA

Proposal	Comparative figures			Allocation per pupil (total)
	Authorization	State matching	Total	
H. R. 1	$8,622,000	$8,622,000	$17,244,000	$16.28
H. R. 3986	6,699,000	3,349,000	10,048,000	12.64
Need-grant program	11,734,200	4,314,200	16,048,400	22.14

NOTE.—Under the incentive-need-grant proposal, if West Virginia were to raise the equivalent of the matching funds required under H. R. 1, the total available for educational purposes would be $20,356,200. Of this, $4,307,800 could be used for general purpose education aid.

The Atomic-Nuclear Age Presents a Challenge to Educators To Provide the Professional and Technical Manpower Required

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, on October 29, 1956, the following address was delivered by me before the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Secondary School Principals' Association at Harrisburg, Pa.:

I am particularly happy to have this opportunity to discuss with you a problem which I believe to be the most challenging, thought-provoking subject currently confronting educators and citizens throughout this Nation.

In order that we can think about this matter together, I propose the following question: "What can we do to provide the professional and technical manpower which is required for the atomic-nuclear age in which we are living today?"

This is not a lofty, philosophical question. It can be answered by hard thinking, imagination, and practical action.

As a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy during the last session of Congress, I participated in what I consider some of the most important and vital hearings held during the entire 84th Congress.[1]

The hearings were arranged to help the committee get an overview of the shortages of engineering and scientific manpower in the United States.

The resulting information—suggestions and recommendations provoked by these hearings—can be of priceless value to the Nation.

Sometimes congressional committee hearings—because of their specialized scope—are necessarily of limited value to the general public, but these joint committee hearings I commend to you for study and discussion.

There are many parts of the testimony which would provoke interesting discussion and debate in faculty meetings.

Members of local school boards also would find the information and ideas enunciated in these hearings very stimulating and thought-provoking on a policy level.

[1] U. S. Congress. Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Research and Development. Shortage of Scientific and Engineering Manpower. 84th Cong., 2d sess., Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1956, 487 p.

I do not presume to suggest that this information will be entirely new to you.

It represents, however, a combination of the thoughts and opinions of some of our most outstanding lay and professional specialists who have America's manpower problems under constant consideration.

America's future leadership in the free world is largely dependent upon our recognition of the serious problem of continued and increased development—of well-trained, creative manpower.

Science and technology have long been among the beacon lights of our American civilization.

Throughout the world our inventiveness and productive talents are known and respected.

To insure the continued growth of our technological development—to guarantee America's security and that of the free world—we must recognize and solve America's problem of specialized manpower.

By now the cold war—if not the hot one before it—has demonstrated that to survive and prosper a free society must develop—as fully as possible—its human resources including its best brains.

The fullest development of this vital resource is imperative.

We are capable of making a far more significant contribution than we have ever made before.

In this age of rapidly advancing scientific discoveries—increasing world population and decreasing supplies of raw materials, the coming of automation, the continued growth of our economy—we must reevaluate our educational system, in terms of its ability, to meet the demands of technological expansion as well as enrollment increases.

We are challenged by the problem of providing enough well-trained men and women to maintain the momentum of our rapidly expanding technical civilization.

Every new scientific development increases the fraction of our working population that must be more highly trained in specialized fields.

Specifically this is the problem which is of most concern to educators.

Some of the experts before our committee claim "our economic growth and military strength have come very rapidly to depend so much more directly on scientific and technological progress than was true 20 years ago, that the educational system has not been able to keep up with the changed situation." [2]

They dramatically declared that "the educational system—which is virtually the same in its general framework and nature as it has been for a long period—is, so far as modern progress is concerned, in the horse and buggy era." [3]

This lag in our educational system, "in an age of nuclear weapons—jet propulsion, radar, plastics, and electronic brains—means we are preparing students for college in elementary and secondary schools that have changed little in their basic policies during the few years that were required to bring those developments from the research laboratory to the positions they occupy today." [4]

Educators, school board members, legislators, and all our citizens must be made aware of this lag in our schools caused by the impact of the atomic-nuclear revolution.

Exactly what needs to be done in each State and community must be decided there.

First, the facts.

