

be taken as a persuasive argument for legislation.

However, if legislation is needed to regulate more effectively someone who is claiming to be a backer when his principal business is in other fields, then we feel the logical solution is to adopt the approach suggested by the Dirksen amendment to the O'Mahoney-Watkins bill.

This amendment would keep those whose principal business is meatpacking under the Secretary of Agriculture and give the FTC jurisdiction over all activities of others except such meatpacking operations as they may choose to operate.

ALED P. DAVIES,
Director, Department of Livestock,
American Meat Institute.
CHICAGO.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business, Calendar No. 814, Senate bill 2672, be placed back on the calendar, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 9379.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 9379) making appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

RECESS TO TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in accordance with the order previously entered, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Friday, August 23, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 22, 1957:

UNITED NATIONS

To be representatives of the United States of America to the 12th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve no longer than December 31, 1957

Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.

A. S. J. Carnahan, United States Representative from the State of Missouri.

Walter H. Judd, United States Representative from the State of Minnesota.

George Meany, of Maryland.

Herman B. Wells, of Indiana.

To be alternate representatives of the United States of America to the 12th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, to serve no longer than December 31, 1957

James J. Wadsworth, of New York.

Miss Irene Dunne, of California.

Philip M. Klutznick, of Illinois.

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, of New York.

Genoa S. Washington, of Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The following-named persons to be examiners in chief in the Patent Office of the Department of Commerce:

Harry Sure, of Maryland.

Peter T. Dracopoulos, of Maryland.

BOARD OF PAROLE

Harvey G. Straub, of Ohio, to be a member of the Board of Parole for the term expiring September 30, 1962.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

Robert W. Dill, of New York, to be collector of customs for the customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y.

W. Rae Dempsey, Jr., of Maryland, to be collector of customs for the customs collection district No. 13, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md.

James P. Winne, of Hawaii, to be collector of customs for the customs collection district No. 32, with headquarters at Honolulu, T. H.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS

Harry Edwards, of New York, to be surveyor of customs, customs collection district No. 10, with headquarters at New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGES

John S. Hastings, of Indiana, to be United States circuit judge, seventh circuit.

W. Lynn Parkinson, of Indiana, to be United States circuit judge, seventh circuit.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

Robert A. Grant, of Indiana, to be United States district judge, northern district of Indiana.

Edward T. Gignoux, of Maine, to be United States district judge, for the district of Maine.

Thomas C. Egan, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge, for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

James A. Borland, of New Mexico, to be United States attorney for the district of New Mexico, for a term of 4 years.

T. Fitzhugh Wilson, of Louisiana, to be United States attorney for the western district of Louisiana, for a term of 4 years.

William M. Steger, of Texas, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Texas, for a term of 4 years.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Thomas H. Trent, of Florida, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Florida, for a term of 4 years.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3307:

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. Ira Kenneth Evans O16215.
Maj. Gen. William Preston Corderman O16387.

Maj. Gen. Harry Purnell Stork O16468.

Maj. Gen. Herbert Butler Powell O16684.

Maj. Gen. Frank Sayles Bowen, Jr. O16434.

Maj. Gen. James Francis Collins O16819.

Maj. Gen. Conrad Stanton Babcock O16104.

Maj. Gen. Henry Randolph Westphalhinger O16130.

Maj. Gen. William Clyde Baker, Jr. O16371.

Maj. Gen. Keith Richard Barner O16377.

Maj. Gen. Clerin Rodney Smith O16388.

Maj. Gen. Ralph Morris Osborne O16399.

Maj. Gen. Lewis Sherrill Griffing O16413.

Maj. Gen. Holger Nelson Toftoy O16422.

Maj. Gen. William Peirce Ennis, Jr. O16436.

Maj. Gen. John Lawrence Ryan, Jr. O16451.

Maj. Gen. Edward Harold McDaniel O16497.

Maj. Gen. John Gibson Van Houten O16669.

Maj. Gen. Max Shered Johnson O16745.

Maj. Gen. Frederic Joseph Brown O16761.

Maj. Gen. Willis Small Matthews O16932.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3442 and 3447:

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Lloyd Roosevelt Moses O29362.
Brig. Gen. Archibald William Stuart O18130.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Thomas James Hartford O18330, Medical Corps, United States Army.
Col. Austin Wortham Betts O19373.

The officers named herein for promotion as Reserve commissioned officers of the Army, to the grade indicated, under the provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954, Public Law 773, 83d Congress:

To be major general

Brig. Gen. Robert Ernest Frankland O277098.

To be brigadier general

Col. Clarence Birnie Johnson, Jr., O268791.

IN THE NAVY

Rear Adm. Thomas G. W. Settle, United States Navy, when retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of vice admiral in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

The following-named captains of the line of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

To be rear admirals

James M. Farrin, Jr.	Robert J. Stroh
George H. Wales	James W. Davis
Edward J. O'Donnell	Paul P. Blackburn, Jr.
James H. Flatley, Jr.	Joseph C. Clifton
Andrew M. Jackson, Jr.	Alan L. Reed
Kleber S. Masterson	Ernest C. Holtzworth
Marshall E. Dornin	Ray C. Needham
Robert L. Moore, Jr.	Robert M. Reynolds
Frank L. Johnson	Lloyd M. Mustin
Lot Ensey	Francis D. Foley
Denys W. Knoll	Ignatius J. Galantin
John W. Ailes III	Thomas H. Moorer
Jefferson R. Dennis	

REGULAR AIR FORCE

The nominations of John P. Darby, Jr., and 7 other officers, and the nominations of Richard T. Durkee, and 778 other officers, for appointment in the Regular Air Force, which were confirmed today, were received by the Senate on August 5, 1957, and may be found in the Senate Proceedings of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for that date, under the caption "Nominations," beginning with the name of John P. Darby, Jr., which appears on page 14086, and ending with the name of Richard A. Zuegel, which is shown on page 14089.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the source of every good and perfect gift, inspire us in our moments of prayer with lofty ideals and aspirations and with the wisdom and the will to fulfill them.

May we be grateful for the hallowed memories of the past and mindful of our eternal destiny as the children of Thy love and care.

Grant that we may be humble in our estimate of ourselves, never relying upon our own human ingenuity and seeking our own glory.

Make us faithful and diligent in performing the duties of our high vocation, discharging all our appointed tasks without thought of praise or reward.

Constrain us to be honorable in all our dealings with our fellow men and may our honesty never be only a matter of policy but of principle.

To Thy name we ascribe all the glory. Amen.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McBride, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 491. An act for the relief of Joanne Lee (Buffington) Lybarger;

S. 864. An act to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the State of Minnesota;

S. 2460. An act to authorize the transfer of certain housing projects to the city of Decatur, Ill., or to the Decatur Housing Authority; and

S. 2792. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 1937) entitled "An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Armory Board of the District of Columbia of a stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BIBLE, Mr. FEAR, and Mr. BEALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 9131) entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to Senate amendments Nos. 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 14, 32, 38, 40, and 61.

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments Nos. 6 and 54 to the above-entitled bill, asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and has appointed the following conferees: Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. THYE, Mr. MUNDT, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine.

CONVEYANCE TO THE CITY OF WARNER ROBINS, GA., OF CERTAIN LANDS

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7972) to provide for the conveyance to the city of Warner Robins, Ga., of certain lands located in such city.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain this bill?

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, the total area involved in this bill is 5.78 acres. It formerly constituted a portion of Robins Air Force Base. It has now been determined by the Air Force that there is no further requirement for this land, and they have declared it excess to their needs.

I want to draw particular attention to the fact that the city of Warner Robins will pay the fair market value for this property, whatever that may turn out to be. It is my understanding that the value will approximate \$35,000.

Warner Robins is a growing community and has established a requirement for these two small parcels of land for use for municipal purposes.

I cannot visualize any objection to this measure in view of the obvious need of the city for the land and their willingness to pay the fair market value for the property.

The Department of the Air Force and the Bureau of the Budget have no objection to this measure.

Mr. MARTIN. I understand this has been unanimously approved by the gentleman's committee.

Mr. VINSON. The gentleman is correct and it has been approved by the Budget and the Air Force.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Air Force is directed to convey to the city of Warner Robins, at the fair market value, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to 2 parcels of land aggregating 5.78 acres, within the city of Warner Robins, Ga., and more particularly described as follows:

Parcel 1: Commencing at a point being the common corner of land lots numbered 199, 200, 217, and 218 in the fifth district of Houston County, Warner Robins, Georgia, at the intersection of Watson Boulevard and Davis Drive, run south 88 degrees 30 minutes east for 40.01 feet; thence north 2 degrees east along the eastern right-of-way of North Davis Drive for 1,129.69 feet, thence south 88 degrees 41 minutes and 16 seconds east for 349.79 feet to the point of beginning, thence continue south 88 degrees 41 minutes 16 seconds east for 1,480.89 feet to a point on the western right-of-way on Myrtle Street; thence north 1 degree 26 minutes west for 141.10 feet, thence north 88 degrees 41 minutes 16 seconds west for 1,474.13 feet to the eastern right-of-way of a proposed drive; thence south 1 degree 18 minutes and 44 seconds west for 141.00 feet to the point of beginning. Said above described parcel contains 4.781 acres more or less situated entirely in land lot numbered 217 of the fifth district, Houston County, Warner Robins, Georgia.

Parcel 2: Commencing at a point being the common corner of land lots numbered 199, 200, 217, and 218 in the fifth district of Houston County, Warner Robins, Georgia, at the intersection of Watson Boulevard and Davis drive, run south 88 degrees 30 minutes east for 40.01 feet; thence north 2 degrees east along the eastern right-of-way of North

Davis Drive for 1,129.69 feet to the point of beginning; thence south 88 degrees 41 minutes and 16 seconds east for a distance of 309.79 feet to a proposed drive, thence north 1 degree 18 minutes and 44 seconds east along the western right-of-way of said drive for 141.00 feet to a point on the proposed extension of Young Avenue; thence north 88 degrees 41 minutes and 16 seconds west for 308.10 feet more or less to a point at the eastern right-of-way of North Davis Drive; thence south 2 degrees west along said right-of-way for 141.01 feet to the point of beginning. Said described parcel contains 1 acre more or less situated in land lot numbered 217 at the fifth district of Houston County and Warner Robins, Georgia.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, after "acres," insert: "and any improvements located thereon."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended to read as follows: "A bill to provide for the conveyance to the city of Warner Robins, Ga., of certain lands and any improvements located thereon in such city."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, ROONEY, and TABER.

THE LATE HONORABLE HARRY LUTHER GANDY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. BERRY].

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to advise the House of the funeral services today of one of my predecessors in the Congress from the Second District of South Dakota, the Honorable Harry Luther Gandy.

The Honorable Harry L. Gandy, who served in the House of Representatives from March 4, 1915, to March 3, 1921, died last week at his home in Los Gatos, Calif., at the age of 76. His body was returned to Rapid City, S. Dak., for burial in his home State.

Mr. Gandy was born August 13, 1881, in Churubusco, Ind. He was graduated from Tri-State College, Angolo, Ind., in 1901, and moved to Rapid City, S. Dak., in 1907 where he engaged in newspaper work. He operated the Wasta, S. Dak., Gazette from 1910 to 1918.

He began a career of public service as United States Commissioner at Wasta

from 1910 to 1913. He was elected to the South Dakota State Senate in 1911. In 1914, he was elected to the United States House of Representatives where he served 3 terms. He was the first Democratic candidate ever to be elected from that district.

Since serving in Congress, he continued operating a ranch near Wasta until 1945, and from 1923 to 1930 was executive secretary of the National Coal Association of Washington, D. C. During this time, he assisted in the negotiations during a series of bitter and controversial mine strikes. He was connected with the Pittston Co. from 1930 to 1937, and from 1937 to 1940 was chairman, Bituminous Coal Producers Board, Cincinnati, Ohio. From 1944 until his retirement, he was assistant to the president, Elk River Coal & Lumber Co., and Buffalo Creek & Gauley Railroad Co., Widen, W. Va. It was my privilege to visit with him on several occasions when he was a Washington visitor, and at all times he was an ardent booster of western South Dakota.

Harry Gandy lived a long and successful life, marked with outstanding service to his State and country. I know my colleagues in the House join me in extending our sincere sympathy to his family.

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

Mr. BERRY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I join the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota in paying tribute to the memory of Mr. Gandy. Some 10 or 12 years ago, Mr. Gandy came to West Virginia and located in my Congressional District. He was elected vice president and manager of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Co. He became widely known in West Virginia. He was among the prominent coal operators of the State, operating one of the largest coal enterprises within the State. I join the gentleman in adding my word of praise of Mr. Gandy and extend my sincere sympathy to the family of this distinguished South Dakotan.

Mr. BERRY. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the life and services of the Honorable Harry Luther Gandy.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my distinguished colleague from South Dakota [Mr. BERRY] in paying tribute to our respected former Member, the Honorable Harry L. Gandy, who has recently passed away at his home in California.

Mr. Gandy was a most effective and conscientious Member of the Congress from 1915 to 1921. He has the distinction of being the first Democratic Congressional candidate elected from the western district of South Dakota. As such he has perpetuated the worthy cause of two-party government in a State that has traditionally leaned heavily on the side of the opposition party.

I want to salute our departed colleague for his political courage, his concept of

public service and his dedication to the common good. My deepest sympathies are extended to his family and friends.

NARCOTICS MANUFACTURING ACT OF 1957

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9028) to discharge more effectively obligations of the United States under certain conventions and protocols relating to the institution of controls over the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and for other purposes, which was reported unanimously favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc.—

SHORT TITLE

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the "Narcotics Manufacturing Act of 1957."

NECESSITY FOR LEGISLATION

SEC. 2. The enactment of this act is necessary for the following reasons:

(1) The Congress has long recognized that the manufacture, distribution, and use of narcotic drugs for nonmedical and nonscientific purposes endangers the health of the American people and threatens the general welfare. The Congress has enacted laws and the Senate has approved international conventions designed to establish effective control over domestic and international traffic in narcotic drugs.

(2) Until recently, most narcotic drugs were made from natural raw materials such as the opium poppy and the coca leaf, produced in limited areas of the world. In practice, control over the production of narcotic drugs could therefore be achieved by national and international restrictions over the production and shipment of these raw materials and their use to manufacture narcotic drugs.

(3) In recent years, however, technological advances have resulted in the development of new types of narcotic drugs, produced synthetically from a variety of generally available raw materials. As a result, controls over the production of narcotic drugs can no longer be maintained solely by controls relating to the opium poppy and the coca leaf.

(4) The United States has joined with other nations in executing international conventions intended to establish suitable controls over production, shipment, and use of all narcotic drugs. These conventions are not self-executing, and the obligations of the United States thereunder must be performed pursuant to appropriate legislation.

(5) In order (a) to discharge more effectively the international obligations of the United States, (b) to promote the public health, safety, and welfare, (c) to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in narcotic drugs, and (d) to safeguard the revenue derived from taxation of narcotic drugs, the Congress finds it necessary to enact a statute for the licensing and control of the manufacture of all narcotic drugs.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this act—

(a) The term "1948 protocol" means the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, concluded at Geneva, July 13, 1948, and entered into force with respect to the United States of America July 9, 1953, as

amended by the protocol signed at Lake Success on December 11, 1946.

(b) The term "1948 protocol" means the protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the convention of July 13, 1948, for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs (as amended by the protocol signed at Lake Success on December 11, 1946), signed at Paris, November 19, 1948, and entered into force with respect to the United States of America, September 11, 1950.

(c) The term "Secretary or his delegate" means the Secretary of the Treasury, or any officer, employee, or agency of the Treasury Department duly authorized by the Secretary (directly or indirectly by one or more redelegations of authority) to perform the function mentioned or described in the context.

(d) The term "person" includes an individual, partnership, corporation, association, trust, or other institution or entity.

(e) The term "narcotic drug" means narcotic drug as defined in section 4731 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended by section 4 of this act.

(f) The term "manufacture" means the production of a narcotic drug, either directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis.

(g) The term "basic class of narcotic drug" means any one of the following classes of narcotic drugs and any additional class or classes of narcotic drugs (other than crude opium or coca leaves), by whatever trade name designated, as may be defined from time to time by the Secretary or his delegate in accordance with section 6 of this act:

1. Opium, powdered, granulated, or deodorized, or tinctures or extracts of opium.

2. Mixed alkaloids of opium and their salts.

3. Morphine and its salts.

4. Codeine and its salts.

5. Thebaine and its salts.

6. Marotine and its salts.

7. Papaverine and its salts.

8. Cotarnine and its salts.

9. Marceine and its salts.

10. Ethylmorphine and its salts.

11. Apomorphine and its salts.

12. Nalorphine (N-allylnormorphine) and its salts.

13. Hydromorphone (dihydromorphinone) and its salts.

14. Metopon (methylidihydromorphinone) and its salts.

15. Dihydrocodeine and its salts.

16. Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone) and its salts.

17. Oxycodone (dihydrohydroxycodeinone) and its salts.

18. Cocaine and its salts.

19. Egonine and its salts.

20. Pethidine (meperidine, Isonipecaine) (1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) and its salts.

21. Alpha-1, 3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine) and its salts.

22. Methadone (amidone) (6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanone) and its salts.

23. Isomethadone (isoamidone) (6-dimethylamino-5-methyl-4, 4-diphenyl-3-hexanone) and its salts.

24. Levorphan and racemorphan (3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan) and their salts.

25. Levomethorphan and racemethorphan, (3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan) and their salts.

26. Anileridine (ethyl 1-[2-(p-amino phenyl)-ethyl]-4-phenyl piperidine-4-carboxylate) and its salts.

(h) The term "net disposal" means the quantity of a basic class of narcotic drug, sold, exchanged, given away, used in the production of another basic class of nar-

cotic drug for which the manufacturer is licensed, or otherwise disposed of (as such or contained in or combined with other drugs compounded by the manufacturer of such basic class) by the manufacturer during a stated period, less the quantity of any such basic class of narcotic drug returned to the manufacturer by a customer and any quantity sold or transferred to another licensed manufacturer of the same basic class of narcotic drug.

(i) The term "narcotic precursor" means a substance other than a narcotic drug which the Secretary or his delegate has found, after due notice and opportunity for public hearing—

(1) is an immediate chemical precursor of a narcotic drug;

(2) is produced primarily for use in the manufacture of a narcotic drug; and

(3) is used, or is likely to be used, in the manufacture of a narcotic drug by persons other than persons licensed to manufacture such narcotic drug.

AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

SEC. 4. (a) Subsection (a) of section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended to read as follows:

"(a) Narcotic drugs: The words 'narcotic drugs' as used in this part shall mean any of the following, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:

"(1) Opium, isonipecaine, coca leaves, and opiate;

"(2) Any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation of opium, isonipecaine, coca leaves, or opiate;

"(3) Any substance (and any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, or preparation thereof) which is chemically identical with any of the substances referred to in clauses (1) and (2);

except that the words 'narcotic drugs' as used in this part shall not include decocainized coca leaves or extracts of coca leaves, which extracts do not contain cocaine or ecgonine."

(b) Subsection (g) of section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is amended to read as follows:

"(g) Opiate: The word 'opiate' as used in this part shall mean any drug (as defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (52 Stat. 1041, sec. 201 (g); 21 U. S. C. 321)) or other substance found by the Secretary or his delegate and proclaimed by the Secretary or his delegate to have been so found in the Federal Register, after due notice and opportunity for public hearing, to have an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or cocaine or to be capable of conversion into a drug having such addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability, where in the judgment of the Secretary or his delegate, the relative technical simplicity and degree of yield of such conversion create a risk of improper use of the drug. The Secretary or his delegate is authorized to issue necessary rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this subsection, and to confer or impose upon any officer or employee of the Treasury Department whom he shall designate or appoint, the duty of conducting any hearing authorized hereunder. The Secretary or his delegate is authorized to withdraw any previous finding that a drug or other substance is an 'opiate' whenever he determines that such previous finding was erroneous, and upon publication of such determination in the Federal Register, the particular drug or other substance shall cease to be an opiate. For purposes of the foregoing provision the Secretary or his delegate may consider any action taken pursuant to article 3 of the 1948 protocol.

NOTIFICATIONS, FINDINGS, AND DECISIONS UNDER THE 1948 PROTOCOL

SEC. 5. (a) Before a notification may be sent on behalf of the United States to the Secretary General of the United Nations, under article 1 of the 1948 protocol, that a drug is considered liable to the same kind of abuse and productive of the same kind of harmful effects as the drugs specified in article 1, paragraph 2, of the 1931 convention, such drug shall have been found by the Secretary or his delegate to be an "opiate", as defined in section 4731 (g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended by section 4 (b) of this act, and so proclaimed in accordance with the procedure prescribed by section 4731 (g) as amended.

(b) Upon receipt by the United States of a finding or decision made pursuant to article 1 or article 2 of the 1948 protocol that a certain drug is capable of producing addiction or conversion into a drug capable of producing addiction and that the appropriate provisions of the 1931 convention shall apply to such drug, such finding or decision shall be transmitted to the Secretary or his delegate. The Secretary or his delegate shall cause such finding or decision to be published in the Federal Register unless such drug has already been determined to be an opiate under the procedure prescribed by section 4731 (g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended by section 4 of this act. From the time of such publication, such drug shall be an opiate to the same extent as if the procedure prescribed by section 4731 (g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended by section 4 of this act, had been followed with respect to such drug.

(c) If the finding or decision so received and published in the Federal Register relates to a drug which has not previously been determined to be an opiate under the procedure prescribed by section 4731 (g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended by section 4 of this act, any person in the United States interested in the domestic manufacture and distribution of such drug for medical and scientific purposes may submit to the Secretary or his delegate written data, views, and argument opposed to such finding or decision. Such written data, views, and argument shall be transmitted to the Secretary General of the United Nations for consideration by the World Health Organization or the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations, as the case may be, under article 3 of the 1948 protocol. If thereafter the United States receives a revised finding or decision, under article 3 of the 1948 protocol, that such a drug is not capable of producing addiction or conversion into a drug capable of producing addiction and that the provisions of the 1931 convention shall not apply to such drug, such revised finding or decision shall be transmitted to the Secretary or his delegate, who shall cause such revised finding or decision to be published in the Federal Register within 90 days of receipt thereof by the Secretary or his delegate. From the time of such publication, such drug shall cease to be an opiate, unless the Secretary or his delegate has theretofore initiated an opiate procedure under section 4731 (g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended by section 4 of this act.

(d) Upon receipt by the United States of a revised finding or decision under article 3 of the 1948 protocol (except a revised finding or decision to which subsection (c) applies) that a drug (theretofore subject to the Federal narcotic laws as an opiate) is not capable of producing addiction or conversion into a drug capable of producing addiction and that the provisions of the 1931 convention shall not apply to such drug, the revised finding or decision shall be transmitted to the Secretary or his delegate. The Secretary or his delegate may, in his dis-

cretion, publish the revised finding or decision in the Federal Register and, from the time of such publication, such drug shall cease to be an opiate. If the revised finding or decision is not so published in the Federal Register, the said drug shall continue to be an opiate.

MODIFICATION OF LIST OF BASIC NARCOTIC DRUGS

SEC. 6. The Secretary or his delegate, upon his initiative or upon the petition of any interested person shall have the power by rule made on the record after opportunity for hearing, to alter classifications set forth in section 3 (g) by adding to, subtracting from, or further defining such classifications or any one or more of them, on the basis of their chemical structure and content and addiction liability or convertibility into an addicting drug. No new basic class shall be added unless with respect to any drug or drugs falling within such class the Secretary or his delegate shall have determined that such drug is a narcotic drug as defined by section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended by section 4 of this act, or has caused a finding or decision to be published in the Federal Register pursuant to section 5 of this act. For purposes of this subsection, the Secretary or his delegate may consider changes in classification established by the World Health Organization or its successor in function.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

SEC. 7. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this act, it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture any narcotic drug unless—

(1) such narcotic drug falls within a basic class of narcotic drugs established by or pursuant to this act, and

(2) such person holds a currently effective license and manufacturing quota with respect to such basic class of narcotic drug issued pursuant to section 8 of this act.

The omission of a narcotic drug from the classification established pursuant to section 3 (g) shall not be construed to permit the manufacture of such narcotic drug, the intent of this act being to limit the manufacture of narcotic drugs in the United States to those narcotic drugs established under this act as a basic class of narcotic drugs or as a member of a basic class of narcotic drugs. The fact that the Secretary or his delegate shall have—

(A) determined that a drug is a narcotic drug as defined by section 4731 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended by section 4 of this act, or

(B) caused a finding or decision with respect to any drug or other substance to be published in the Federal Register pursuant to section 5 of this act, shall not require the Secretary or his delegate to add such narcotic drug to the classifications set forth in paragraph (1) or to grant a manufacturing quota for such narcotic drug, if the Secretary or his delegate shall determine that it is contrary to the public health and safety to permit the manufacture of such drug within the United States.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person (1) to manufacture or attempt to manufacture any narcotic drug, or (2) to knowingly permit the manufacture of any narcotic drug, in or upon any place owned, leased, occupied, used or controlled by him unless he (or the lessee, tenant, or other occupant as the case may be) is the holder of a license and quota for the manufacture during the period in question of such narcotic drug in accordance with the provisions of sections 3 (g), 8, and 11 of this act; and it shall be unlawful for the holder of any such quota to manufacture during the period for which the quota is applicable any quantity of such narcotic drug in excess of the amount authorized by such quota.

LICENSES TO MANUFACTURE NARCOTIC DRUGS

SEC. 8. (a) Every person who manufactures a basic class or classes of narcotic drug shall, on or before January 1, 1958, if then already engaged in such manufacture, or otherwise before engaging in such manufacture, obtain from the Secretary or his delegate a license or licenses for the appropriate basic class or classes of narcotic drug. There shall be a separate license for the manufacture of each basic class of narcotic drug. In determining whether to issue a license for a particular basic class of narcotic drug to a particular applicant, the Secretary or his delegate shall be governed by the following factors—

(1) maintenance of effective controls against the diversion of the particular basic class of narcotic drug and of narcotic drugs compounded therefrom into other than legitimate medical and scientific channels through limitation of manufacture of the particular basic class of narcotic drug to the smallest number of establishments which will produce an adequate and uninterrupted supply of narcotic drugs of or derived from such basic class of narcotic drugs for medical and scientific purposes, consistent with the public interest; and

(2) compliance with the obligations undertaken by the United States pursuant to the 1931 convention and the 1948 protocol; and

(3) promotion of technical advances in the art of manufacturing narcotic drugs and the development of new narcotic drug products; and

(4) the applicant's education, moral character and reputation, the applicant's past drug manufacturing experience and the quality of his products, his technical competence, the existence in the applicant's establishment of adequate safeguards against diversion of narcotic drugs into other than legitimate medical and scientific channels; and

(5) such other factors as may be relevant to and consistent with the public interest.

(b) Registration pursuant to section 4722 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, shall be a prerequisite to the issuance of any license under this section. Licenses shall be in such form as the Secretary or his delegate shall prescribe and shall continue in effect subject only to annual renewal of registration unless revoked pursuant to section 9 of this act or voluntarily surrendered. Issuance of a license pursuant to this section shall not entitle the licensee to perform any act with respect to narcotic drugs as to which the consent or approval of the Secretary or his delegate is required by the provisions of this or any other act.

(c) Issuance of a license for the manufacture of any one basic class of narcotic drug shall not entitle the holder thereof to manufacture for sale, distribution, or other use any other basic class of narcotic drug.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the Secretary or his delegate shall authorize any person registered as a manufacturer or as a person engaged in research under section 4722 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, who meets the standards for licensing under subsection (a) (4) of this section 8, whether or not such person actually holds a license under subsection (a), to produce such limited quantities as the Secretary or his delegate may specify of any narcotic drug, except crude opium or coca leaves, whether or not a basic class for such drug has been established under section 3 (g) of this act, exclusively for research in the development of manufacturing processes for the drug, or for chemical, pharmacological or medical testing of such drugs, for fitness for medical or scientific use and for determination of its suitability for general manufacture and distribution for medical or scientific use. Such person shall make such reports as the Secretary or his

delegate may require relating to the quantities of narcotic drug manufactured and to use and disposal of such quantities of such narcotic drug. Such quantities of such narcotic drug may be disposed of only in accordance with the regulations of the Secretary or his delegate. Any authorization made under this subsection (d) shall be subject to revocation or suspension in accordance with the procedure set forth in section 8 of this act.

(e) In issuing or refusing to issue manufacturing licenses pursuant to this section, the Secretary or his delegate shall act in conformity with the procedure prescribed by section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act and the Secretary or his delegate shall be deemed to constitute "the agency" for purposes of compliance with sections 7 and 8 of such act. Each licensee of the basic class of narcotic drug with respect to which a license is sought to be obtained shall be deemed a person entitled to notice within the meaning of section 5 (a) of the Administrative Procedure Act.

REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF LICENSES

SEC. 9. (a) Any license issued pursuant to section 8 of this act may be revoked by the Secretary or his delegate if the licensee—

(1) has been convicted of violating or conspiring to violate any law of the United States or of any State where the offense involves any activity or transaction with respect to narcotic drugs; or

(2) has violated or failed to comply with any duly promulgated regulation of the Secretary or his delegate relating to narcotic drugs, and such violation or failure to comply reflected adversely on the licensee's reliability and integrity with respect to narcotic drugs.

In the case of a licensee holding more than one license issued pursuant to section 8 of this act, revocation may be in the discretion of the Secretary or his delegate extended to all licenses held by such licensee.

(b) Before revoking any license pursuant to subsection (a), the Secretary or his delegate shall serve upon the licensee an order to show cause why an order of revocation should not be issued. Any such order to show cause shall contain a statement of the basis thereof, and shall call upon such licensee to appear before the Secretary or his delegate at a time and place stated in the order, but in no event less than 30 days after the date of receipt of such order, and give evidence upon the matter specified therein. The Secretary or his delegate may in his discretion suspend any license simultaneously with the issuance of an order to show cause, in cases where he finds that the public health, safety, or interest require such suspension. Such suspension shall continue in effect until the conclusion of any revocation proceeding, including judicial review thereof, unless sooner withdrawn by the Secretary or his delegate, or dissolved by a court of competent jurisdiction. Every hearing held pursuant to this section shall be conducted in accordance with section 5 of the Administrative Procedure Act and the Secretary or his delegate shall be deemed to constitute "the agency" for purposes of compliance with sections 7 and 8 of such act.

If after hearing, default, or waiver thereof by the licensee, the Secretary or his delegate determines that an order of revocation should issue, he shall issue such order, which shall include a statement of his findings and the grounds and reasons therefor and shall specify the effective date of the order, and he shall cause such order to be served on the licensee. In any case where a hearing is conducted pursuant to the provisions of this section both the burden of proceeding with the introduction of evidence and the burden of proof shall be upon the Secretary or his delegate. Proceedings under this section shall be independent of,

and not in lieu of, criminal prosecution or other proceedings under this act or any other law of the United States.

AUTHORITY TO SEIZE NARCOTIC DRUGS, ORDER FORMS, AND TAX STAMPS

SEC. 10. In the event of the suspension or revocation of a license obtained under section 8, all narcotic drugs owned or possessed by such person at the time of suspension or at the effective date of the revocation order, as the case may be, whether or not taxes have been paid on such narcotic drugs, together with all unused order forms or narcotic tax stamps owned or possessed by such person, may at the discretion of the Secretary or his delegate be placed under seal and no disposition made until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed or until all appeals have been concluded. Upon a suspension or revocation order becoming final all narcotic drugs, tax stamps, and order forms shall be forfeited to the Government.

MANUFACTURING QUOTAS FOR BASIC CLASSES OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

SEC. 11. (a) For the purpose of fixing manufacturing quotas under this section and in order to carry out the treaty obligations of the United States, the Secretary or his delegate shall make determinations of the total quantity of each basic class of narcotic drug necessary to be manufactured during each calendar year to provide for the estimated medical and scientific needs of the United States, for lawful export requirements, and for establishment and maintenance of reserve stocks.

(b) In fixing individual manufacturing quotas for any basic class of narcotic drug for a calendar year pursuant to this section, or at any time after fixing such individual quotas, the Secretary or his delegate shall limit or reduce such individual quotas to the extent necessary to prevent the aggregate of such individual quotas from exceeding the amount of the determination of the Secretary or his delegate under subsection (a). In any such limitation or reduction pursuant to this subsection the quota of each licensed manufacturer of such basic class of drug shall be limited or reduced in the same proportion as the limitation or reduction of the aggregate of such quotas. However, if any licensee, before the issuance of a limitation or reduction in quota, has manufactured in excess of his quota so limited or reduced, the amount of such excess shall be subtracted from such licensee's manufacturing quota for the following year.

(c) On or before June 1 of each year, upon application therefor by a person having a license to manufacture a basic class of narcotic drug, the Secretary or his delegate shall fix a manufacturing quota for such calendar year for such basic class of narcotic drug for such person. Subject to the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), such quota shall be sufficient to cover the applicant's estimated disposal, inventory, and other requirements for the calendar year as determined by the Secretary or his delegate, who shall take into account the applicant's current disposal rate, the trend of such disposal rate during the preceding calendar year, the applicant's production cycle and inventory position, the economic availability of raw materials, yield and stability problems, emergencies such as strikes and fires, and other factors. Subject to the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), such quota shall not be less than the sum of—

(1) such licensed manufacturer's net disposal of such basic class of narcotic drug during the immediately preceding calendar year or the average of the three immediately preceding calendar years in which such manufacturer produced such basic class of narcotic drug, whichever is greater; and

(2) one-half of such manufacturer's net disposal of such basic class of narcotic drug

during the immediately preceding calendar year;

less such manufacturer's inventory of such basic class of narcotic drug on December 31 of the preceding calendar year.

(d) During the period from January 1 until a manufacturing quota for such calendar year is fixed pursuant to subsection (c), any licensed manufacturer entitled to receive a quota for any basic class of narcotic drug under subsection (c) may manufacture a provisional quota of not more than 75 percent of whichever of the following is greater—

(1) such manufacturer's net disposal of such basic class of narcotic drug during the 12 months immediately preceding September 30 of the preceding calendar year; or

(2) twelve times such manufacturer's average monthly net disposal of such basic class of narcotic drug for the 33 months immediately preceding September 30 of the preceding calendar year;

or such higher or lower percentage as the Secretary or his delegate may from time to time for good cause direct. Any higher or lower percentage so directed shall apply to the provisional quotas of all licensed manufacturers for such basic class of narcotic drug.

(e) The Secretary or his delegate shall, on application therefor, and subject to the provisions of subsections (a) and (b), fix a quota for any licensed manufacturer of a basic class of narcotic drug who has not manufactured such basic class of narcotic drug during one or more of the three immediately preceding calendar years, in an amount adequate to cover such manufacturer's reasonably anticipated requirements for the current calendar year.

(f) At any time during the calendar year any licensed manufacturer who has applied for or received a manufacturing quota for a basic class of narcotic drug may apply for an increase in such quota, to meet his estimated disposal, inventory, and other requirements during the remainder of such calendar year. In passing upon such application the Secretary or his delegate shall take into consideration any occurrences since the filing of such manufacturer's initial quota application that may require an increased manufacturing rate by such manufacturer during the balance of such calendar year. In passing upon such application the Secretary or his delegate may also take into consideration the amount, if any, by which the determination of the Secretary or his delegate under subsection (a) exceeds the aggregate of the quotas of all manufacturers under this section, and the equitable distribution of such excess among other manufacturers.

EXCEPTION FROM APPLICABILITY OF LICENSE AND QUOTA PROVISIONS

Sec. 12. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act—

(1) no license or quota shall be required for the manufacture of such quantities of narcotic drugs as incidentally but necessarily result from the manufacturing process used for the manufacture of a basic class of narcotic drug duly licensed under this act; and

(2) no license or quota shall be required for the manufacture of such quantities of narcotic drugs as incidentally but necessarily result from the manufacture of any substance which is not a narcotic drug.

Unless such incidentally but necessarily resulting narcotic drug shall have been determined to be nonaddicting by the Secretary or his delegate, it may (apart from being used in the process of producing a narcotic drug for which license and quota are held) be retained or disposed of only in such manner as may be prescribed or authorized by the Secretary or his delegate.

REGULATION WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS WHO MANUFACTURE NARCOTIC PRECURSORS

Sec. 13. Persons who manufacture, compound, package, sell, deal in, or give away

any narcotic precursor shall keep such records and make such reports with respect to such narcotic precursor as the Secretary or his delegate shall by regulation prescribe. The Secretary or his delegate may advise the Congress whether in his opinion the manufacture and distribution of narcotic precursors threaten to result in the diversion of narcotic drugs into other than legitimate medical and scientific channels and whether in his judgment further legislation with respect to narcotic precursors is necessary or desirable.