We must find a way to marshal the facts so that the public will be better informed about the amount of technology each child of the future is going to have to learn.

[2] Dael Wolfle, p. 242.
[3] Henry Chauncey, p. 324.
[4] Dael Wolfle, p. 242.

We should help more people to understand the increasing need for specialized personnel to expand America's growing economy.

The growing shortage of more highly trained persons in our society is increased because the talent of many thousands of our young people is not being developed to its fullest capacity.

Many parents do not appreciate how much potential their children really have.

We must do something about this.

There is a vast potential in the human brain of which, as a nation, we make far too little use.

Needless to say the problem of manpower shortages is not a simple one.

By its very nature it is a long-range problem which cannot be solved suddenly, quickly, or by some magic formula.

It is basically and fundamentally an educational problem.

More people must learn to understand the reasons for the manpower shortages.

They must understand also just how our schools are affected.

Our citizens must realize that the most serious threat to our long-run national welfare and security is not today's shortage of scientists so much as today's and tomorrow's shortage of talented teachers.

This, as one authority stated, is not to discount the high importance of achieving further rapid progress in the scientific field.

It is rather to emphasize that we cannot sustain such progress there or anywhere else unless our schools and colleges are well staffed to turn out a steadily expanding flow of specialized talent of every variety.[5]

In my opinion—based on the information brought out in the committee hearings—we are confronted with a manifold problem in the field of education.

We not only lack manpower, we lack enough adequately trained teachers, especially in the sciences, and we lack facilities in both our schools and institutions of higher education.

Perhaps a look at what the Soviet Union is accomplishing in answer to the demands of the technological 20th century will give you an insight into the very real challenge of what some have called a battle for brainpower between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Witnesses at our hearings declared:

"The Russians are training intensively about three times as many scientists as we are."

"Russian textbooks and curriculum are excellent."

"Some people may like to console themselves with the thought that the quality of Soviet scientific and technical education is inferior to ours.

"The curriculum of the Soviet 10-year school should explode that myth."

"By 1960 for every Russian child (in the Soviet 10-year school) this curriculum is to be compulsory:

"Five years of physics, 5 years of biology, 4 years of chemistry, 10 years of mathematics through trigonometry, and 1 year of astronomy."

In the words of Lewis Strauss, Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission:

"Too many of us have fallen into the easy attitude of assuming that the Russians, because of what we have observed of the sinister purposes and slave methods of their political system and the compartmentalization of their research, could never match us in scientific initiative and progress.

"This is dangerous self-delusion.

"The emphasis which the Soviets are placing on science—and particularly on the training of new young scientists and engineers—presents a real and growing challenge to us and to the free world. * * *

[5] Philip H. Coombs, p. 373.

"It is evident," Mr. Strauss emphasized further, "that we are rapidly falling behind Soviet Russia in the training of engineers and scientists.

"The level of our reservoir of trained brain power is dropping in relation to the demand.

"They, on the other hand, are striving to fill theirs to capacity as rapidly as they can."

Shortage of time precludes a more extensive mentioning of many important comparisons between the scientific manpower of the Soviet Union and the United States brought out during the committee's hearings on the shortage of scientific and engineering manpower.

There is one significant aspect of this whole question, however, which should be highlighted.

The power of technology can change the balance of military power.

Technology's "impact on heavy industry can change the world balance of economic power."

But of far greater importance are the new Soviet tactics of competitive coexistence.

The "psychological power balance" can be upset by the rise of Soviet science and technology.

As one witness pointed out, the Soviet Union is exporting ideas for which they have displayed talent.

Today they are producing almost three times as many new engineers as we are, yet their own industrial capacity is only half the size of ours.

How this additional manpower is being used was described as the new propaganda of the Kremlin emphasizing economic, political, and ideological competition clearly reveals the long-range plan—a plan so potent as to make military maneuvering seem by comparison tactical and even diversionary.

Central to it is this schooling for export of scores of thousands of indoctrinated and capable engineers, scientists, schoolmasters, and technicians of all kinds.

These are being trained to help convert the world to communism.

In Burma last December Khrushchev and Bulganin offered to build and staff a technological institute in Rangoon—"a gift to the people of Burma from the people of the Soviet Union," as they put it.

An advanced guard of technicians is now in India in connection with the steel mill the Soviets are building for India.

A technical institute has also been offered to India and enticing inducements have been advanced to Egypt, Afghanistan, and America.[6]

It is evident from this description that the production in the Soviet Union of scientific and engineering manpower is to them a political weapon as well as a means of increasing their own domestic production.

We must match this technique with improved quality in our educational system.

We cannot afford to be complacent about our educational efforts and system.

As a nation we must not waste our young talent in a world where other nations are determined to exploit theirs to the utmost.

We must not allow ourselves to fall behind the Russians.

If this ever happens we could easily "find ourselves outwitted, outmaneuvered, outthought, and outbuilt throughout the world."[7]

We should be challenged by these facts and the manifold warnings that manpower shortages in the United States can be the chief limiting factor in determining our continued growth and progress.

It seems obvious that unless we find our potential talent and develop it we may lose the contest which could mean the difference between our world leadership or leadership by another world power dedicated to totalitarianism.

Whether the United States maintains its world leadership for free enterprise and a hope for a peaceful world in the battle for brainpower depends upon how sincerely and effectively we understand the important role of our educational system.

The experts and authorities who appeared before our committee were in complete accord on one major note: Our schools are the key to America's future.

Our hearings established the fact that the shortage of scientific and engineering talent is only a part of a much larger national problem of identifying and developing our best young minds in this country so as to realize the maximum advantage from our potential intellectual resources.

It is the development of this brainpower and the upgrading of our educational system so as to make it more attuned to the needs of our economy which is at once the most challenging and most important job we have to do.

This, I am sure, will be greeted with applause by educators throughout the Nation as they consider the challenges of the atomic-nuclear age to our education system.

Many of the authorities who discussed the gravity of this situation before our committee outlined what they considered to be the major problems confronting educators.

I want you to hear some of their opinions.

One witness suggested that the problems of our school systems have been caused by a "combination of forces which threatens to force a deterioration in the quality of American education from kindergarten through graduate schools over the next 10 or 20 years."[8]

The most obvious of these forces, he contended, is the rapid rise in school and college enrollments caused by the increased birthrate and the continued trend toward more years of education for the average young American.

He concluded, however, that "the second force in combination with the first presents the difficulty, namely, the mounting shortage of good teachers, a shortage which promises to get progressively worse each year.

"This brings us back to the overall shortage of specialized talent, for it is this caliber of manpower that our schools and colleges need in ample supply if they are to raise the quality of education for all young people and if they are to help develop more fully the potential talents of the ablest."[9]

Let us consider the facts of the teacher shortage.

We now have approximately 1,200,000 schoolteachers in pubilc and private schools in this country.

By 1965 we will need more than 1,600,000.

To increase our staff of schoolteachers by this amount and replace those who leave teaching each year we would be required to recruit approximately 1,900,000 new teachers over the next 10 years.

This is equivalent to 50 percent of all 4-year college graduates that can be expected to emerge from all of the Nation's institutions of higher learning during the same 10-year period.

This creates a severe and long-range problem during a period when school enrollments are greatly expanded and we need desperately to maintain and improve the quality of training.

A study of this problem, reported to the committee by a representative of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, concluded that this teacher shortage, "which is as much a problem of quality as quantity, cannot be solved on the present basis of recruitment, preparation, and utilization of teachers."[10]

The study emphasized further that the serious deterioration of the quality in education could be averted through improvements in curriculum in buildings and equipment, in guidance and counseling, and in other important aspects of the whole educational enterprise.

A statement made by the American Chemical Society summarized its opinion of education's dilemma when it stated that "problems of major proportions are being created by the great expansion in numbers of students the tendency to provide high-school education for all with the unavoidable trend toward mediocrity the high cost of education, the shortage of teachers, the shift of educational emphasis away from traditional academic subjects to vocationalism and other factors."[11]

The specific effects of the broadened high-school curriculum were emphasized also by Dr. Dael Wolfle, executive officer of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, when he declared:

"During the past half century the secondary schools of the country have become a part of a nearly universal educational system.