CERTAIN PROCEDURES FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

Sec. 14. Every final decision of the Secretary or his delegate under sections 3 (1), 6, 8, 9, 11 (c), 11 (e), or 11 (f) of this act shall be subject to judicial review as provided by and in the manner prescribed in Public Law 901, 81st Congress, approved December 29, 1950.

AMENDMENT TO LAW WITH RESPECT TO EXPORTATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

Sec. 15. Section 6 of the act entitled "An act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes," approved February 9, 1909, as amended (21 U. S. C. 182), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 6. (a) No person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States Government shall export or cause to be exported from the United States, or from territory under its control or jurisdiction, any narcotic drug to any other country except—

"(1) to a country which has ratified and become a party to the International Opium Convention of 1912 for the Suppression of the Abuses of Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, and Derivative Drugs, or to the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on February 19, 1925, any narcotic drugs derived directly or indirectly from crude opium or coca leaves; or

"(2) to a country which has ratified and become a party to the Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs concluded at Geneva July 13, 1931, and entered into force with respect to the United States of America July 9, 1933, as amended by the protocol signed at Lake Success on December 11, 1946, and the protocol bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the convention of July 13, 1931, for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs (as amended by the protocol signed at Lake Success on December 11, 1946) signed at Paris November 19, 1948, and entered into force with respect to the United States of America September 11, 1950, any narcotic drugs not derived directly or indirectly from crude opium or coca leaves; and in the instance of (1) and (2) then only if—

"(1) such country has instituted and maintains, in conformity with the respective conventions, a system which the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate deems adequate, for the control of imports of narcotic drugs;

"(2) the narcotic drug is consigned to a holder of such permits or licenses as may be required under the laws of the country of import; and

"(3) there is furnished to the Secretary or his delegate proof deemed adequate by him that the narcotic drug is to be applied exclusively to medical and scientific uses within the country to which exported, that it will not be reexported from such country, and that there is an actual need for the narcotic drug for medical and scientific uses within such country.

"(b) The exceptions contained in subsection (a) shall not apply to smoking opium or opium prepared for smoking, the exportation of which is absolutely prohibited.

"(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), the Secretary or his delegate may authorize the exportation of any nar-

cotic drug (including crude opium and coca leaves) to a country which has ratified and become a party either to the 1912 convention, the 1925 convention, or the 1931 convention and supplementing protocols of 1946 and 1948, if the particular drug is to be applied to a special scientific purpose in the country of destination and the authorities of such country will permit the importation of the particular drug for such purpose.

(d) The Secretary of State shall request all foreign governments to communicate through the diplomatic channels copies of the laws and regulations promulgated in their respective countries which prohibit or regulate the importation and shipment in transit of any narcotic drug and, when received, shall advise the Secretary or his delegate thereof."

AUTHORIZING IMPORTATION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AS TO CERTAIN PERSONS

Sec. 16. Notwithstanding the provisions of this act or any other law, the Secretary or his delegate may in his discretion authorize the importation of any narcotic drug or drugs (including crude opium or coca leaves) for delivery to officials of the United Nations, or of the Government of the United States, or of any of the several States, or to any person licensed or qualified to be licensed under section 7 of this act, for scientific purposes only.

ENFORCEMENT AND AUTHORITY TO DELEGATE FUNCTIONS

Sec. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary or his delegate to enforce the provisions of this act, and he is hereby authorized to make, prescribe, and publish all necessary rules and regulations for carrying out its provisions, including but not limited to rules and regulations for the prevention of unlawful diversion of narcotic drugs, and to confer or impose any of the rights, privileges, powers, and duties conferred or imposed upon him by this act upon such officers or employees of the Treasury Department as he shall designate or appoint.

PENAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 18. (a) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

(b) Any person who willfully makes, aids, or assists in the making of, or procures, counsels, or advises in the preparation or presentation of, a false or fraudulent statement in any application made pursuant to this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$2,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both.

PROCEDURE AND PRESUMPTIONS

Sec. 19. It shall not be necessary to negative any exemptions set forth in this act in any complaint, information, indictment, or other writ or proceeding laid or brought under this act and the burden of proof of any such exemption shall be upon the person claiming its benefit. In the absence of proof by such person that he is the duly authorized holder of an appropriate license or quota issued under this act, he shall be presumed not to be the holder of such license or quota and the burden of proof shall be upon him to rebut such presumption.

APPLICABILITY OF ACT

Sec. 20. The provisions of this act shall apply to the several States, the District of Columbia, the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, the Canal Zone, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the other insular territories and possessions of the United States.

SEPARABILITY OF INVALID PROVISIONS

Sec. 21. If any provision of this act, or the application of such provision to any circumstances, shall be held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 14, lines 2 and 3, strike out "paragraph (1)" and insert "section 3 (g)."

Page 17, line 21, strike out "8" and insert "9."

Page 29, line 17, strike out "7" and insert "8."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD on the bill just passed, and that following my remarks the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] may extend his remarks on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H. R. 9028, which was introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. KARSTEN] is to implement and give full effect to treaty obligations of the United States to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture of narcotic drugs and to require that such manufacture be restricted to persons and premises that have been licensed for the purpose. As is pointed out in the committee report, the bill is also designed to amend the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to bring the regulation of exports into conformity with current treaty obligations, and to permit the importation and exportation of certain narcotic drugs for scientific research purposes.

The bill provides a system of licenses and manufacturing quotas for all manufacturers, with appropriate safeguards, with respect to the manufacture of the basic classes of narcotic drugs, both natural and synthetic, for medical and scientific purposes. This will enable the United States Government to discharge its treaty obligations and to provide for and promote the general health and welfare of our citizens.

This bill is strongly supported by the Bureau of Narcotics and has been carefully considered over a period of time by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, this legislation has as its meritorious purpose the amendment of our Federal laws relating to narcotic drugs so as to give full effect to the treaty obligations of the United States to limit the manufacture of such drugs to purposes that are exclusively for medical and scientific uses and also provide that such manufacture would be restricted to persons and premises that have been licensed for that purpose. In addition the legislation would restrict exports and imports of narcotics to pur-

poses that are limited by and specified in applicable treaties. This legislation was unanimously approved by the Committee on Ways and Means and should receive the favorable consideration of the Congress so as to strengthen our narcotic laws and the enforcement thereof.

U. S. S. "ARIZONA" MEMORIAL AT PEARL HARBOR

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, since the passage by the House of H. R. 5809, authorizing the construction of a U. S. S. *Arizona* memorial at Pearl Harbor, I have received many letters commanding our action. This reflects an interest that is nationwide. I wish to commend the able and distinguished gentleman from Hawaii, the Honorable JOHN A. BURNS, on the masterful manner in which he has handled a legislative proposal that appeals so strongly to the sentiment of the American people.

On the morning of the day H. R. 5809 was on the calendar for a vote I received a letter from Delegate BURNS. It read, in part:

The U. S. S. *Arizona* is the tomb of 1,102 of the Navy's finest. Enclosed herewith is a list of those from your area or district shown by Navy records to have been aboard and to have died on December 7, 1941, on the U. S. S. *Arizona*. The *Arizona* is their tomb. I know that we can count on your support that this memorial to your constituents will be as fine as it can be made.

I judge from conversations with my colleagues that a similar letter was received by each and every Member of the House, each letter transmitting a list of the men from the recipient's district or area whose tomb is the U. S. S. *Arizona*. It must have required a tremendous lot of work to furnish more than 400 Members of this body the *Arizona*'s honor roll broken down by Congressional districts.

The memory of all the men who died at Pearl Harbor that black day of December 7, 1941, is sacred to all Americans. There is no distinction on the lines of local geography, of race, religion or station. But in reminding us that among the heroes of the Nation whose memory we were perpetuating were some who had been our own constituents, the gentleman from Hawaii gave us the added personal sense that in supporting H. R. 5809 we were aiding in building a memorial tomb not only for our countrymen personally unknown to us but also for the members of our own community families.

I wish to join my colleagues in an expression of thanks to the distinguished gentleman from Hawaii. He has brought home to us a new realization of how closely knit together are all of us in our great United States of America. I feel that I am expressing the sentiment of all my colleagues in congratulating the peo-

ple of Hawaii on the fine representation they have in the Congress of the United States.

MARTIN'S MOUSE

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, while the important work of this session of Congress was all but completed, and while the membership strained to wind it up this weekend, we were stalled by the Republican leadership of the House which fails to recognize, apparently, that all legislation is the result of compromise.

Rumors were heard that the Republican leadership was coming up with a brand new plan for civil rights, a genuine inspiration, something the President could sign, something nobody, apparently, had thought of before. There was a great air of expectancy yesterday as the time for the revelation neared. At length the moment arrived. The heavens darkened, the mountain quivered, and finally a ray of light broke through the clouds, and there, in all its majesty, stood the plan—a mouse, the usual timid and confused creature.

We have a new concept in the law, a bargain-basement contempt of court.

Mr. MARTIN proposes a Saks Fifth Avenue and Macy's basement contempt and, believe it or not, he is serious about it. Take your choice, Mr. MARTIN says, be \$300 worth of contemptuous without a jury—the Macy rate, or go all out at the Saks Fifth Avenue rate—over \$300 and a trial by jury.

CENSORSHIP BY THE MAJOR NETWORKS OF THE SONGS OF STEPHEN C. FOSTER

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, there is mounting resentment throughout America against the shocking censorship by the major networks of the songs of Stephen C. Foster. Our people will be further shocked and alarmed when they learn that many music books taught in the public schools have already been censored, one in the Washington, D. C., area having left out entirely one of Stephen Foster's best and most familiar songs—Old Black Joe. When the news of this unwarranted action of publishing houses and broadcasters gets through to the American people in every one of our States, they will be resentful.

Our people gave their sons to fight for freedom against the Fascists, Nazis, and Communists. They gave their sons to fight this very type of censorship and re-

writing of history. I never dreamed when in the Armed Forces that I would live to see the day when censorship of this type would be practiced in America. It strikes at the very fundamentals of our American philosophy—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press.

I am today joining some of my colleagues in introducing a bill which would prohibit unwarranted censorship by broadcasting, television, telephone, telegraph, and similar companies without the permission of the author. In case the author is deceased before his songs or publications can be censored, a hearing must be held before the Federal Communications Commission, and the names of those requesting such censorship be exposed to the sunlight of public opinion.

This bill will provide for punishment of such censorship and it shall be a misdemeanor for any person or company to practice such un-American censorship. The bill provides for fines and imprisonment.

I do hope the House will pass this bill and protect our basic American freedoms.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I have requested of the distinguished chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to have his great committee investigate the reasons behind such censorship here in free America.

GRADUATES OF UNITED STATES SERVICE ACADEMIES

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced legislation which would require graduates of United States service academies to serve at least 10 years on active duty.

This 10-year requirement would apply to cadets and midshipmen accepted for admission to the academies after the date of enactment of the bill.

Under present law, graduates of the Military, Naval, and Air Force Academies are required to serve only 3 years on active duty. Coast Guard Academy graduates must serve only 4 years.

Only this week the Air Force announced extension of the obligated service of pilot trainee reservists from 3 to 5 years. Here we have the almost incredible situation of a young man who has graduated from a college or university at his own expense being required to give 5 years of obligated service to the Military Establishment while another young man, after obtaining his education at Government expense, can throw up his contract at the end of 3 years.

It seems to me that after the Government invests some \$40,000 in the education of a young man in one of the service academies the individual should be required to serve a longer period on active duty than is now the case. After all, the purpose of the academies is to pre-

pare young men for lifetime careers as professional military leaders.

While it is of course too late for action to be taken on the bill during the present session, I hope it will receive favorable consideration early next year.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, I do not like to take a partisan approach to any matter, but day in and day out I have listened to the hatchetmen from the Democratic side use printer's ink and space in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to ridicule the Republican Party. Today I feel constrained to get out my own hatchet and be a little partisan. Perhaps it will not be quite as shiny and sharp as Democratic hatchets but I hope it will cut just as deeply.

There is a great deal of talk about civil rights legislation. Today on this floor we have heard ridicule of the Republican attempt at honest compromise. The truth of the matter is that the Democratic Party is bitterly divided on the civil rights issue, yet it has always posed as the champion of civil rights. They are so divided that they want to get rid of it this year so that they will not face it next year in an election year.

There is no Federal election that will be held before next year. No Negro will be deprived of his right to vote between now and January. We have plenty of time to work this out in January and pass a real bill instead of a sham. We Republicans are not afraid of it being an issue in an election year. Our skirts are clean. So let us go home, and settle it in January.

SPECIAL ORDER TRANSFERRED

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order which I have for today may be vacated and transferred to Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is the day set for the call of the Private Calendar.

The Clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

ROCHESTER IRON & METAL CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7115) for the relief of the Rochester Iron & Metal Co.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Rochester Iron & Metal Co., 335 St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y., the sum of \$117,913.20. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all

claims of the said Rochester Iron & Metal Co. against the United States arising from the failure of the Government to deliver 1,940 net tons of steel as a part of a purchase of 3 lots of steel billets by the Rochester Iron & Metal Co. from the Philadelphia Ordnance District in accordance with an invitation to bid issued April 27, 1953.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 11, strike out "three" and insert in lieu thereof "two."

Page 2, at the end of line 3, strike out the period and add the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

FACILITATING THE ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 429) to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc. That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Sarah Reiko Tochman, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mrs. Stella M. Tochman, a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Margherita Alongi, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Dominic and Josephine Alongi, citizens of the United States.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor children, Mary Derzay and Anton Derzay, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien children of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Derzay, citizens of the United States.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Antonio Quijano, Lilia Quijano, and Aurora Quijano, shall be held and considered to be the minor alien children of Teodoifo Quijano, a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 5. In the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 202 (a) (5) and (b) of such act shall not apply in the case of Mrs. Yio Gik Him (nee Guadalupe Reyes Chip).

Sec. 6. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Kenichi Sugahara, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of M. Sgt. and Mrs. Fred W. Baars, citizens of the United States.

Sec. 7. For the purposes of sections 203 (a) (3) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Teresa Pecchia and Mauro Pecchia shall be held and considered to be the minor alien children of Mrs. Giuseppina

Pecchia, a lawful resident of the United States.

SEC. 8. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor children, Myra Joyce Carroll and Sheila Jeanne Carroll, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien children of Sgt. and Mrs. Herbert G. Carroll, citizens of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 15, after the words "Nationality Act," insert the following: "section 201 (a) and."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF ADM. ARTHUR W. RADFORD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8763) to authorize the appointment of Adm. Arthur W. Radford, United States Navy, to the permanent grade of admiral in the Navy.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, because of the many distinguished services that Adm. Arthur W. Radford, United States Navy, has rendered to his country during more than 45 years of service, including World War II, later service as Commander in Chief Pacific and United States Pacific Fleet during the Korean hostilities, and most recent service as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for 2 terms during a most critical period, the President is authorized to appoint Adm. Arthur W. Radford, United States Navy, to the permanent grade of admiral in the Navy, with the active duty pay and allowances provided by law for an officer in such grade serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Upon retirement Adm. Arthur W. Radford shall be entitled to have his name placed on the retired list with the highest grade or rank held by him while on the active list and shall be entitled to the same pay and allowances while on the retired list as authorized by law for an officer on the active list serving in the grade of admiral and holding the office of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

SEC. 2. In the event Admiral Radford is transferred to the retired list before the approval of this Act, the President is authorized to appoint him to the permanent grade of admiral on the retired list with the pay and allowances provided in section 1 of this Act.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, lines 3 and 4, strike "in such grade serving as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff," and insert "in the grade of rear admiral (upper half)."

On page 2, lines 10 and 11, strike "admiral and holding the office of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff," and insert "rear admiral (upper half)."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time and passed.

The title of the bill was amended to read: "A bill to authorize the appointment of Adm. Arthur W. Radford, United States Navy, to the permanent

grade of admiral in the Navy and to provide for increased retired pay."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS WITHIN HICKORY LOCK AND DAM PROJECT TO MIDDLE TENNESSEE COUNCIL, INC., BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8576) to authorize the conveyance of certain lands within the Old Hickory lock and dam project, Cumberland River, Tenn., to Middle Tennessee Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, for recreation and camping purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subject to section 2 and without monetary consideration, the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to convey to the Middle Tennessee Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following lands within the Old Hickory lock and dam project:

Two certain parcels of land situate on the waters of Spencer Creek and the Cumberland River, in the Fourth Civil District of Wilson County, Tennessee, containing in aggregate 525.80 acres, more or less, and more particularly described as follows:

PARCEL 1

Beginning at a corner common to lands now or formerly owned by Zac Burford and others and the lands of the United States, said corner being in a line of lands now or formerly owned by Henry Louis Bloodworth and Frank W. Bloodworth; thence, with the division line between the United States and said Burford as follows: south, 03 degrees 00 minutes west 635 feet, south 8 degrees 30 minutes west 680 feet, north 76 degrees 00 minutes west 690 feet, south 01 degrees 00 minutes east 390 feet, south 80 degrees 00 minutes east 1,300 feet, and south 04 degrees 00 minutes west, 1,690 feet to a corner of lands now or formerly owned by Will Walker and others; thence, with the division line between the United States and said Walker south 04 degrees 00 minutes west 985 feet to a point in a line of lands now or formerly owned by Hughlette Katherine Purnell; thence, with the division line between the United States and said Purnell north 87 degrees 00 minutes west 960 feet; thence, leaving Purnell's line, through the lands of the United States north 87 degrees 00 minutes west 120 feet to a point in the 451 foot contour line above mean sea level; thence continuing through the lands of the United States; following the 451 foot contour line as it meanders in a general westerly, northerly, and easterly direction along the northeasterly shore line of the Spencer Creek Embayment, upstream along the easterly shore line of Cumberland River, a distance of 20,200 feet, more or less, to a point in the north line of the lands of said Bloodworth; thence with the division line between said Bloodworth and the United States south 58 degrees 00 minutes west 1,425 feet, to the point of beginning, containing 367.6 acres, more or less.

PARCEL 2

Beginning at a corner common to lands now or formerly owned by C. E. and Louise Tubbs Northern and the lands of the United States, said corner being in a line of lands now or formerly owned by Hughlette Katherine Purnell; thence, with the division line between said Purnell and the United States north 03 degrees 00 minutes east 1,240 feet to a corner of lands now or formerly owned by Will Walker and others; thence, with the

division line between said Walker and the United States as follows: North 03 degrees 00 minutes east 500 feet, south 79 degrees 30 minutes east 1,085 feet, north 190 feet and north 78 degrees 00 minutes west 170 feet to a corner of lands now or formerly owned by Zac Burford and others; thence, with the division line between said Burford and the United States as follows: North 26 degrees 00 minutes west 670 feet and south 88 degrees 00 minutes east 110 feet to a corner of lands now or formerly owned by D. E. and Janie Greer Bloodworth, said corner being in the center of a road; thence, with the division line between said Bloodworth and the United States along the center of said road south 88 degrees 00 minutes east 640 feet to a corner of lands now or formerly owned by F. W. Bloodworth and wife; thence, with the division line between said F. W. Bloodworth and wife and the United States and continuing along the center of said road south 88 degrees 00 minutes east at 585 feet passing a corner of said Bloodworth, continuing in all 640 feet to a corner of lands now or formerly owned by Henry and Susie Tyree; thence, leaving said road along the division line between said Tyree and the subject owner as follows: South 05 degrees 00 minutes west 280 feet, north 64 degrees 00 minutes east 125 feet, south 04 degrees 00 minutes east 180 feet, south 57 degrees 00 minutes west 210 feet, south 18 degrees 00 minutes west 410 feet, north 89 degrees 00 minutes east 340 feet, and south 42 degrees 30 minutes east 335 feet to a corner of lands now or formerly owned by Lula Mae Davis; thence, with the division line between said Davis and the United States as follows: North 70 degrees 00 minutes east 315 feet and south 01 degree 00 minutes east 155 feet to a corner of lands now or formerly owned by Talmadge and Novella Collier; thence, with the division line between said Collier and the United States as follows: South 01 degree 00 minutes east 50 feet, south 73 degrees 00 minutes west 350 feet, north 85 degrees 00 minutes west 215 feet, south 12 degrees 00 minutes west 310 feet, south 88 degrees 00 minutes east 250 feet, north 50 degrees 00 minutes east 260 feet, south 41 degrees 30 minutes east 235 feet, south 88 degrees 00 minutes east 90 feet, and south 05 degrees 00 minutes east 90 feet to a corner of lands now or formerly owned by Dwight Manners; thence, with the division line between said Manners and the United States south 45 degrees 00 minutes west 350 feet to a corner of lands now or formerly owned by D. E. and Janie Greer Bloodworth; thence, with the division line between said Bloodworth and the United States as follows: South 10 degrees 30 minutes west 150 feet, north 72 degrees 00 minutes east 250 feet, south 50 degrees 00 minutes east 250 feet, and south 15 degrees 30 minutes west 285 feet to a point in a line of lands now or formerly owned by O. A. Purnell; thence, with the division line between said Purnell and the United States as follows: North 84 degrees 00 minutes west 100 feet, south 1,280 feet, north 86 degrees 00 minutes east 345 feet, and south 05 degrees 00 minutes east 215 feet to a corner of lands now or formerly owned by H. B. Manners, in the center of a road; thence, leaving said road with the division line between said Manners and the United States as follows: South 86 degrees 25 minutes west 450.4 feet, south 36 degrees 06 minutes west 318 feet, north 73 degrees 21 minutes west 151.4 feet, south 35 degrees 57 minutes west 249.7 feet, north 09 degrees 07 minutes west 504 feet, and north 84 degrees 48 minutes west 80 feet to a corner of said Northern in the center of a road; thence, leaving said road with the division line between said Northern and the United States as follows: North 05 degrees 00 minutes east 350 feet, south 51 degrees 00 minutes west 290 feet, north 38 degrees 30 minutes west 265 feet,

north 03 degrees 00 minutes east 215 feet, south 35 degrees 30 minutes east 240 feet, north 45 degrees 30 minutes east 225 feet, north 08 degrees 30 minutes west 540 feet, south 25 degrees 00 minutes west 460 feet, north 30 degrees 00 minutes west 630 feet, north 72 degrees 00 minutes west 645 feet, north 08 degrees 00 minutes east 81.6 feet, and west 933 feet, to the point of beginning, containing 158.2 acres, more or less.

The above-described parcels of land are a part of the same lands, the fee title to which was vested in the United States by reason of the following deeds of record in the Office of the Register of Wilson County, Tennessee, and/or by the filing of Declaration of Takings in Civil Actions pending in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee, Nashville Division, namely:

Tract No.	Vendor	Date of deed and/or declarations of takings	Deed book	Page	Declarations of takings No.	Civil action No.
PARCEL 1						
G-703	E. L. Gaston, trustee, and others	Oct. 28, 1953			1	1723
G-707	Mildred Armstrong and others	do			1	1723
G-708	Jim Bailey and wife	June 17, 1953	137	580		
G-709	William O. Barry	Jan. 15, 1954	138	680		
G-728-1 (part)	Katherine H. Purnell	June 1, 1953	137	452		
Lock and dam No. 4 (part):						
(a)	James Harvey Davis and others	Jan. 3, 1894	52	163		(1)
(b)	Samuel Howerth and others	do	52	159		(2)
PARCEL 2						
G-713	Zac Burford and others	Mar. 24, 1954			1	1837
G-716	Hargrove Jenkins and wife	Sept. 4, 1953	138	197		
G-717	Willie Thompson and others	Oct. 28, 1953			1	1723
G-718	Henry Tyree and wife	June 30, 1953	137	640		
G-719	Lula Mae Davis and others	May 12, 1954			1	1862
G-720-1-2	Talmadge Collier and wife	May 21, 1953	137	428		
G-721	Dwight Manners and wife	July 11, 1953	137	680		
G-722	D. E. Bloodworth and wife	July 7, 1953	137	696		
G-725	C. E. Northern and wife	May 20, 1953	137	419		
G-726	O. A. Purnell and wife	July 24, 1953	138	36		
G-731-2	Dwight Manners and others	July 6, 1954			2	1723

¹ Judgment No. 851.

² Judgment No. 850.

SEC. 2. Title to property authorized to be conveyed by this Act shall revert to the United States, which shall have the right of immediate entry thereon, if the Middle Tennessee Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America—

(1) has not commenced the development of such property for recreation and camping purposes within the 3-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act; or
(2) shall ever cease to use such property for recreation and camping purposes.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Army is authorized to grant to the Middle Tennessee Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, such rights-of-way for public access and utility lines across any property of the United States as may be necessary to facilitate the development and use of the property conveyed under authority of this Act for recreation and camping purposes.

SEC. 4. The conveyance of the property herein authorized shall be subject to the right to flood due to the fluctuation of the water level of the Old Hickory lock and dam project and to such other conditions, reservations, and restrictions as the Secretary of the Army may determine to be necessary for the management and operation of said Old Hickory lock and dam project.

SEC. 5. The cost of any surveys necessary as an incident of the conveyance authorized herein shall be borne by the Middle Tennessee Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all of section 1 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to convey to the Middle Tennessee Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, without monetary consideration therefor, but subject to the conditions of this Act, the area or areas he determines to be available for conveyance within the 609.2 acres of land leased to the said Boy Scouts Council at the Old Hickory lock and dam, Cumberland River, Tenn., under lease granted July 12, 1955, No. DA-40-058-CIVENG-56-8."

mean a great contribution to the building of character and good citizenship.

The Boy Scout Council has already expended more than \$25,000 in developments in this area and it is anticipated that the organization will expend another \$750,000 for permanent shelters, utilities, road development, and equipment to make the camp suitable for Boy Scouts and one of the most outstanding such developments.

There have been many leaders in this movement to bring about this accomplishment. Among the foremost of our outstanding civic-minded citizens spearheading this drive has been Mr. E. B. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner. The Governor of Tennessee, Hon. Frank G. Clement, has also expressed his interest in this legislation, as well as have many other officials and public spirited citizens. These include county judges, mayors of municipalities in middle Tennessee, chamber of commerce officials, business and industrial leaders, Boy Scout officials, and others.

I cite these facts to point out for the record that there is certainly a great public interest in this legislation. I am pleased that the Corps of Engineers has recommended this action and that the House Public Works Committee has favorably reported the bills introduced for this purpose.

I want to commend my colleagues, Congressmen LOSER and BASS, and also our colleagues, Congressman DAVIS of Tennessee and Congressman JONES of Alabama, members of the Public Works Committee, as well as Chairman BUCKLEY of the House Public Works Committee, for their diligence and assistance in securing favorable action on this legislation.

This project, when fully developed, will contribute immeasurably to the training of our youth, building character, good citizens, and leaders for our country. The passage of this legislation is in the public interest and will mean a significant contribution in this direction.

IRENE MONTOYA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 493) for the relief of Irene Montoya.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal guardian of Irene Montoya, Belen, N. Mex., in addition to the sum paid to such legal guardian under the provisions of Private Law 699, 79th Congress, the further sum of \$3,500, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for expenses incident to the provision of artificial limbs and other expenses arising as a result of the loss of a leg in the explosion of a bomb which had been dropped and left unprotected in a field by the United States Army near Belen, N. Mex., on August 12, 1945: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. EVINS. 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 Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, this bill, H. R. 8576, to authorize the conveyance of certain lands within the Old Hickory Reservoir area on the Cumberland River in Tennessee to the Middle Tennessee Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, is a worthy measure which will serve a valued and useful purpose in aiding in the building of citizenship for our country.

This bill by our esteemed colleague, Congressman LOSER, is similar to a bill which I was pleased to introduce for this purpose. Also our other colleague from middle Tennessee, Congressman BASS, has likewise introduced a companion bill to the one which the House has considered and has just passed.

The Corps of Engineers has recommended the conveyance of this land to the Middle Tennessee Boy Scout Council in order that a camp may be developed and used by the Boy Scouts of middle Tennessee. The land is situated in Wilson County, in the district which I have the honor to represent. The full development of this Boy Scout camp will mean much to the youth of this area by providing a permanent encampment for recreation, sports, and training in leadership. The passage of this act will

thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike out the figures "\$3,500", and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$7,500."

Page 2, lines 4 and 5, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

ROBERT F. GROSS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 524) for the relief of Robert F. Gross.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Robert F. Gross of Harrisburg, Pa., is hereby relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the sum of \$1,047.42, representing the amount of the overpayment received by him at the time of his final separation from employment with the Department of Labor as compensation for unused annual leave.

Sec. 2. All disbursing officers, or other responsible officers, who made or authorized the overpayment referred to in the first section of this Act, are relieved of all liability for such overpayment and their accounts shall be credited with the amount of such overpayment.

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

KARL L. LARSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1392) for the relief of Karl L. Larson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Karl L. Larson, Mount Shasta, Calif., the sum of \$503.25. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of such person against the United States for compensation for personal property destroyed by fire on July 20, 1955, while employed by the Forest Service on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, Calif.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act for the payment of any one claim in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

ALFRED HANZAL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1495) for the relief of Alfred Hanzal.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to

pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Alfred Hanzal, San Antonio, Tex., the sum of \$322.67. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Alfred Hanzal against the United States for refund of taxes which he erroneously paid under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to his remuneration (as owner of the Milam Building Barber Shop, San Antonio) during the period beginning January 1, 1947, and ending March 31, 1947, and which cannot now be refunded to him by the Internal Revenue Service because of the expiration of the applicable period of limitation: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, lines 5 and 6: Strike the words "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

L.T. PERCY HAMILTON HEBERT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1638) for the relief of Lt. Percy Hamilton Hebert.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That 1st Lt. Percy Hamilton Hebert, Air Force of the United States, retired, serial No. AO-888402, is hereby relieved of all liability to pay to the United States the sum of \$2,238. Such sum represents certain amounts erroneously paid to the said Percy Hamilton Hebert during the period between November 19, 1944, and June 30, 1950, inclusive, as a result of errors made in the computation of his retired pay.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Percy Hamilton Hebert an amount equal to the aggregate of amounts paid by him, or which have been withheld from sums otherwise due him, in complete or partial satisfaction of such claim of the United States.

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

MRS. MARGOT M. DRAUGHON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1692) for the relief of Mrs. Margot M. Draughon.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Mrs. Margot M. Draughon is hereby relieved of all liability to refund to the United States the sum of \$2,625. Such sum represents the amount of class E allotment payments which were erroneously made to Mrs. Margot M. Draughon, the wife of Charles R. Draughon, Army serial No. 6971596, during the period October 1, 1942, through August 31, 1945, after the said Charles R. Draughon had discontinued such allotment. The Secretary of

the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the said Margot M. Draughon any amount refunded by her to the United States on account of these erroneous payments of class E allotment. In the audit and settlement of the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer of the United States full credit shall be given for the amount for which liability is relieved by this Act.

Sec. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to relieve Charles R. Draughon, Army serial No. 6971596, of any liability to refund to the United States any amounts which have been determined to be erroneous payments as the result of his authorizing a class E allotment to Mrs. Margot M. Draughon during the period August 1, 1942, through August 31, 1945.

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

ESTATE OF MRS. FRANK C. GREGG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1829) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Frank C. Gregg.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of determining the individual liability for income taxes for the taxable year 1951 of Mrs. Frank C. Gregg, the election of the said Mrs. Frank C. Gregg, a stockholder in the Scott & Gregg Real Estate Co., which was liquidated pursuant to a plan of complete liquidation adopted on June 21, 1951, to have the benefits of section 112 (b) (7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, shall be considered to have been filed within 30 days after the date of adoption of such plan, such benefits having been denied Mrs. Frank C. Gregg because the filing of such election was delayed, due to the unavailability of the prescribed forms for filing such election and the serious illness of the said Mrs. Frank C. Gregg, until after the 30 days allowed for filing such election had expired.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 10, strike out "considered to have been filed within 30 days after the date of adoption of such plan" and insert "held and considered fully effective."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

JOHN R. COOK

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3567) for the relief of John R. Cook.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John R. Cook, Alameda, Calif., the sum of \$1,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of John R. Cook against the United States on account of expenses incurred by him in successfully defending himself against a criminal prosecution brought by the United States, based on acts alleged to have been committed by him in the performance of his duties as an employee of the Post Office Department. Such prosecution was dismissed on February 21, 1956, and the

Post Office Department has since determined that he should not have been removed from his position with the Department and has reinstated him with back pay for the period of his suspension: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 7, strike out: "in excess of 10 per centum thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

ARTHUR J. DETTMERS, JR.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4543) for the relief of Arthur J. Dettmers, Jr.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000 to Arthur J. Dettmers, Jr., in full settlement of all claims against the United States. Such sum represents compensation for personal injuries and all expenses incident thereto sustained as the result of an accident involving the crash of a United States Air Force airplane at Middletown Air Depot, Harrisburg, Pa., on August 14, 1944: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$7,776.03."

Page 1, line 10, strike out lines 10 and 11 and insert the following: "crash of a United States Army airplane at Olmsted Field, Middletown, Pa., on August 14, 1944."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

FOREST H. BYROADE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5163) for the relief of Forest H. Byroade.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,688.34 to Forest H. Byroade, of 13 Kinship Road, Dundalk, Baltimore County, Md., in

full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries, medical and other expenses incurred as the result of an accident on January 30, 1952, involving a United States Navy vehicle on U. S. Highway No. 1, Guilford, Howard County, Md., 250 feet north of the intersection of U. S. Highway No. 1 and Maryland State Route No. 32. Such claim is not cognizable under the Federal Tort Claims Act of 1946: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

COL. JACK C. JEFFREY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6069) for the relief of Col. Jack C. Jeffrey.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Comptroller General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to credit the accounts of Col. Jack C. Jeffrey, of APO 343, care postmaster, San Francisco, Calif., in the sum of \$435.64. Such credit is for excess shipping weight allowances for household goods shipped from Fort Monroe, Va., to San Antonio, Tex., and to other locations in the United States during November and December 1947.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Col. Jack C. Jeffrey, of APO 343, care postmaster, San Francisco, Calif., the sum of \$435.63, as a refund of excess costs collected from Col. Jack C. Jeffrey on shipments of household effects to Madison, Wis., from overseas and from certain locations in the United States, during April, May, and August, 1950: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

FAMILY OF JOSEPH A. MORGAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6824) for the relief of the family of Joseph A. Morgan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to determine the persons who would have been

entitled upon the death of Joseph A. Morgan (Veterans' Administration claim No. XC-1336540) to the United States series E and G bonds, the proceeds of which were donated to the United States by the said Joseph A. Morgan in 1951 while he was of unsound mind, if such bonds had not been redeemed by the said Joseph A. Morgan, and to pay to such persons, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amounts which they would have been entitled to receive if such bonds had been redeemed as of the day after the date of death of the said Joseph A. Morgan: *Provided*, That no part of any sum paid under this Act to any person in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the claim settled by the payment of such sum, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to determine the persons who would have been entitled upon the death of Joseph A. Morgan (Veterans' Administration claim No. XC-1336540) to the United States series E and G bonds, the proceeds of which were donated to the United States by the said Joseph A. Morgan in 1951, if such bonds had not been redeemed by the said Joseph A. Morgan, and to pay to such persons, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amounts which were deposited in the Treasury as the redemption value of the bonds to which they are found to be entitled: *Provided*, That no part of any sum paid under this act to any person shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the claim settled by the payment of such sum, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE ESTATE OF ISA HAJIME

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7200) for the relief of the estate of Isa Hajime.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the estate of Isa Hajime, deceased, formerly of Yontan, Okinawa, the sum of \$2,000, in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States for compensation for the death of Isa Hajime, sustained on September 4, 1949, as a result of a criminal assault by an enlisted man of the United States Air Force at Yontan, Okinawa: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with such claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating

any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

FOR THE RELIEF OF ANTON N. NYERGES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7591) for the relief of Anton N. Nyerges.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Anton N. Nyerges, the sum of \$3,600. The payment of such sum shall be in full satisfaction of any and all claims against the United States for compensation for reasonable and necessary personal property lost while in the course of his duties as Foreign Service officer at the American Legation, Budapest, Hungary, on November 4, 1956, as a result of a revolution: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

HENRY M. LEDNICKY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8618) for the relief of Henry M. Lednick.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Henry M. Lednick, West, Tex., the sum of \$317.25, which represents payment for janitor service performed by Mr. Lednick while he was in charge of the local post office at the request of the Post Office Department.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, after "Department" insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

GLADYS ARBUTUS JOEL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5222) for the relief of Gladys Arbutus Joel.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

VIRGINIA RAY POTTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8374) for the relief of Virginia Ray Potts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Virginia Ray Potts, who lost United States citizenship under the provisions of section 401 (f) of the Nationality Act of 1940, may be naturalized by taking prior to 1 year after the effective date of this act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 310 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, the oaths prescribed by section 337 of said act. From and after naturalization under this act, the said Virginia Ray Potts shall have the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

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

WAIVING CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN BEHALF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 437) to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Maria Concepcion Delgado Mendez, and Pedro Diaz (Ramirez) may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Filippo Vitale, Joseph Juda Teuchberg, Eleonore Maria Elizabeth Rambo, Rosario Pollina, Mirca Bruna Geslotto Gordon, and Francesco DeMarco, may be issued visas and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Manuel Sanchez Miranda may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (17) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Ciro (Jerry) Barile may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

SEC. 5. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9) and (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Marie Fratoni Zimmerman may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act.