"During the past half century the number of pupils attending high school has increased very greatly, but a smaller and smaller percentage went on to college.

"School officials quite naturally gave most of their attention to the courses the methods of instruction and the expected levels of performance appropriate to students who did not intend to enter college."[12]

Dr. Wolfle concluded that "there have been both good and bad aspects of this policy.

"One of the bad effects," he says, "has been a decreased emphasis on science and mathematics and a decreased insistence upon the kind of intellectual rigor that provides best preparation for high-level college work."[13]

A statement by Dr. Henry Chauncey, president of the educational testing service, supports this opinion.

Dr. Chauncey told the committee that "even the college preparatory program as carried on in most schools today does not provide adequate training for our best students.

"Most of them do not get the full measure of value from the time they spend in school.

"In some ways this is the fault of the curriculum itself. In some ways it is the fault of the teaching."[14]

Dr. Chauncey contended that the basic cause of our shortage of specialized manpower lies in our educational process today.

He believes four specific areas need attention in any long-range educational improvement program.

He listed them as follows:

1. "We do not have an adequate program for identifying our best minds early in their school careers so that we can give them the kind of training they should have."

2. "We are not equipped in most schools to give them the thorough training they should have."

3. "We do not do a good job of imbuing young people in general and even very capable young people with the desire to study hard and prepare themselves for highly specialized scientific careers."

And finally he stated:

4. "We do not supply the financial help that many students must have no matter how anxious and willing they may be if they are to complete the long and arduous course of study that is required."[15]

Another educator told the committee the inequality of educational opportunity was one major cause of a shortage of skilled manpower.

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[6] William Benton, pp. 415–416.
[7] William Benton, p. 420.
[8] Philip H. Coombs, p. 368.
[9] Ibid.
[10] P. 371.
[11] P. 479.
[12] P. 242.
[13] Ibid.
[14] P. 322.
[15] P. 320.

He emphasized the inadequate programs of many of our rural high schools which enroll a third of our high school students.

Many of these schools do not have full-time science or mathematics teachers, and these schools are generally not able to maintain a fully equipped laboratory of the kind necessary for up-to-date courses in high school chemistry and physics.[16]

One witness stressed the need for widespread improvements throughout our school system recommending that "the best promise of solid improvement in science teaching is through solid improvement in support for education across the board in better salaries in school buildings, in budgets for supplies, and equipment, and through enhanced prestige for the entire profession." [17]

Still another perspective on the manifold problems concerning our school systems was offered to the committee in the suggestion that "the problem is the importance of training our young people and the importance of recognizing that this is a local community problem and a State problem and the problem then is to convince the taxpayers of the town or State that this is an important problem and they must give increased support to this in the future." [18]

Let us now consider some of the solutions and recommendations made during the committee hearings.

I have selected only those comments concerned with the long-range solution of the manpower shortage.

Some of these salient opinions proposed that without enough good teachers and efficient administration of them we cannot hope to relieve the overall shortage of talent.

School boards should be more aware of the problem and increase teachers' salaries as rapidly as possible.

Others suggested that ways and means ought to be found to break the inflexibility of salary schedules.

In fact, it was proposed that not only should the general level of teachers' salaries be raised, but the salary structure itself must be overhauled, to provide greater incentive and reward for outstanding teachers.

Ways must be found to make sure that our teachers receive the recognition and the prestige which is commensurate with their high responsibility of training our young people.

One witness suggested that certification rules ought to be made less rigid so that college graduates who had not taken education courses could be recruited to alleviate high-school teaching shortages.

Other recommendations called for bold and imaginative experimentation in our schools and colleges, aimed at raising the quality of education in the face of the shortage of good teachers.

It was stressed that we must learn how to relieve our well-qualified teachers of clerical and housekeeping duties and free them to teach full time.

As one witness suggested: What we need and need quickly is a long overdue technological revolution in our whole educational system." [19]

Throughout all of the recommendations related to a long-range solution of the manpower shortage in this country, one suggestion emerged in varying patterns—more thorough means of identification of talent and better guidance should be available to our young people.

Some said parents must be guided to more awareness of the potential talents possessed by their children and must be encouraged to assist them in desiring and obtaining a higher education.