SEC. 6. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Maria Domenica D'Angelo Padovani may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act, under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That, unless the beneficiary is entitled to care under the Dependents' Medical Care Act, a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Jose Domingo Quintanar may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

SEC. 8. The exemptions provided for in this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 5, after the name "Mendez," strike out the word "and."

On page 1, line 6, after the name "(Ramirez)" insert the following: "and Adolphe C. Verheyen."

On page 3, after line 8, insert new sections 7 and 8 to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Miss Vova Rubin may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

"SEC. 8. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (4) and (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Bruno Lagomarsino may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act."

On page 3, line 9, strike out "Sec. 7." and substitute "Sec. 9."

On page 3, after line 16, insert new sections 10 and 11 to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. In the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Margaret Weymann, the fiance of Sgt. William R. Casey, a citizen of the United States, and her minor child, Billi, shall be eligible for visas as nonimmigrant temporary visitors for a period of three months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the said Margaret Weymann is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Sgt. William R. Casey and that they are found otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act, except that section 212 (a) (9) of that act shall not be applicable in the case of the said Margaret Weymann. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within three months after the entry of the said Margaret Weymann and her minor child, Billi, they shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with

the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within three months after the entry of the said Margaret Weydmann and her minor son, Billi, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Margaret Weydmann and her minor son, Billi, as of the date of the payment by them of the required visa fees.

"SEC. 11. Notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (10) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Colin Noyes Clinch-Jones may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act."

On page 3, line 17, renumber "SEC. 8." to read "SEC. 12."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

ANGELA FERRINI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 336) for the relief of Angela Ferrini.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 101 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Angela Ferrini shall be held and considered to be within the purview of section 101 (a) (27) (A) of the said act.

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

WILLEM WOERAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 397) for the relief of Willem Woeras.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Willem Woeras shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

BENJAMIN WACHTFOGEL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 398) for the relief of Benjamin Wachtfogel.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Benjamin Wachtfogel shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

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

JOSE RAMIREZ-MORENO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 441) for the relief of Jose Ramirez-Moreno.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Attorney General is authorized and directed to discontinue any deportation proceedings and to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrant of arrest, and bond, which may have been issued in the case of Jose Ramirez-Moreno. From and after the date of enactment of this act, the said Jose Ramirez-Moreno shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and order have issued.

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

PEDRO AMPO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 463) for the relief of Pedro Ampo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Pedro Ampo, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Diosdado D. Aba, a citizen of the United States.

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

MARIA CONCETTA DI TURI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 465) for the relief of Maria Concetta Di Turi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Maria Concetta Di Turi, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Leonardo Di Turi, a citizen of the United States.

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

LUIGI LINO TUREL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 485) for the relief of Luigi Lino Turel.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Luigi Lino Turel shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

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

DANIELA RENATA PATRICIA ZEI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 499) for the relief of Daniela Renata Patricia Zei.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Daniela Renata Patricia Zei, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick N. Dinon, citizens of the United States.

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

HIDEKO TAKIGUCHI PULASKI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 562) for the relief of Hideko Takiguchi Pulaski.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child Hideko Takiguchi Pulaski, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sfc. John Pulaski, a citizen of the United States.

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

VIDA DJENICH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 567) for the relief of Vida Djenich.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Vida Djenich shall be held and considered to be the minor alien child of Cvetko Djenich, a citizen of the United States.

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

URSULA ROSA PAZDRO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 660) for the relief of Ursula Rosa Pazdro.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (9) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Ursula Rosa Pazdro may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act: *Provided*, That this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under such paragraph known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

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

HOWARD I. BUCHBINDER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 662) for the relief of Howard I. Buchbinder.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act,

Howard I. Buchbinder shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee.

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

ZACHAROULA PAPOULIA MATSA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 796) for the relief of Zacharoula Papoulia Matsa.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Zacharoula Papoulia Matsa shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

CHARLES A. SIDAWI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 976) for the relief of Charles A. Sidawi.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Charles A. Sidawi shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

ALICE EIRL SCHAEER (MI ON LEE)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1035) for the relief of Alice Eirl Schaer (Mi On Lee).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Alice Eirl Schaer (Mi On Lee), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Paul Schaer, citizens of the United States, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (6) of the said act, the said Alice Eirl Schaer (Mi On Lee) may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States under such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare may deem necessary to impose: *Provided*, That if the said Alice Eirl Schaer (Mi On Lee) is not entitled to medical care under the Depend-

ents' Medical Care Act (70 Stat. 250), a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act: *And provided further*, That the exemption provided herein shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

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

MRS. AHSAPET GAMITYAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1049) for the relief of Mrs. Ahsapet Gamityan.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Ahsapet Gamityan shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the case of Mrs. Ahsapet Gamityan. From and after the date of the enactment of this act, the said Mrs. Ahsapet Gamityan shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

HRYGORY (HARRY) MYDLAK

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1050) for the relief of Hrygory (Harry) Mydlak.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Hrygory (Harry) Mydlak shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

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

ZDENKA SNELER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1153) for the relief of Zdenka Sneler.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Zdenka Sneler shall be held and considered to be the natural-born minor alien child of Mr. and Mrs. John Grismik, citizens of the United States.

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

JOHN NICHOLAS CHRISTODOULIAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1167) for the relief of John Nicholas Christodoulas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, John Nicholas Christodoulas shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

HELENE CORDERY HALL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1175) for the relief of Helene Cordery Hall.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purpose of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Helene Cordery Hall shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to this alien as provided for in this act, if such alien was classifiable as a quota immigrant at the time of the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to reduce by one the quota for the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the first year that such quota is available.

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

EDWARD MARTIN HINSBERGER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1241) for the relief of Edward Martin Hinsberger.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Edward Martin Hinsberger, who lost United States citizenship under the provisions of section 401 (e) of the Nationality Act of 1940, may be naturalized by taking, prior to one year after the date of the enactment of this act, before any court referred to in subsection (a) of section 310 of the Immigration and Nationality Act or before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States abroad, an oath as prescribed by section 337 of such act. From and after naturalization under this

act, the said Edward Martin Hinsberger shall have the same citizenship status as that which existed immediately prior to its loss.

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

DANIEL ALCIDE CHARLEBOIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1271) for the relief of Daniel Alcide Charlebois.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Daniel Alcide Charlebois shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding order and warrant of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the case of Daniel Alcide Charlebois. From and after the date of the enactment of this act, the said Daniel Alcide Charlebois shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

LEE-ANA ROBERTS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1290) for the relief of Lee-Ana Roberts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Lee-Ana Roberts shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

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

EITHANIAHU (ETON) YELLIN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1293) for the relief of Eithanahu (Eton) Yellin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Eithanahu (Eton) Yellin, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

PAO-WEI YUNG

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1306) for the relief of Pao-Wei Yung.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Pao-Wei Yung shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

TORIBIA BASTERRECHEA (ARROLA)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1307) for the relief of Toribia Basterrechea (Arrola).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Toribia Basterrechea (Arrola) shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year such quota is available.

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

CARMEN JEANNE LAUNOIS JOHNSON

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1308) for the relief of Carmen Jeanne Launois Johnson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (12) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Carmen Jeanne Launois Johnson may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act. This act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under such paragraph known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

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

SANDRA ANN SCOTT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1335) for the relief of Sandra Ann Scott.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Sandra Ann Scott, shall be held and

considered to be the natural-born alien child of David W. Scott, a citizen of the United States.

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

WANDA WAWRZYCZEK

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1370) for the relief of Wanda Wawrzyczek.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Wanda Wawrzyczek shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act.

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

REBECCA JEAN LUNDY (HELEN CHOY)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1387) for the relief of Rebecca Jean Lundy (Helen Choy).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (6) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Rebecca Jean Lundy (Helen Choy) may, if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act, be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under such conditions and controls as the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, deems necessary to impose: *Provided*, That a suitable or proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, shall be given by or on behalf of the said Rebecca Jean Lundy (Helen Choy) in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as bonds or undertakings given under section 213 of such act: *Provided further*, That this act shall apply only to grounds for exclusions under paragraph (6) of section 212 (a) of such act known to the Secretary of State or to the Attorney General prior to the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Rebecca Jean Lundy (Helen Choy), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Lundy, citizens of the United States.

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

WOLFGANG JOCHIM HERMAN SCHMIEDCHEN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1414) for the relief of Wolfgang Jochim Herman Schmiedchen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. COOPER). Is there objection?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ANSIS LUIZ DARZINS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1421) for the relief of Ansis Luiz Darzins.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Ansis Luiz Darzins shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

NICOLETA P. PANTELAKIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1496) for the relief of Nicoleta P. Pantelakis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Nicoleta P. Pantelakis, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Lamprose, citizens of the United States.

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

SIC GUN CHAU (TSE) AND HING MAN CHAU

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1635) for the relief of Sic Gun Chau (Tse) and Hing Man Chau.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (6) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Sic Gun Chau (Tse) and Hing Man Chau may, if they are found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act, be issued visas and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence, under such conditions and controls as the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, deems necessary to impose. A suitable or proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, shall be given by or on behalf of the said Sic Gun Chau (Tse) and Hing Man Chau in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as bonds or undertakings given under section 213 of such act. This act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under paragraph (6) of section 212 (a) of such act known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

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

ROSA SIGL

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1736) for the relief of Rosa Sigl.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Rosa Sigl may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act: *And provided further*, That the marriage to her United States citizen fiance, Sgt. Dewey Kocherhans, shall occur not later than six months following the date of the enactment of this act.

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

EILEEN SHEILA DHANDA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1767) for the relief of Eileen Sheila Dhanda.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Eileen Sheila Dhanda shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee: *Provided*, That, if applicable, the conditions required by section 247 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act are complied with. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available.

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

RANDOLPH STEPHAN WALKER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1783) for the relief of Randolph Stephan Walker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Randolph Stephan Walker, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Robert and Charlotte Ann Walker, citizens of the United States.

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

MARJETA WINKLE BROWN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1804) for the relief of Marjeta Winkle Brown.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Marjeta Winkle Brown, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien

child of Harold Darrel Brown, a citizen of the United States.

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

NICHOLAS DILLES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1815) for the relief of Nicholas Dilles.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Nicholas Dilles shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Dilles, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN PANAGIOTOU

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1817) for the relief of John Panagiotou.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Alexander John Panagiotou shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Nick J. Dennery, a citizen of the United States.

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

CHARLES DOUGLAS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1838) for the relief of Charles Douglas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Charles Douglas, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Comdr. Lloyd Benson, a citizen of the United States.

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

MICHELLE PATRICIA HILL (PATRICIA ADACHI)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1848) for the relief of Michelle Patricia Hill (Patricia Adachi).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Michelle Patricia Hill (Patricia Adachi), shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Sergeant Carl Leroy Hill and Loretta Hill, citizens of the United States.

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

MARIA WEST

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1896) for the relief of Maria West.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Maria West, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Victor L. West, Jr., and Callie S. West, citizens of the United States.

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

BELIA RODRIGUEZ TERNOIR

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1902) for the relief of Belia Rodriguez Ternoir.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (12) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Belia Rodriguez Ternoir, wife of an American citizen, may be issued a visa and admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That the exemption provided for in this act shall apply only to the grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice had knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

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

SALVATORE SALERNO

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1910) for the relief of Salvatore Salerno.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Salvatore Salerno may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act: *And provided further*, That this exemption shall apply only to a ground for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the enactment of this act.

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

LETIZIA MARIA ARINI

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1972) for the relief of Letizia Maria Arini.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (12) of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Letizia Maria Arini may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of such act. This act shall apply only to grounds for exclusion under such paragraph

known to the Secretary of State or the Attorney General prior to the date of the enactment of this act.

With the following committee amendments:

One page 1, line 3, strike out the word "paragraph" and substitute in lieu thereof "paragraphs (9) and."

On page 1, line 9, strike out the word "paragraph" and substitute in lieu thereof "paragraphs."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

JOZICE MATANA KOULIS AND DAVORKO MATANA KOULIS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2003) for the relief of Jozice Matana Koulis and Davorko Matana Koulis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor children, Jozice Matana Koulis and Davorko Matana Koulis, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien children of Pauline Roduj Koulis, a citizen of the United States.

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

VACLAV UHLIK ET AL.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2095) for the relief of Vaclav Uhlik, Marta Uhlik, Vaclav Uhlik, Jr., and Eva Uhlik.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Vaclav Uhlik, Marta Uhlik, Vaclav Uhlik, Jr., and Eva Uhlik shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such aliens as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct the required numbers from the appropriate quota or quotas for the first year that such quota or quotas are available.

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

GERTRUD MEZGER

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2165) for the relief of Gertrud Mezger.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Gertrud Mezger, the fiancée of Albert Lee Klingelhofer, a citizen of the United States and an honorably discharged veteran of the Armed Forces, shall be eligible for a visa as a nonimmigrant temporary visitor for a period of 3 months: *Provided*, That the administrative authorities find that the

said Gertrud Mezger is coming to the United States with a bona fide intention of being married to the said Albert Lee Klingelhofer and that she is found otherwise admissible under the immigration laws. In the event the marriage between the above-named persons does not occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Gertrud Mezger, she shall be required to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be deported in accordance with the provisions of sections 242 and 243 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. In the event that the marriage between the above-named persons shall occur within 3 months after the entry of the said Gertrud Mezger, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to record the lawful admission for permanent residence of the said Gertrud Mezger as of the date of the payment by her of the required visa fee.

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

CERTAIN CASES IN WHICH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS SUSPENDED DEPORTATION

The Clerk called Senate Concurrent Resolution 40.

There being no objection, the Senate concurrent resolution was read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has suspended deportation for more than 6 months:

- A-1750750, Ali, Mohamid.
- A-6678456, Alvear, Leonica Garcia De.
- A-9764546, Baizer, Herbert Paul.
- A-5554927, Bliznakoff, Vasili.
- A-3124105, Cassimis, John.
- A-5886946, Cho, Tse.
- A-8057140, Chu, Lek.
- A-10255258, Chu, Li Yih Ai.
- A-5993801, Li, Sue Ling.
- A-10255250, Li, Sue Loo.
- A-10255047, Li, Ruth Wu.
- A-5531810, Dartmanin, John.
- A-6921218, Epstein, Zofia.
- A-6958010, Escobar-Gonzales, Victor Manuel.
- A-9527785, Fong, Wong.
- A-3049549, Gama-Reyes, Manuel.
- A-459008, Glick, Adolf.
- A-1432407, Hahn, Soon Kyo.
- 0900-57150, Hahn, Tai Chin.
- A-4359142, Herrera-Jiminez, Samuel.
- A-9726671, Hidick, Massoud Abdul.
- A-7356652, Hroncich, Leonardo.
- A-2678095, Hsu, Rose Fung.
- A-3667758, Kepralos, Stavros Stelianos.
- A-1551550, Khan, Ali.
- A-10255537, Kwan, Kwang Pei.
- A-3209149, Lee, Poo.
- A-8259493, Liadis, Panagiotis Dimitriou.
- A-8189299, Liu, Tsong Won.
- A-5449221, Lottrup, Jorgen S.
- A-9770877, Mahmoud, Mohamed.
- A-4043565, Maillet, Andre Pierre.
- A-5148487, Mann, Mina.
- A-1121179, Messina, Stellario G.
- A-9709248, Nam, Tsu Hau.
- A-4421186, Napoli, Michael.
- A-9511407, On, Lee.
- A-6242520, Ortiz-Zamorano, Rosendo.
- A-4067578, Papaglarnis, John.
- A-10139255, Rodriguez, Camelia Dreyfous.
- A-10255544, Rodriguez, Manuel Joaquim.
- A-4543718, Aurin, Dietrich.
- A-7544210, Chu, Chen-Fu.
- A-5970130, Contreras, Pablo.
- A-7301220, Epstein, Zalman.
- A-7866953, Herrera-Melquiades, Adalberto.

A-4962216, Gonzales, Eluteria.
 A-9647371, Jung, Kai.
 A-9654171, Lefas, Zacharias.
 A-1961443, Roknich, Daniel.
 A-9777001, Ryan, Michael.
 A-6062026, Salazar-Gallegos, Roberto.
 A-3429897, Sanchez-Poveda, Candido.
 A-1177218, Secundo, Michele.
 A-5877615, Sztulman, Berek.
 A-9777191, Trillo, Manuel.
 A-6933837, Tsai, Juin-Ping.
 A-10139010, Tsai, Shuenn, Jeou.
 A-8890267, Vasquez, Carlos.
 A-10060080, Way, Tow.
 A-10236971, Wing, Chin.
 A-6708345, Wood, Jim Varley.
 A-7388556, Yong, Sun Chin.
 A-6817533, Greenhalgh, Richard James.
 A-1239918, Kouyios Nikitas.
 A-6733979, Gerber, Golda.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 4, strike out all of line 8.

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

JANE FROMAN AND GYPSY MARKOFF

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1633) for the relief of Jane Froman and Gypsy Markoff.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jane Froman the sum of \$398,000 and to Gypsy Markoff the sum of \$118,000.

The payment of such sums shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of the said Jane Froman and the said Gypsy Markoff against the United States for compensation for injuries incurred by them on or about the 22d day of February 1943 in the performance of a military assignment for the United States while said persons were passengers in the Pan American Airways seaplane *Yankee Clipper* which crashed in the Tagus River in the Port of Lisbon, Portugal: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to, or received by, any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with the claims referred to herein, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$398,000" and insert "\$138,205."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$118,000" and insert "\$83,236."

Page 1, line 11, strike out "in the performance of a military assignment for the United States" and insert "while en route to entertain members of the United States Armed Forces."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called House Joint Resolution 435 for the relief of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Lisa El Aneed, Alfred El Aneed, and Maria Goumaris Stephenson shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees: *Provided*, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act in the case of Alfred El

Sec. 2. The Attorney General is authorized and directed to cancel any outstanding orders and warrants of deportation, warrants of arrest, and bonds, which may have issued in the cases of Joseph (Josip) Torbar, Ludmilla Jungbauer, and Albert Charles Jolly. From and after the date of the enactment of this act, the said persons shall not again be subject to deportation by reason of the same facts upon which such deportation proceedings were commenced or any such warrants and orders have issued.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Eugenia Drugopolska and May Ping Lee shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each alien as provided for in this section of this act, if such alien was classifiable as a quota immigrant at the time of the enactment of this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to reduce by one the quota for the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the first year that such quota is available.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 4, after the name "Alfred El Aneed," strike out the word "and", as it appears before the words "and Maria."

On page 2, line 9, after the word "issued", change the period to a colon and add the following: *Provided*, That, unless Ludmilla Jungbauer is entitled to care under the Dependents' Medical Care Act, a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, to be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and the provisions of this section of this act shall be applicable in her case upon compliance with such conditions and controls which the Attorney General, after consultation with the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, may deem necessary to impose."

On page 2, line 11, after the word "act," insert the following name: "Nicola Parente."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

SGT. AND MRS. DONALD D. COLEMAN

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1007) for the relief of Sgt. Donald D. Coleman.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to

pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Sgt. Donald D. Coleman (SN-NG 25259543) and Martha S. Coleman, his wife, the sum of \$15,000, in full satisfaction of their claim against the United States for compensation for the loss of their 6-month-old daughter, DeLayne Duke Coleman, who died in Munich, Germany, on March 31, 1955, after failure by military medical personnel, because of inadequate medical treatment facilities and/or error in judgment, to admit the said child to a hospital, to provide her with ambulance service, or to otherwise provide her with proper medical services or attention, although the said child's mother made every effort to secure medical attention for her, the father of the said child, the said Sgt. Donald D. Coleman, being away on field maneuvers at the time of the said child's death: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of \$500 shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 7, strike out "\$15,000" and insert "\$8,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

ACME BAG & BURLAP CO. AND OTHERS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1805) for the relief of persons and firms for the direct expenses incurred by them for fumigation of premises in the control and eradication of the khapra beetle.

Mr. VAN PELT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

GUY H. DAVANT

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2063) for the relief of Guy H. Davant.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$156.55, to Guy H. Davant, of 1014 East Fortification Street, Jackson, Miss., in full settlement of all claims of said Guy H. Davant against the United States, such sum being the amount of his return transportation ticket from the Panama Canal Zone for which he paid prior to the cancellation of his employment there by the Bureau of Public Roads: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon

conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

HAROLD WILLIAM ABBOTT AND OTHERS

The Clerk called House Resolution 323. There being no objection, the Clerk read the House resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill, H. R. 8758, entitled "A bill for the relief of Harold William Abbott and others," together with all accompanying papers, is hereby referred to the United States Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; and said court shall proceed expeditiously with the same in accordance with the provisions of said sections, and report to the House of Representatives at the earliest practicable date, giving such findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim legal or equitable, against the United States, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably owing by the United States to the claimants, the statute of limitations to the contrary notwithstanding.

The House resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FAWICK CORP.

The Clerk called House Resolution 385. There being no objection, the Clerk read the House resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the bill (H. R. 8500) entitled, "A bill for the relief of the Fawick Corp.," together with all accompanying papers, is hereby referred to United States Court of Claims pursuant to sections 1492 and 2509 of title 28, United States Code; and said court shall proceed expeditiously with the same in accordance with the provisions of said sections, and report to the House of Representatives at the earliest practicable date, giving findings of fact and conclusions thereon as shall be sufficient to inform the Congress of the nature and character of the demand, as a claim legal or equitable against the United States, and the amount, if any, legally or equitably owing by the United States to the claimant.

The House resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MRS. BOYD DINEHART AND RICHARD REAMS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1803) for the relief of Mrs. Boyd Dinehart and Richard Reams.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the United States District Court for the Northern District of California to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Mrs. Boyd Dinehart for the death of her minor son, James Reams, and of Richard Reams for injuries sustained by him, on April 1, 1943, when the said James Reams was killed and Richard Reams injured by the explosion of a shell at Fort Ord, Calif.

Sec. 2. Suit upon such claims may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limi-

itations. Proceedings for the determination of such claims, appeals therefrom, and payment of any judgments thereon, shall be in the same manner as in cases over which such court has jurisdiction under section 1346 (b) of title 28 of the United States Code. Nothing in this act shall be construed as an implication of liability on the part of the United States.

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

JOHN C. MATLON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1857) for the relief of John C. Matlon.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John C. Matlon, of Forest Lake, Minn., the sum of \$731.99. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said John C. Matlon against the United States for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the travel of his wife and two sons and the transportation of his household and personal effects from Augusta, Ga., to St. Paul, Minn., in September 1955. Payment of this claim has been denied by the Department of the Army on the ground that such expenses were incurred for personal reasons although the said John C. Matlon would have been entitled to such travel and transportation allowances at the time of his separation from active duty on January 31, 1956: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 7, strike the words "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

EDWARD J. BOLGER

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7177) for the relief of Edward J. Bolger.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edward J. Bolger, Neptune, N. J., the sum of \$250. Such sum represents the amount of the judgment for which the said Edward J. Bolger was held liable in the courts of the State of New Jersey, as the result of an accident which occurred on July 26, 1954, and which involved a Government vehicle being driven by the said Edward J. Bolger in the course of his duties as an employee of the United States Post Office Department, Asbury Park, N. J. Such sum shall be paid only on condition that the said Edward J. Bolger shall use such sum to pay such judgment and costs in full: *Provided*, That no part of the amount ap-

propriated in this act shall be delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

WILLIAM F. KEMPE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2705) for the relief of William F. Kempe.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That sections 15 to 20, inclusive, of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act are hereby waived in favor of William F. Kempe, La Porte, Ind., and his claim for compensation for disability sustained by him as a result of disease alleged to have been contracted prior to May 14, 1951, while he was employed at the Kingsbury Ordnance Plant, La Porte, Ind., shall be acted upon under the remaining provisions of such act if he files such claim with the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Department of Labor, within 60 days after the date of the enactment of this act: *Provided*, That no benefits shall accrue by reason of the enactment of this act for any period prior to its enactment, except in the case of medical or hospitalization expenditures which may be deemed reimbursable.

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

RALPH H. WEEKS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2901) for the relief of Ralph H. Weeks.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Ralph H. Weeks, the sum of \$1,998.70. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of such person against the United States for payment for damages to his personal effects, alleged to have been sustained while being shipped on the steamship *Alaska* at Government expense, as an employee of the Department of the Interior, on February 2, 1947, on which date said ship was wrecked: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

CONTINENTAL HOISIERY MILLS, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4229) for the relief of Continental Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Henderson, N. C., successor

to Continental Hosiery Co., of Henderson, N. C.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$18,319.20 with interest thereon from the 19th day of April 1947 to Continental Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Henderson, N. C., successor to Continental Hosiery Co., of Henderson, N. C., in full settlement of all claims against the United States, representing a refund of income tax erroneously collected from said corporation on April 19, 1947, by the Bureau of Internal Revenue: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any amount not exceeding \$1,000.

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

A. W. YOUNG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4469) for the relief of A. W. Young.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$541.92 to A. W. Young, of Butler, Ohio, in full settlement of all claims against the United States. Such sum represents the amount paid by the said A. W. Young to the Post Office Department for registered jacket No. 137, March 7, 1919, as the result of losses from a railroad accident of certain money orders, bonds, and cash, for which he was held accountable: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 2, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

ABRAHAM A. RUBIN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4866) for the relief of Abraham A. Rubin.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not

otherwise appropriated, to Abraham A. Rubin of Forest Hills, N. Y., the sum of \$500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of said Abraham A. Rubin against the United States for refund of the amount which he posted as a student bond in the case of Israel Rubin, an alien admitted to the United States on November 6, 1957, as a student under section 4 (e) of the Immigration Act of 1924: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any amount not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11: Strike "1957" and insert "1947" in lieu thereof.

Page 2, line 2: Strike the words "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

MRS. MATTIE JANE LAWSON

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5851) for the relief of Mrs. Mattie Jane Lawson.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$15,000, to Mrs. Mattie Jane Lawson, of Jasper, Ala., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained as a result of an accident involving a United States post-office vehicle on March 20, 1943, at the intersection of Fourth Avenue and Third Street, Jasper, Ala.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 11, strike the period and insert "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 1, line 6, after the word "to" insert "the legal guardian of."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read: "A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Mrs. Mattie Jane Lawson."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HARRY J. MADENBERG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7508) for the relief of Harry J. Madenber.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Harry J. Madenber of Chicago, Ill., a city letter carrier, is relieved of all liability to pay to the United States any unpaid portion of the \$666.91, for which he has been held liable on account of the theft from his custody on December 22, 1955, of nine registered letters.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Harry J. Madenber an amount equal to all amounts which he has paid to the United States on account of the theft of registered letters referred to in the first section of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 13, strike the period and insert "*Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

MARGIE C. STEWART

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8038) for the relief of Margie C. Stewart.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Margie C. Stewart, of Cedarville, Ohio, the sum of \$5,616, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for salary for the period of May 4, 1955, to May 28, 1957, during which time she was erroneously separated from her position with the General Services Administration in the Knott Building at Dayton, Ohio.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the figures and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,417."

Page 1, line 7, strike the remainder of the bill and insert in lieu thereof "for payment of compensation during the period of erroneous removal from General Services Administration dating from June 8, 1955, to April 15, 1957, such compensation to be paid at the rate received on the date of removal less any amounts earned by her through other employment during such period or paid to her as unemployment compensation: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

WILLIAM V. DOBBINS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9015) for the relief of William V. Dobbins.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to William V. Dobbins, Jersey City, N. J., the sum of \$217.30. Such sum represents the amount of the judgment and costs for which the said William V. Dobbins was held liable on September 30, 1953, in a civil action in the Hudson County District Court, part V, of Kearney, N. J., as the result of an accident which occurred on December 18, 1951, and which involved a United States mail truck being driven by the said William V. Dobbins, a letter carrier in the United States Post Office, Jersey City, N. J. Such sum shall be paid only on condition that the said William V. Dobbins shall use such sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay such judgment and costs in full: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 7, strike out "in excess of 10 percent thereof."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

FACILITATING THE ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the resolution (H. J. Res. 436) to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That, for the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Florentina Laurente shall be held and considered to be the minor alien child of Anselmo Laurente, a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Joon Wong Choi, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Chaplain (Captain) Albert L. Gamble, a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 3. Notwithstanding the provision of section 202 (c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Carolyn Foster shall be held to be chargeable to the quota of Great Britain.

Sec. 4. For the purposes of sections 203 (a) (3) and 205 of the Immigration and

Nationality Act, Elio Rotondo shall be held and considered to be the natural-born minor alien child of Giovanni and Elisa Rotondo, lawfully resident aliens in the United States.

Sec. 5. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Toy Shee Moy (Choy Sen Yuet) shall be deemed to be a nonquota immigrant.

Sec. 6. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Lee Tai Chon, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Donald Nichols, a citizen of the United States.

Sec. 7. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Javier Rojo Barcena, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of William Bruce Sutherland, a citizen of the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 2, line 4, after the word "Britain", strike out the period and add the following: "Provided, That a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by the Attorney General, be deposited as prescribed by section 213 of the said act."

At the end of the joint resolution add new sections 8, 9, and 10 to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Rosario Nunez Basante, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Basante dos Santos, citizens of the United States.

"Sec. 9. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Slobodan Galeb, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Galeb, citizens of the United States.

"Sec. 10. For the purposes of sections 101 (a) (27) (A) and 205 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the minor child, Lillian Magdalena Morris, shall be held and considered to be the natural-born alien child of Robert W. Morris, a citizen of the United States."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

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

G. H. LITTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4351) for the relief of G. H. Litts.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$19,000 to G. H. Litts, of East Stroudsburg, Pa., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses sustained under contract No. DA-36-109-CIV-ENG-56-100, with the Corps of Engineers, for removal of debris in East Stroudsburg, Pa., following the Eastern States flood of August 18, 19, 1955: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

Any person violating the provisions of this

act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "\$19,000" and insert "\$13,766.21."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

REMOVAL OF CLOUD ON TITLE TO PROPERTY IN ILLINOIS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7081) to provide for the removal of a cloud on the title to certain real property located in the State of Illinois.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of General Services shall convey, by quit-claim deed and without consideration, all of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following tracts of real property lying within the east half of section 24, township 1 north, range 3 west of the third principal meridian, Clinton County, Ill., as provided in the following paragraphs:

(1) To Daniel H. Meyer, the west 16½ feet and the south 16½ feet of the southwest quarter southeast quarter of section 24.

(2) To Richard Brinkman and Florence Brinkman, the southwest quarter southeast quarter of section 24, except 16½ feet off of the south side and except 16½ feet off of the west side.

(3) To Lee A. Friend, southeast quarter southeast quarter of section 24.

(4) To William F. Weihe, north half southeast quarter of section 24.

(5) To Lawrence M. Dame and Villa Dame, as joint tenants, beginning at the northwest corner of the northwest quarter northeast quarter of section 24, thence east 59 rods, thence south 44 rods, thence west 59 rods, thence north 44 rods to the place of beginning.

(6) To Gene W. Spears, commencing 59 rods east of the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 24, thence east to the northeast corner of the said northeast quarter, thence south 24 rods, thence west 101 rods to a point due south of the point of beginning, thence north 24 rods to the place of beginning.

(7) To William F. Weihe, northeast quarter of section 24, except a tract described as beginning at the northwest corner thereof, thence east 59 rods, thence south 44 rods, thence west 59 rods, thence north 44 rods, to the place of beginning; and also except a tract described as beginning 59 rods east of the northwest corner of said northeast quarter, thence east to the northeast corner thereof, thence south 24 rods, thence west 101 rods, thence north to the place of beginning.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the United States hereby releases, remises, and quit-claims all right, title, and interest in and to '200 acres, part of east one-half section 24, township 1 north, range 3 north,' Clinton County, Ill., which the United States may have by virtue of a deed made to the United States on August 24, 1868, by the United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois, recorded in book 3 of deeds at page 116, records of Clinton County, Ill.,

to the person or persons who would, except for any claim of right, title, and interest in and to such land on the part of the United States by virtue of said deed, be entitled to said land under the laws of the State of Illinois."

Mr. BROOKS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to the committee amendment offered by Mr. Brooks of Texas: Page 3, line 8, strike the last word and insert in lieu thereof "west."

The amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

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

LAND CONVEYANCE AT BOWIE, MD.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1962) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a certain tract of land owned by the United States to the Perkins Chapel Methodist Church, Bowie, Md.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the Perkins Chapel Methodist Church, Bowie, Md., any right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a certain tract of land situated in Bowie, Md., Prince Georges County, described as follows:

Beginning at an iron pipe set on the south side of Fairland-Springfield Road, formerly known as the Springfield Hill Road, being at the northeast corner of the land now owned by the Perkins Chapel Methodist Church, running south 36 degrees 30 minutes west 328.75 feet; thence south 53 degrees 30 minutes east to the north boundary of Telegraph Road; thence northeasterly to the intersection of the north side of Telegraph Road and the south side of Fairland-Springfield Road; thence continuing in a northwesterly direction following the south side of Fairland-Springfield Road to the point of beginning, containing 5.5 acres more or less.

Sec. 2. The conveyance authorized by this act shall be subject to the condition that the Perkins Chapel Methodist Church pay to the Secretary of Agriculture as consideration for the land conveyed the fair market value of such land as determined by the Secretary after appraisal of such land.

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

FAVORING THE SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 41) favoring the suspension of deportation in the case of certain aliens.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress favors the suspension of deportation in the case of each alien hereinafter named, in which case the Attorney General has sus-

pended deportation pursuant to the provisions of section 244 (a) (5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 214; 8 U. S. C. 1254 (c)):

A-4158392, Adeikis, Stanley Michael.
A-2385127, Aksomaitis, Vincas.
A-5396880, Asano, Katsu.
A-5026507, Beltran, Adolfo.
A-2830514, Beltran, David.
A-5342432, Berezovsky, Philip.
A-10249801, Berger, Hyman.
A-3996498, Cardozo, Manuel Soares.
A-5126546, Castaneda-Cardozo, Alfonso.
A-5453601, Collazos-Gomez, Ernesto.
A-4322851, Cuilla, Serafano.
A-2375195, Ding-Gomez, Loreto.
A-2368529, Fiori, Francesco.
A-3279005, Freiman, John.
A-4621249, Genco, Salvatore.
A-5740870, Gergieff, Mogomet.
A-3607094, Giardina, John.
A-10519582, Gonzalez-Rodriguez, Jose Guadalupe.