Others commented that through the early identification of able students, followed up by sound guidance, encouragement, and help, would certainly inspire more students to continue their education.

More inclusive methods should be found to help counselors in assisting students to become more aware of their talents.

As much information about careers as possible should be available to students.

They must be guided but not directed.

Another proposal suggested a statewide testing program in each State, beginning in elementary school, which would include both achievement and aptitude tests which could be administered either to all students each year or to selected grades.

This program, it was suggested, could be administered in each State by the department of education and/or the State university.

It is obvious that your role in solving these problems, as they apply to Pennsylvania's schools, cannot be casual.

The challenges are vital and demand attention.

In our time when decades have shrunk to years, years to months, and months to moments, there is little time to debate and none to lose.

The job to be done for the next 20 years in public education alone is as exciting as the most eager pioneer among you can desire.

How will these challenges be met?

Will our schools give all of their students a good quality education?

Or will the increased enrollment coupled with the shortage of teachers force a steady deterioration of educational quality at a time when this Nation desperately needs the finest educational program possible?

Can we mobilize our efforts so that each of our youth gets the kind of education and training which will bring about his fullest development?

Congressional committees can hold hearings concerning education until doomsday.

Congressmen can be cautioned by legions of experts, but until the people across the country understand and strive for solutions to the Nation's educational problems very little can be achieved on a national level.

I submit that the entire burden of responsibility cannot be placed solely on the shoulders of educators.

The burden of responsibility for America's future is upon all of our citizens, educators, businessmen, scientists, laborers, and legislators.

We must find some way to alert the members of all of these groups to our school needs while there is still time for calm deliberation and imaginative planning.

We are in an era which challenges to the utmost the full measure of the American people to cope with the most serious problems of modern times.

We must lift ourselves to a new and higher plane of concern, of hard work, of expenditure, and of dedication to the increased development and undergirding of America's key to the future—our educational system.

[16] John L. Buford, president, National Education Association, p. 478.

[17] Dr. Robert H. Carleton, executive secretary National Science Teachers Association, p. 88.

[18] Dr. Harry C. Kelly, National Science Foundation, p. 60.

[19] Philip H. Coombs, p. 375.

Legislation Introduced To Improve Existing Federal Wage Board System

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. THOMAS M. PELLY
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to improve the existing Federal wage board system. Enactment of this legislation will remove much of the inequity which exists for all of these so-called blue-collar workers. It will lessen the loss they now suffer when wage rates fail to keep pace with rising prices, by making the final increase retroactive to the date the survey is initiated.

I am sure that my colleagues, particularly those who represent districts with extensive Federal installations, will agree that the lapse of time between the authorization of the survey and the final determination as reflected in the employee's pay checks represents a substantial economic loss to the recipient. This time lapse in many instances involves a 4 to 6 months' period. The initiation of the survey is not authorized until preliminary spot checks and investigations of local conditions have established the need for a wage adjustment. The main purpose of the survey, therefore, is not to determine if an adjustment is warranted but rather the degree of adjustment required to bring the wage scale into line with private industry and cost-of-living indexes. It is, therefore, only fair and equitable that these adjustments be made retroactive to the authorization date. It is my sincere hope that the committee will take prompt and favorable action on this bill, and that the Congress will act swiftly to correct the inequity of the present system.

Bear in mind that the Federal blue-collar worker's pay scale is always behind the wage scale of private industrial employees for similar types of work. In some measure this legislation would rectify this discrepancy.

The Herculean Job of Harnessing Tornadoes

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. OVERTON BROOKS
OF LOUISIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, although Louisiana ranks 11th among the 48 States in the number of tornadoes recorded in the past 40 years, the Fourth Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent, has suffered greater damage from this destructive force of nature than any other part of the State.

But it is not the calm reading of records from the Climatology Division of the United States Weather Bureau that impelled me to become informed about tornadoes. Even time has not erased from my memory the horrible results of a tornado that struck the little town of Cotton Valley about 4:30 in the afternoon of December 31, 1947.

Within a few hours after getting a report of this disaster, and after a conference with the President, I flew to Shreveport, then went by automobile to the scene of destruction.