A-3234931, Hagig, Jurius Bahounes.
A-3092077, Hanna, Asef.
A-2753717, Hernandez, Raymond.
A-5457310, Holm, Henning.
A-5817785, Imbelli, Joseph.
A-8890652, Johnson, John Christian.
A-2369307, Kopian, Anna.
A-4493473, Kessler, Max.
A-501488, Kymczak, Wojciech.
A-5405700, Kotchkowsky, Anthony.
A-3569890, Kozlowski, Edward.
A-2836648, Kubiejewski, John.
A-5974494, Mannert, Anna.
A-8979815, Martinez-Torres, Juan.
A-3299593, Mellin, Otto Hammes.
A-10116646, Milwood, Orville.
A-5140141, Mirarchi, Rosario Joseph.
A-3245080, Nevarrez-Garcia, Manuel Angelo.
A-8938342, Palacio, Manuel.
A-3584143, Aldana, Sara Barbosa De.
A-4195208, Carlozzi, James.
A-3692261, D'Elena, Celeste.
A-5156681, Dicrroff, Robert Ernst.
A-1899752, Elashik, Sava.
A-5622659, Favorito, Thomas Vincent.
A-4619627, Kagan, Irving.
A-5949135, Kaminski, Leon.
A-5547409, Kognoski, Peter.
A-5158358, Latina, Salvatore.
A-3166512, Lewandowski, Felix.
A-3331252, Parillo, Pasquale.
A-10421865, Pawlak, Stanley.
A-5231537, Pecoraro, Girolamo.
A-5768942, Peitz, Max.
A-4893229, Perez, Regina Escobar.
A-8862238, Pidal, Barbara.
A-2772408, Pilaia, Sam.
A-8582019, Radke, Victor John.
A-3810815, Romanovich, John.
A-2397876, Sabolovich, Mike.
A-3524451, Salazar-Ruiz, Andres.
A-5643343, Saledonis, Joseph John.
A-4146663, Schwartz, Isadore.
A-4571662, Siuba, Antonette.
A-3212351, Spear, Max.
A-5655850, Storz, Siegfried Herman.
A-4492568, Takeda, Shiro.
A-3490481, Tepper, Joseph Bernard.
A-2777783, Vallone, Felice.
A-2231701, Varela, Guadalupe Alvarez De.
A-5733817, Vargo, John.
A-3838689, Vega, Ramon.
A-5437973, Videll, Carl Ragnar Frederick.
A-2582384, Villagomez-Anguiano, Jose.
A-2675965, Woo, Nye Yen.
A-4566433, Zalaski, Myron Stanley.
A-2720389, Bielick, Lukian.
A-3290571, Do Souto, Jose.
A-7089013, Limon Acosta, Felix.
A-1582711, Lutsky, Isadore.
A-4446802, Ptasienski, Joseph.
A-2705430, De Hernandez, Manuela Triana.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 3, strike out all of line 4.

On page 4, strike out all of lines 5, 12, 15, and 22.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PAUL BERNSTEIN

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 1488) for the relief of Paul Bernstein.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Paul Bernstein, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the sum of \$797.78. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Paul Bernstein against the United States arising out of services rendered by him to the United States between June 30, 1936, and November 1, 1939, as an employee of the Federal Works Agency, Works Projects Administration, New York City. Such sum is the amount due the said Paul Bernstein for sick leave and annual leave, earned but not taken by him before a retroactive transfer to an agency under a different leave system. Similar payments may now be made under the subsequently enacted provisions of the Act approved December 21, 1944 (U. S. C., 1946 edition, supp. V, title 5, sec. 61d): *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1958

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill (H. R. 9131) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

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

There was no objection.

STADIUM IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. McMILLAN submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1937) to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Armory Board of the District of Columbia of a stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

DECEDENT ESTATES LAW

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6508) to modify the Code of Law for the District of Columbia to provide for a uniform succession of real and personal property in case of intestacy, to abolish dower and curtesy, and to grant unto a surviving spouse a statutory share in the other's real estate owned at time of death, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 17, after "SEC. 3." insert (a).
Page 3, after line 6, insert:

"(b) The intestate share as provided by section 940 of the act entitled 'An act to establish a Code of Law for the District of Columbia,' approved March 3, 1901, shall attach to all real property owned by husband or wife during coverture: *Provided*, That neither husband nor wife hereafter shall have the right to convey, transfer, or encumber his or her real property free of the surviving spouse's interest in case of intestacy, as provided in this act, without joinder of the other spouse."

Page 6, line 17, strike out "Married" and insert "Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of section 3 of this act, married."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ST. THOMAS' LITERARY SOCIETY

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 9285) to amend the charter of St. Thomas' Literary Society and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, has the gentleman from South Carolina cleared this bill with the ranking Member on this side?

Mr. McMILLAN. Yes, it has been cleared.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first section of the act entitled "An act to incorporate St. Thomas' Literary Society in the District of Columbia," approved June 2, 1856 (11 Stat. 448), is amended by striking out "purposes of charity and education" and inserting in lieu thereof "purposes of religion, charity, and education"; and by striking out "not exceeding in value the sum of \$500,000 at any one time."

Sec. 2. Such act is further amended by striking out section 4 thereof, and redesignating section 5 as section 4.

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

RESERVISTS' PENSIONS

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 1140) to amend Public Law 314, 78th Congress, to provide that retired reservists may waive receipt of a portion of their retired pay.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I assume the gentleman from Virginia has cleared this matter with the ranking Member on this side?

Mr. HARDY. That is correct. It has been cleared with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS], the ranking member on the committee, and also the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, will the gentleman give us a brief explanation of this bill?

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, this bill was on the Consent Calendar and it was requested to be passed over by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD] who has withdrawn his objection. The bill simply permits the reservists to waive a portion of their retirement in order to receive the equivalent in compensation when they have been retired for disability. That provision now is available to the regulars in the military, but not to the reservists and equalizes the conditions between the regulars and the reservists.

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

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to provide for payment of pensions and compensation to certain persons who are receiving retired pay," approved May 27, 1944 (38 U. S. C. 26c), is amended to read as follows: "That any person who is receiving retired or retirement pay pursuant to any provision of law relating to the granting of retired or retirement pay to persons in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service (including the Reserve components thereof), and who would be eligible to receive pension or compensation under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration if he were not receiving such retired or retirement pay, shall be entitled to receive such pension or compensation upon the filing by such person with the department by which such retired or retirement pay is paid of a waiver of so much of his retired or retirement pay as is equal in amount to such pension or compensation. To prevent duplication of payments, the department with which any such waiver is filed shall notify the Veterans' Administration of the receipt of such waiver, the amount waived, and the effective date of the reduction in retired or retirement pay."

Sec. 2. Section 4 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the discharge of retirement of enlisted men of the Regular Army and the Philippine Scouts in certain cases," approved June 30, 1941 (38 U. S. C. 26b), is repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall become effective upon the date of its enactment.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That section 1005 of Public Law 85-56, approved June 17, 1957 (71 Stat. 123), is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1005. Any person who is receiving retired or retirement pay under any provision of law providing retired or retirement pay to persons in any of the components of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, or Public Health Service, and who would be eligible to receive pension or compensation under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration if he were not receiving such retired or retirement pay, shall be entitled to receive such pension or compensation upon the filing by such person with the department by which such retired or retirement pay is paid of a waiver of so much of this retired or retirement pay as is equal in amount to such pension or compensation. To prevent duplication of payments, the department with which any such waiver is filed shall notify the Veterans' Administration of the receipt of such waiver, the amount waived, and the effective date of the reduction in retired or retirement pay."

"Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on January 1, 1958, or the first day of the month following enactment, whichever is later."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend Public Law 85-56 to permit persons receiving retired pay for nonregular service to waive receipt of a portion of that pay to receive pensions or compensation under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POSTAL ALLOWANCES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up a privileged resolution (H. Res. 399) to increase the postage allowances of Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That (a), in addition to amounts otherwise authorized by law, the Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to procure and furnish—

(1) to each Representative and Delegate and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, upon request by such person, United States airmail and special delivery postage stamps in an amount not exceeding \$100, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1957, and each succeeding fiscal year, for the mailing of postal matters arising in connection with his official business; and

(2) to each standing committee of the House of Representatives, upon request of the chairman thereof United States airmail and special delivery postage stamps in an amount not exceeding \$100, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1957, and each succeeding fiscal year, for official business of each such committee.

(b) The Clerk of the House of Representatives is authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, until otherwise provided by law, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this resolution.

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

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman explain the resolution.

Mr. FRIEDEL. At the present time the Members of Congress receive an allotment for the purchase of stamps. Special delivery stamps have gone up from 20 cents to 30 cents and this allowance is increased in proportion.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Does it also provide for an increase in airmail stamps?

Mr. FRIEDEL. This increases your overall stamp allowance from \$200 to \$300. The subject came up because of the increase in special delivery stamps by the Postmaster General.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this an authorizing resolution or is it a resolution which provides that these funds come out of the contingent fund of the House or what is it?

Mr. FRIEDEL. It provides that the money comes out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. What is the necessity or need for this at this time, other than the fact that it has been increased? We are in the process of adjourning almost. In my opinion, most Members will be returning to their districts, so what necessitates that increase in postage at this time?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Well, there have been quite a few requests from Members. This is in line with the increase in the cost of special delivery stamps.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Does the gentleman think at all in terms of bringing in a resolution increasing the secretarial allowance?

Mr. FRIEDEL. No, I have not.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Why have you not brought in such a bill?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Because we do not have many requests from Members for such an increase.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. How do you get a bill for this?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Because of requests from many Members.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. But you have not had a request from Members for an increase in secretarial allowance?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Only a few. I have a list of Members who have paid out of their own pockets for telephone and telegraph and stationery allowances every month. Many Members have to pay these expenses out of their own pockets in order to answer their constituents' mail. The resolution was passed by our committee by unanimous vote.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. I understand that. But further reserving the right to object, it has been customary in the past when we have an extended session which necessitates additional office work and office equipment and materials to keep the office going, to have an additional fund allocated for stationery and also for secretarial allowance. We have gone beyond the normal adjournment date by about 2 months. Many of us have used up our allowance, and some of us have to go on our own. I just wondered why that has not been given some consideration by the committee.

Mr. FRIEDEL. I agree with the gentleman. That will be one of the bills considered the first of January next year.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. The first of January you will be asking for an appropriation for next year, but that will not answer the purpose now.

Mr. FRIEDEL. It is too late to have another committee meeting on that now before adjournment.

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

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield.

Mr. BURLESON. If I may say to the gentleman from Indiana, who is a member of the Appropriations Committee, that committee in the past, when they thought the circumstances justified it, did appropriate to Members of the House additional stationery allowances. If the Appropriations Committee, of which the gentleman is a member, should see fit to do that in these closing days, there will be many of us who would be willing to accept it.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. There have been appropriations made directly by the Appropriations Committee, and there have been resolutions authorizing transfer from the contingent fund of the House to that fund.

I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. BOGGS]. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE SPACE IN HOME DISTRICTS OF CONGRESSMEN, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9282) to provide additional office space in home districts of Congressmen, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL]?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to have an explanation of this bill.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The gentleman will explain the bill?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I will explain it.

Under the law today, Members who do not have office space available in a Federal Building in their home district, and are forced to rent private office space, are allowed \$75 a month for this purpose. This bill provides for an increase from \$75 a month to \$100 a month for private office space. In many areas it is difficult to find office space for \$75 a month.

Mr. FRIEDEL. This is in conformity with the Senate practice.

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

Mr. FRIEDEL. I yield.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Does not the bill also provide that Members may have an office in two different cities, the total rent not to exceed \$100 a month?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Yes. It provides that they may have two offices in their district, but they cannot spend more than \$100 a month rent overall for both offices.

Mr. LECOMPTE. This, of course, is on a year-round basis.

Mr. FRIEDEL. This is on a year-round basis. This rent is not paid by the Members. The landlord is paid by the Clerk of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That the 18th paragraph under the subheading "Contingent Expenses of the House" under the heading "House of Representatives" in the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1955 (2 U. S. C. 122; 68 Stat. 396), is amended to read as follows:

"Each Member shall be entitled to office space suitable for his use in the district he represents, at not more than two places designated by him in such district. The Sergeant at Arms shall secure office space satisfactory to the Member in the post offices or other Federal buildings if such space is available. Office space to which a Member is entitled under this paragraph which is not secured by the Sergeant at Arms, may be secured by the Member, and the Clerk shall approve for payment from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives vouchers covering bona fide statements of amounts due for such office space not exceeding \$1,200 per annum. As used in this paragraph the term 'Member' means each Member of the House of Representatives, the Delegate from Alaska, the Delegate from Hawaii, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico; the term 'district' means each Congressional district, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and, in the case of a Representative at Large, a State; and the term 'Clerk' means the Clerk of the House of Representatives."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall take effect as of August 1, 1957.

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

CHANGE OF TITLE OF CERTAIN POSITIONS

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 405, authorizing the titles of the "Chief Janitor" and "Assistant Chief Janitor (Minority)," office of the Doorkeeper, be changed to "Custodian" and "Assistant Custodian (Minority)," respectively.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That, effective September 1, 1957, until otherwise provided by law, the title of the positions "Chief Janitor," and "Assistant Chief Janitor (Minority)," office of the Doorkeeper, be changed to "Custodian" and "Assistant Custodian (Minority)," respectively.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the resolution?

Mr. FRIEDEL. This is a very simple resolution. There is no money involved. It just changes the title from Chief Janitor to Custodian and from Assistant Chief Janitor to Assistant Custodian.

Mr. MARTIN. Is it recommended by the leadership?

Mr. FRIEDEL. I cleared this with both sides of the aisle.

Mr. MARTIN. Will this change the duties of the individuals at all?

Mr. FRIEDEL. They have a lot of work other than that of being janitor and we thought it fitting that they have more appropriate titles.

Mr. MARTIN. It is probably paving the way for a salary increase, is it not?

Mr. FRIEDEL. No, no salary increase.

Mr. MARTIN. Not this year, but next.

Mr. FRIEDEL. I do not know.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BIENNIAL BASIS FOR COMPUTING CERTAIN ALLOWANCES FOR MEMBERS

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill H. R. 9406 to amend the act of June 23, 1949, as amended, to provide that telephone and telegraph service furnished Members of the House of Representatives shall be computed on a biennial rather than an annual basis.

Mr. LECOMPT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, in explaining this bill may I say that it provides that instead of the Member receiving his telephone and telegraph allotment on a yearly basis, he will receive it for the entire term. If the Member overdraws in the first session it will go over to the second; and if there is a surplus in the first session it may be used in the second. It does not increase the amount in any way.

Mr. LECOMPT. There have been a good many requests for this legislation.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Yes; and quite a number of Members have overdrawn already.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, section 2 of the act entitled "An act relating to telephone and telegraph service and clerk hire for Members of the House of Representatives," approved June 23, 1949, as amended (2 U. S. C. 46g), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. In the case of any Member of the House of Representatives other than the Speaker, the majority leader, the minority leader, the majority whip, and the minority whip, there shall be paid under the first section of this act—

"(1) toll charges on strictly official long-distance telephone calls made by or on behalf of the Member, aggregating not more than 6,000 minutes during a term, except that if a Member is elected for a portion of a term, the aggregate number of minutes with respect to which toll charges may be paid under the first section for such portion of a term shall be reduced to a number which is the same percentage of 6,000 as the number of days of his service in such portion of a term is of the total number of days in a term; and

"(2) charges on strictly official telegrams, cablegrams, and radiograms sent by or on behalf of the Member aggregating during a term not more than 40,000 words of which not more than 4,000 may be in telegrams, cablegrams, and radiograms sent to or from a point outside the United States, or its Territories or possessions, except that if a Member is elected for a portion of a term the aggregate number of words with respect to which charges may be paid under the first section for such portion of a term shall be reduced to a number which is the same percentage of 40,000 as the number of days of his service in such portion of a term is of the total number of days in a term. For the purposes of this section, the word 'term' means the period beginning at noon on January 3 of an odd-numbered calendar year and ending at noon on January 3 of the next succeeding odd-numbered calendar years."

Sec. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this act shall take effect as of noon, January 3, 1957.

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

INVESTIGATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I call up the resolution, House Resolution 279, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the further expenses of the investigation and study authorized by House Resolution 64 of the 85th Congress incurred by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, and the expenses of the investigation and study to be conducted pursuant to House Resolution 65 of the 85th Congress incurred by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$25,000, for the purposes of both investigations, additional to that authorized by House Resolution 143 of the 85th Congress, including expenditures for the employment of experts, and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee, signed by the chairman thereof and approved by the Committee on House Administration.

Sec. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman explain just what is expected to be accomplished through this \$25,000 expenditure?

Mr. FRIEDEL. This authorizes the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to conduct an investigation of appeals for charitable contributions made in the name of veterans. Our subcommittee received testimony that a lot of promoters used the names of veterans' groups for their own benefit, while the veterans' organizations received little or nothing. In one instance the promoters raised \$1 million but all the veterans received was \$100,000. The Veterans' Affairs Committee intends to go into the State laws and see if the State laws can be amended to correct the situation. The Committee will review State laws and they will review Federal laws. There

is a lot of detailed work involved. That is one of the abuses we ought to correct.

Mr. MARTIN. That may well be, but would not the gentleman think that the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other veterans' organizations would be aware of this abuse? They are not exactly powerless and they might bring pressure upon the legislatures to have the situation corrected.

Mr. FRIEDEL. These major organizations are the ones who are supporting this legislation. They are powerless because they cannot revoke the charters of the small local chapters.

Mr. MARTIN. Who granted them the charter?

Mr. FRIEDEL. The Federal Government. The veterans' organizations are chartered by the United States Government.

Mr. MARTIN. Yes; but the gentleman is not accusing them.

Mr. FRIEDEL. They have these local chapters.

Mr. MARTIN. The gentleman is not accusing them, is he?

Mr. FRIEDEL. No, but they do not have supervision of a lot of the local chapters who, in turn, are misled by these promoters. If we can get proper legislation through this investigation, it will save the taxpayers of our country millions and millions of dollars.

Mr. MARTIN. If there is anything that is going to save the taxpayers some money I do not know but what I could agree with the gentleman, but I am not convinced that you will save very much money here.

Mr. FRIEDEL. We have a very able chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. If he does not spend all of this money it will go back to the Treasury. He will not waste it. He has been conservative.

Mr. MARTIN. I am not criticizing him. This is the Veterans' Affairs Committee?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Yes.

Mr. MARTIN. I am not criticizing the committee at all, but it does look to me as if \$25,000 is a lot of money. The way to find out information is to send a few letters around to the Legion posts and they will tell you quickly enough what the trouble is.

Mr. FRIEDEL. The committee will have to study the State laws and Federal laws. These local chapters get their charters from the national group.

Mr. MARTIN. How many people will be on the payroll?

Mr. FRIEDEL. This provides a salary for one full-time counsel, travel for the committee, reporters' services, and miscellaneous expenses, total \$25,000.

Mr. MARTIN. I am not going to object.

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

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

Mr. WIER. Is it not true that 2 years ago the Congress had a committee set up that called in all of the veterans' organizations and they put their finger on these units or other organizations that were receiving funds on the basis it affected veterans? I think there is a tremendous volume of information on it.

Mr. FRIEDEL. The information we received is that the veterans' organizations are in favor of this legislation.

Mr. WIER. I know, but it has been done once.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Not that I know of.

Mr. WIER. I am pointing it out to the gentleman.