I did everything I could to relieve those suffering people, and while so doing

I made a promise to myself that I would work with the proper Government agencies in their efforts to discover scientific and practical means of giving warnings of approaching tornadoes.

Considering the great achievements of science in the forecasting of weather and particularly the development of ways and means by which a hurricane can be followed almost from the moment of its inception, a person is likely to put all storms in the same category and assume that tornadoes can also be discovered in early stages and followed in their course. That is an erroneous assumption.

Consequently, it seems important that we review a compilation of data concerning one of the most destructive of nature's forces, with the view of giving aid and encouragement to those scientists who are striving to provide the best possible protection to human life and proprty.

The tornado is the most violent storm nature produces. It strikes with instantaneous power. The sudden fury with which it strikes is terrifying.

The vortex cloud, which is the dynamo of the tornado, is funnel-shaped. Its unusual shape is the only thing about it that gives a few minutes' warning. It does not travel rapidly as a mass of destruction; in most cases not over 20 miles per hour. Its stupendous power comes from the whirling force within. Its pathway may not measure more than 200 or 300 yards in width.

Invariably it travels northeastward, which fact has taught amateur forecasters to look southwestward for the approach of funnel-shaped clouds.

The centrifugal force of whirling winds creates uprushing currents often capable of lifting an object that weighs several thousand pounds. Trucks and automobiles have been taken off the ground and whirled about as if they were feathers. The actual speed of these whirling winds has never been determined.

The dynamic force of these wind currents results in a partial vacuum at the center of the whirl which exerts an explosive effect, often accompanied by a whining sound that adds to the terrifying effect. Huge hailstones often fall from clouds that are drawn into the vortex, bearing out the impressions of a friend of mine who witnessed the catastrophe at Cotton Valley. "A tornado is nature gone berserk."

In airplanes, many courageous men have followed the eye of a hurricane and correctly reported its movements. Not so with a tornado. Only a few persons have ever looked into the interior of a tornado cloud and lived to tell of the experience.

Records kept through the past 40 years show that no State in the Union is immune from tornadoes, but most of them occur in the Midwest and Southwest. Their greatest frequency in occurrence has been in Iowa, northwestern Missouri, and eastern Kansas. Iowa has had more of them in proportion to its size than any other State, with Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Mississippi not far behind. However, more deaths have occurred in Illinois than in any other State. Total deaths from tornadoes in Iowa during the past 34 years were 911, whereas in Louisiana during that span of years we have had only 272 people killed.

For the 34-year period ending with 1949 there was more property damaged in Oklahoma than in any other State, totaling $52,116,557. Illinois followed with a total loss of $47,846,550.

From these figures we see that the problem is not a regional one, but concerns the entire country. They are more numerous and more destructive, however, between the 100th meridian and the Appalachian Mountains than in any other part of the world.

From this report you will also understand that the people of Cotton Valley, La., are not the only ones who have suffered from the devastating effects of tornadoes.

The tornado that struck this little town of 1,500 people, on December 31, 1947, destroyed most of the homes and business houses. In fact, only five structures within the town's limits escaped damage. Five hundred persons were left homeless. Eighteen people were killed and 69 hospitalized. More than 100 families required rehabilitation.

The situation that I found there is unpleasant to remember, but I found solace, faith, and gratitude from the response that I received in calling for aid to those unfortunate people.

Communication lines were down, utilities demolished, and no water available. Unusual in Louisiana, snow was falling, making conditions even more miserable.

Soon after the Babylonial cry, "Come over and help us," was broadcast, individuals, private organizations, and Government agencies nobly responded.

Barksdale Air Force Base sent men to help in various capacities and supplied a caravan of trucks to bring beds and blankets. The American Red Cross, as ever, was there with efficient and tender care for the injured, supported by a hundred thousand dollars immediately allocated to the task.

The United States Navy had surplus equipment and supplies at Fort Worth, Tex., all of which was made available to these suffering people and much of it moved to the disaster area.

The Louisiana & Arkansas Railway Co. sent a special train of 20 boxcars loaded with materials and implements, two of which were tank cars that contained 18,000 gallons of water.

Plasma and whole blood came from different sources, a great deal of it supplied by Barksdale Air Force Base.

The National Guard from Minden moved to the area and accepted the opportunity to serve in many capacities. And a volunteer group of women from that town came to prepare and serve food. No doubt the people of Minden remembered a similar catastrophe that had befallen them 14 years earlier.

Perhaps it was fear of a recurrence of this destructive force of nature that impelled me to call on Francis W. Reichelderfer, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, as soon as I returned to Washington, or perhaps it was the humanitarian response to the plight of a suffering people that set the example and gave me inspiration to implement, if possible, some method of warning people of the approach of a tornado, a task that is by no means completed at this date.

All that is known about the gestation of a tornado is that after several hours of abnormally humid and oppressive weather the initial whirl or centrifugal force may be perceptible in the sky. One observer of the birth of a tornado reported that two ominous clouds collided, one moving from the northwest, the other from the southwest, and that a wild turmoil began as the clouds rolled about and against each other, setting up a wind. Then a funnel-shaped cloud formed near the center of the whirl and began to bore downward, twisting and writhing.

Until recent years the view was held that forecasting of tornadoes was so uncertain that warnings might cause unnecessary panic in a community where conditions indicated the possibility of a tornado. It was strongly argued that science had provided no certain means of detecting where a tornado might strike, and that, therefore, warnings might do more harm than good.

Even so, there were cases in which old-timers who studied weather conditions had warned their neighbors in these general terms: "This is cyclone weather." These amateur forecasters, usually farmers, had learned to respect the forebodings of abnormally warm and humid atmosphere, calling it sticky or muggy. There are cases where neighbors accepted and responded to such warnings. Many of them built storm cellars, while others scoffed and joked about running into a hole in the ground every time thunder was heard.

As uncertain as forecasting of a tornado may be, the United States Weather Bureau realized that warnings of only a few minutes in advance of a tornado made it possible to guard against loss of life.

Another obstacle that was encountered a few years ago was the lack of communications through which to spread warnings. During World War II, the Weather Bureau, in cooperation with the military services, established networks of reporting stations. These reporters all served without compensation. Among them were telephone operators in small communities, flood control personnel, and in my State the police juries did valiant service, and throughout the Nation were gas station attendants, farmers, housewives, and merchants, all cooperating to form a network of reporters. Utility companies and State Police volunteered assistance. And of particular importance to the people of the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana, Barksdale Air Force Base acted as a sort of clearinghouse for the dissemination of warnings. Arrangements were made whereby all such communications got priority over ordinary use of transmission lines.

Warnings made possible by these networks proved so valuable that they were eventually placed under the supervision of the Weather Bureau and materially expanded.

A striking example of the value of these networks proved so valuable that they were eventually placed under the supervision of the Weather Bureau and materially expanded.

A striking example of the value of these warnings comes from my district. On February 13, 1950 the town safety officials of Haynesville received a warning from the Shreveport Weather Bureau office, about 50 miles away, that a tornado had been reported in the Shreveport area and could be expected to hit Haynesville. The safety officials went to work immediately, getting people off the streets and into places of safety.

Within an hour after the warning was received the storm struck. Considerable property was damaged, but no lives were lost.

Today there is no definite way of spotting a tornado at the point of genesis, but several methods of determining the formation of a tornado are being tested. One of them requires observation of lightning.

It has been found that lightning generated from high-voltage sources is brighter, bluer, and more vicious in appearance than that from other storm clouds. Graphs from these lightning strokes that are registered on the oscilloscope show that they are of much greater amplitude than any others and that the top of the stroke is flat and rugged.

It is reassuring to the people of my district that today the United States Weather Bureau office in Shreveport maintains a network that covers 18 parishes in Louisiana, 7 counties in southwest Arkansas, and 2 in east Texas.

And to me it is reassuring that we have a man like Francis W. Reichelderfer as Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, who realizes the importance of determining tornadoes at their inception, and who understands the necessity of having the best possible system of warning in advance the approach of this destructive force of nature which strikes with such sudden and deadly power. I am grateful to him and his coworkers for their effort to evaluate and summarize the results of all research that deals in a comprehensive manner with the frequency and damage of tornadoes, their appearance and their causes, and that he seems determined to find the best method of forecasting them, thus saving human lives. He is also trying to determine the different types of buildings that are strong enough to resist the instantaneous power of tornadoes.

Much progress has been made by the Weather Bureau under the able management of Dr. Reichelderfer since the Cotton Valley disaster in 1947. Since I returned to Washington from that disaster and discussed with this quiet, sincere, but most capable, public servant the need of diagnosing and predicting the course of tornadoes, headquarters for this work has been placed in the State of Oklahoma for this area. Since that fateful time, the Weather Bureau has made much progress in this work and by this progress has saved thousands of lives of our people and hundreds of millions of dollars in loss of property. During the interim I have been able to interest the Congress in giving the Weather Bureau more money, a part of which was for this purpose. During this period of time I have always maintained an active interest in the tremendous job of diagnosing tornadoes and predicting their course. I am proud of the part I played in this work which is already a decade of conscientious and prayerful effort, and I am proud of the achievements that the Weather Bureau has contributed to a monumental fight to make America more safe from the ravages of nature's most violent forces.

Statement by Hon. John Lesinski, of Michigan, on Bill To Prevent Loss of Salary by Federal Employees Whose Positions Have Been Downgraded

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JOHN LESINSKI
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, January 3, 1957

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, last year the 84th Congress enacted Public Law 594 which was designed to prevent loss of salary of those Federal employees who after having served in a position satisfactorily for a period of 2 years, through reclassification were placed in a lower grade.

The Civil Service Commission's regulations, based upon an interpretation of the law by the Comptroller General, were not as broad as had originally been intended by Congress. Many employees who felt they were covered by the law found that the statute did not apply to their cases.

In view of the confusion arising from the administration of Public Law 594, I am today introducing a bill to make explicit the intent of Congress in this matter. I shall attempt to have early and immediate action taken to have it processed.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1957

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 3, 1957)

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou God of love and hope, through all the length of changing years Thy goodness faileth never. Because we draw our inner strength from deep wells, in this confused day, save us from any panic of spirit. May the highest truth illumine the nearest duty, and holy aspirations transfigure the humblest task.

Enable with the light of Thy wisdom and the strength of Thy might those who in these fearful times have been entrusted in this Chamber with the stewardship of the national life. Help us to fill swift hours with mighty deeds, to bear the fret of care, the sting of criticism, the drudgery of unapplauded toil; to think clearly, to act kindly, to play valiantly our part in the life of our time, to strike our blow for freedom; and, as swift to its close ebbs out life's little day, to keep the unbroken vigil of the inner light, and to leave the world the better for our sojourn in it. We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 3, 1957, was approved, and its reading was dispensed with.

APPOINTMENT OF TELLERS TO COUNT ELECTORAL VOTES

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1, agreed to by both Houses, the Chair appoints the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] as tellers on the part of the Senate, at the joint session of the two Houses on Monday next, to count the electoral votes.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may suggest the absence of a quorum, the time required therefor to be charged equally to both sides.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Frear	McClellan
Allott	Fulbright	McNamara
Anderson	Goldwater	Monroney
Barrett	Gore	Morse
Beall	Green	Morton
Bennett	Hayden	Mundt
Bible	Hennings	Murray
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Neuberger
Bridges	Hill	O'Mahoney
Bush	Holland	Pastore
Butler	Hruska	Payne
Byrd	Humphrey	Potter
Capehart	Ives	Purtell
Carlson	Jackson	Revercomb
Carroll	Jenner	Robertson
Case, N. J.	Johnson, Tex.	Russell
Case, S. Dak.	Johnston, S. C.	Saltonstall
Chavez	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Church	Kennedy	Scott
Clark	Kerr	Smathers
Cooper	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Cotton	Kuchel	Smith, N. J.
Curtis	Langer	Sparkman
Daniel	Lausche	Stennis
Dirksen	Long	Symington
Douglas	Magnuson	Talmadge
Dworshak	Malone	Thurmond
Eastland	Mansfield	Thye
Ellender	Martin, Iowa	Watkins
Ervin	Martin, Pa.	Williams
Flanders	McCarthy	Young