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

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

Mr. LECOMPTE. Of course, I was not a member of the gentleman's subcommittee, but I understood that members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs came before the gentleman's committee for hearing and justified this resolution?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Yes, they came and justified it and it was passed unanimously by our subcommittee.

Mr. LECOMPTE. By vote of Members on both sides of the aisle?

Mr. FRIEDEL. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on table.

COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I call up for immediate consideration House Resolution 406.

The Clerk read the House resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on House Administration, or any subcommittee thereof, may make investigations and studies into matters within its jurisdiction including the following:

(1) The operation and enforcement of the Act to Prevent Pernicious Political Activities, approved August 2, 1939 (53 Stat. 1147), as amended, to determine what changes therein are necessary in order to grant the greatest possible freedom of political activity to the greatest possible number of persons whose political activities are now restricted under that act and amendments thereto, consistent with the preservation of governmental efficiency and impartiality.

(2) The operation and enforcement of any act of Congress, rule, regulation, order, understanding or precedent now obtaining in the legislative, executive, or judicial branches of the Government of the United States restricting the rights of officers or employees of the United States or of any State or local subdivision thereof to take an active part in the political life of the Nation.

(3) The operation and effect of any act of Congress, including the Federal Corrupt Practices Act (43 Stat. 1070), as amended, restricting the right of any Senator, or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to or candidate for Congress, or individual elected as Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, to take an active part in the political life of the Nation.

For the purposes of such investigations and studies the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within or outside the United States, whether the House has recessed or has adjourned, may hold such hearings, and may require, by subp^ena 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. Subp^enas 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.

The committee may report to the House at any time during the present Congress the results of any investigation or study made under authority of this resolution, together with such recommendations at it deems appropriate. Any such report shall be filed with the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session.

Sec. 2. The expenses incurred in carrying out the purposes of this resolution, not to exceed \$50,000, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers authorized and approved by the Committee on House Administration, and signed by the chairman of such committee.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from South Carolina kindly explain this resolution?

Mr. ASHMORE. Mr. Speaker, this resolution calls for an investigation of what is commonly known as the Hatch Act and other acts, statutes and Executive orders that are related to matters covered by the Hatch Act. There has been a great deal of confusion and there is still much confusion in the enforcement of the so-called Hatch Act. Various administrative officers of the Government do not agree on what the act means and do not agree on its enforcement.

The enforcement officer for the Civil Service Commission has recommended that some amendments be made. Various Members of the Congress have introduced bills requesting that a study be made and amendments made to the law. Particularly the Members of Congress who are in the Washington area introduced bills and testified—several of them did—before our committee when we had two hearings on these bills. The further we go into the matter the more complex we find it and the greater need we find for a thorough investigation and some relief by means of amendments to the law. We believe that it cannot be done in the proper manner unless a thorough investigation and study is made. That is the reason why we are asking for this investigation at this time. It is thought best that we begin this work during the recess of Congress to have more time to put on it. That is the reason it is being requested now.

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

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

Mr. LECOMPTE. Is it contemplated that the gentleman's committee might to some extent take over part of the functions of the Special Elections Subcommittee which we usually have each year about the time the campaign opens?

Mr. ASHMORE. I do not know that that has been considered by the committee, but the investigation, I presume, will be made by the Elections Committee and we will, of course, study all matters pertaining to all questions of enforcement of the Hatch Act.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The gentleman from Texas recalls that we undertook to do something about that on one occasion. Is that not right?

Mr. BURLESON. That would be the inference, that the Subcommittee on

Elections of the Committee on House Administration would conduct this inquiry.

If the gentleman will yield further, I am not definite myself, but as far as I know there has never been an investigation into the entire so-called Hatch Act.

Mr. ASHMORE. There has not.

Mr. BURLESON. There has developed over the years the question of the applicability of the law. Now any Federal employee receiving any portion of his salary from the Federal Government is subject to the law. As we are all aware, the number of Federal employees has increased tremendously. I think it is denying the right of many people who are paid in part—I use the word "part" for lack of a better one—by Federal funds to take part in many matters locally which are not strictly political as we ordinarily think of them.

As many Members will recall, last year the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BEAMER] introduced a bill which would exempt State employees from the Hatch Act, so-called, that is, those who receive a small part of their pay from the Federal Government but who are actually State employees. That passed this body and went over to the other body, where it did not pass. As a result that provision is still in force. I just mention that as an example of the fact that many Members have asked the committee to look into this matter to reappraise its applicability. I think that would sum up the purpose of it, as I understand it.

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

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

Mr. MARTIN. May I ask the chairman of the committee if there was not a similar investigation over in the Senate, and they have proposed legislation? It seems to me I read of that in the newspapers.

Mr. BURLESON. I think the Rules Committee of the Senate looked into various facets of the Hatch Act, but, as far as I know, there has never been a complete or whole investigation of the applicability of the law.

Mr. MARTIN. I do not know how completely the other body looked up the legislation, but another question I also should like to inquire about: The gentleman made the statement that this would probably take the place of the regular Elections Committee. Has this been taken up with the Democratic leadership of the House?

Mr. BURLESON. I think the minority leader perhaps misunderstood that. It does not take the place of the so-called Elections Committee which is appointed in an election year, but the work, if the House approves the bill, will be conducted by the standing Subcommittee on Elections of the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. MARTIN. I have no objection to the membership of the committee, but I do not think anybody in the House on the gentleman's side or my side would want two committees trying to supervise an election.

Mr. BURLESON. I believe the minority leader still may misunderstand me. That is just the point. We are not

creating a new committee. This is not a select committee. We propose that the regular Subcommittee on Elections, the same members of the Committee on House Administration, serving on the Subcommittee on Elections, would conduct the investigation. There are bills pending, I think from both sides of the aisle, which suggest that a committee be appointed to look into this matter. The committee considered those bills. The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LANKFORD] and I think the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BROYHILL] and others suggested that this special commission be set up to look into this matter. Personally, I am a little allergic to commissions. The committee felt likewise, that if there is a need for this work the Subcommittee on Elections of the Committee on House Administration was able and willing, and if given the authority and the money, we could do an adequate job of it.

Mr. ASHMORE. I would like to say to the minority leader that there will be no confusion or misunderstanding between the work of the regularly established Subcommittee on Elections and this committee. The Subcommittee on Elections considers only contested election cases. This resolution does not go into that.

Mr. MARTIN. The special committee has to do with campaigns. It supervises elections. We do not want to have two campaign committees directing us as to how our campaigns are to be conducted. They might be in conflict.

Mr. ASHMORE. That will not happen because the regular Committee on Elections does not go into those matters unless there is a contested election which is brought to our attention.

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

Mr. ASHMORE. I yield.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Could the gentleman tell us whether it is the plan of the committee to hold hearings or just to conduct a staff investigation?

Mr. ASHMORE. It is the plan of the committee to hold hearings.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. That is on specific bills, for instance, the bill introduced by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. LANKFORD] and others as well.

Mr. ASHMORE. That is correct, and to go into the matter thoroughly. That is the reason we asked for the money so that we will be able to go to these places where we have been requested to go.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Will the Members of Congress be given the opportunity to come back after the recess because, obviously, it will be rather difficult for some Members to come before the committee during the interim period?

Mr. ASHMORE. Yes; they will, either during the recess or after.

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

Mr. ASHMORE. I yield.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I wish to ask the gentleman from South Carolina, Why do we need the provision in the resolution for holding hearings within or outside of the United States? It seems to me that election matters would be held in the United States.

Mr. ASHMORE. I think the reason for that language, I will say to the gentleman, is that there may be a need to go to Panama or Alaska or someplace like that. It makes no particular difference to the committee whether it is included or not, but that is generally the language used.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. ASHMORE. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, whatever the House desires to do with this resolution is, of course, their business, but I want to disabuse the minds of the gentleman from South Carolina, the gentleman from Texas and the other Members of any impression that the special committee that is appointed for 2 years does not go into such matters as this. I have served on this committee for several Congresses, and always the resolution setting up the special committee is very broad in its language and authorizes them to go into general matters relating to elections and would be broad enough, in my judgment, to encompass the suggestion here. We have on many occasions filed reports where general investigations have taken place. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. DAVIS] was the chairman last year and the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS] has also served as chairman. We went into a great many things other than specific Members' seats. I think, perhaps, the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from South Carolina were not aware of that.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield. Yes, I am aware of that. It is just a matter of misunderstanding of the nature of the subcommittee which proposes to do this work. I think the gentleman will agree that the principal mission of the special elections committee is to determine what violations have occurred during an election. In other words, violations of the Hatch Act as they might have affected the results of an election. But, aside from that, the gentleman, I am sure, is aware that the report made by the special elections committee ends up with the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. KEATING. Oh, yes, that is true.

Mr. BURLESON. I think we understand each other.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASHMORE. I yield.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Is there anything in this resolution which covers the rest of the field the gentleman has been referring to? We mentioned the Hatch Act. Does this authorize investigation into the Corrupt Practices Act as well?

Mr. ASHMORE. It does.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. May I inquire how the committee has jurisdiction, rather than the Committee on the Judiciary, of investigations of the Hatch Act and the Corrupt Practices Act?

Mr. ASHMORE. By virtue of the Re-organization Act, I am informed. We looked into that.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. It is my understanding that when resolutions in-

clude the right of travel abroad, some reason is given. I know when they appear before the Committee on Rules it is customary to cite some reason for that. I am wondering whether the gentleman is authorized to go beyond the United States, Territories, and possessions. Why should you have to investigate elections in Japan, Panama, or Peru?

Mr. ASHMORE. We have no intention of going beyond the territory of the United States, but there was some confusion as to whether or not the language "within the United States" covers Territories and possessions.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. I thought it might be well to bring that out. The committee has no such intention?

Mr. ASHMORE. That is true.

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

Mr. ASHMORE. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. If the committee is going abroad, I wish it would look into the new currency that is floating around and subject to redemption with our dollars. I came into possession of some of it today.

Mr. ASHMORE. That is not Confederate money, is it?

Mr. GROSS. It might turn out to be. It is UNESCO money. You have heard the expression: "as phoney as a 3-dollar bill." I have one of them here. This is a UNESCO 3-dollar bill. This particular one is in payment for—if the gentleman's committee is going abroad, I would like to have it.

Mr. ASHMORE. We have no intention of going abroad, but I am glad to know about it.

Mr. GROSS. This \$3 bill is supposed to be in payment for books for a Japanese. I have here a publication put out by UNESCO which lists the products foreigners can buy with this paper money. Here are some of the items: Optical equipment, books, periodicals, electrical measuring instruments, blowers, vacuum pumps and gages, radio parts, small workshop tools, film, and other photographic equipment. A foreigner sends his order and UNESCO money to the supplier in this country and the supplier ships the merchandise. Then the supplier apparently takes this UNESCO money to a bank in the United States and gets his dollars. The bank, in turn, apparently sends the UNESCO note over to Paris, to international headquarters of UNESCO and is reimbursed through one, Luther B. Evans, who is known as Directeur General of UNESCO. I just thought if the committee was going abroad it might want to look into this funny money that is in circulation.

Mr. ASHMORE. It will not be necessary, because the committee is not going abroad.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ASHMORE. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not the gentleman feel it very important to caution the House in these investigations not to have too many? As ranking member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, I did not know of the

hearings before the gentleman's committee on the investigation to be conducted by them. I voted for the investigation, but I did it with the feeling that we must be very careful not to hurt any veterans' organizations or any committee of the House.

I believe the gentleman will agree with me as to the importance of these investigations. They can be used as punitive measures and cause great harm and great unhappiness unjustifiably to the Members of Congress and also Federal employees.

Mr. ASHMORE. I am glad to have the gentlewoman's contribution; however, that is a matter over which this committee does not have jurisdiction. I believe the gentlewoman has reference to another resolution.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I hope committees conducting other investigations will bear this in mind too.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS COMMISSION

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I call up the resolution (S. Con. Res. 31) favoring the fulfillment of the program recommended by the National Historical Publications Commission for the publication of certain documents, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a Senate resolution and it is merely for the use of the Senate. There is no provision in this resolution for any material for the House, is there?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. This resolution apparently is not going to cost the Government any money. It says that the Congress of the United States respectfully urges the governors and legislatures of the several States and the State historical commissions and archival agencies as well as appropriate libraries, historical societies, colleges, and universities, business corporations, foundations, civic and other nonprofit organizations, and individuals to cooperate with the National Historical Publications Commission in the fulfillment of the said program. It just urges them to support it. I think it is a harmless bill.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Without expense to the Federal Government.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Without any expense to the Federal Government.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I thank the gentleman and withdraw my reservation of objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the National Historical Publications Commission is charged by the Congress with responsibility for cooperating with and encouraging "Federal, State, and local agencies and nongovernmental institutions, societies, and individuals" in collecting, pre-

serving, and publishing documents that are important for understanding the history of the United States; and

Whereas the said Commission in the discharge of these responsibilities has recommended a national program to encourage the publication of the basic source materials of American history through the cooperative efforts of both public and private organizations; and

Whereas the President of the United States has approved the national program for the publication of historical documents, as set forth in the Commission's published report to him (and summarized in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, vol. 101, pt. 7, p. 9310, for July 22, 1955); and

Whereas it is important that the people of the United States understand the history of their country and of its relationship to the rest of the world; and

Whereas the publication of such source materials as letters, diaries, journals, sermons, speeches, reports, and other documents—the firsthand evidence of the initiative, courage, and spiritual qualities of the men and women who have helped to shape our country's destiny—would contribute to a better understanding of the history of the United States in all of its manifold aspects, and would thereby strengthen the defense of our country against its enemies: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that the fulfillment of the program recommended by the National Historical Publications Commission in its report entitled "A National Program for the Publication of Historical Documents" would be of lasting benefit to the Government and citizens of the United States; and be it further

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States respectfully urges the governors and legislatures of the several States and the State historical commissions and archival agencies, as well as appropriate libraries, historical societies, colleges and universities, business corporations, foundations, civic and other nonprofit organizations, and individuals to cooperate with the National Historical Publications Commission in the fulfillment of the said program.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 2434) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the bill?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I shall be pleased to.

This is a bill passed by the other body which removes the limitation on the authorization of appropriations for books and records for the blind. In other words, as the law now stands the Committee on Appropriations each year determines the request which is limited by an authorization. With the passage of this bill there will be no limitation. At the present time I understand the limitation is \$125,000 a year.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I thank the gentleman and withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That section 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"That there is authorized to be appropriated annually to the Library of Congress, in addition to appropriations otherwise made to said Library, such sums for expenditure under the direction of the Librarian of Congress as may be necessary to provide books published either in raised characters, on sound-reproduction recordings, or in any other form, and for the purchase, maintenance, and replacement of reproducers for such sound-reproduction recordings, for the use of the blind residents of the United States, including the several States, Territories, insular possessions, and the District of Columbia, all of which books, recordings, and reproducers will remain the property of the Library of Congress but will be loaned to blind readers under regulations prescribed by the Librarian of Congress for this service. In the purchase of books in either raised characters or in sound-reproduction recordings the Librarian of Congress, without reference to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U. S. C. 5), as amended, shall give preference to non-profit-making institutions or agencies whose activities are primarily concerned with the blind, in all cases where the prices or bids submitted by such institutions or agencies are, by said Librarian, under all the circumstances and needs involved, determined to be fair and reasonable."

Sec. 2. This act shall be applicable with respect to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for each fiscal year thereafter.

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

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 392) authorizing the printing of certain proceedings in the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as a House document.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the resolution?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in explanation I may say that this is in conformity with a practice carried on in the House in other committees and relates to proceedings in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

I believe there is no objection to the resolution.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I thank the gentleman and withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the transcript of the proceedings in the Committee on Merchant

Marine and Fisheries of Thursday, May 16, 1957, incident to the presentation of a portrait of Chairman HERBERT C. BONNER to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries be printed as a House document with suitable binding.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 401 authorizing the printing as a House document of the historical data regarding the creation and jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and providing for additional copies.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the resolution?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Certainly.

Mr. Speaker, I might say that this is more or less a document showing the creation and the jurisdiction of this committee. It is a very small printing bill. The estimated cost of printing is \$291.

I believe there is no objection to it.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I thank the gentleman and withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved. That there be printed as a House document the historical data regarding the creation and jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives; and that 1,500 additional copies be printed for the use of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HOUSE DOCUMENT NO. 232, 84TH CONGRESS, WITH EMENDATIONS

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration I ask for the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution No. 17.

The Clerk read the House concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring). That there shall be printed for the use of the House of Representatives 500,000 additional copies of House Document No. 232, 84th Congress, with emendations.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, is the gentleman going to explain this resolution, inasmuch as it involves a sizable amount? It concerns every Member of the House.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I will be glad to do that. This resolution has to do with the reprint of a House document known as The Capitol. I think most of the Members are familiar with it.

There will be certain changes made. This resolution provides for the printing of 500,000 additional copies and I think I should say, Mr. Speaker, that I did not support this resolution in the committee. I am bringing it here at the direction of the committee. It is up to the Members of the House to decide what they want to do.

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

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPTE. I think it would be fair to say to the House that the gentleman from Missouri and myself more or less consented that the resolution come before the House but we did not support it in the committee.

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

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. IKARD. I would like to say with reference to the document that this is one, I am informed, of few that has ever shown a profit to the Government Printing Office. There have been some \$7,400 made. I am informed that as of the 22d of this month there were some 1,500 orders unfilled because they are out of the document. I may say to the House, and I know that everyone here must understand I cannot make a definite statement, that I have been informed and advised by responsible Members of the other body it is their desire, if this resolution is adopted, that the publication they have be not reprinted and that a section of this document would be devoted to the Senate. Of course, certainly, I cannot say definitely that that will happen, but I understand and have been informed, as I say, by responsible people on the other side of the building that that is their intention and their plan. Of course, if that should come to pass it would mean a substantial saving as far as printing is concerned, in that there would be one document rather than the currently two.

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

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN. We have heard a great deal about economy this year. Here is a matter involving over \$100,000 that we are going to spend on ourselves to see if we can popularize the Members at home. I think if we are going to have economy—and I have not seen too many signs of it this year, only in 1 or 2 spots—why not start with ourselves. I feel so strongly about this that I was surprised at the gentleman from Texas's statement the Government had made a profit. I would therefore suggest that he withdraw the resolution so that we can look into that statement. If this is going to cost \$100,000 as a "give away" to Members of the Congress to popularize themselves, I am going to ask for a rollcall vote. This extravagance should not be undertaken in a year we have been obliged to reject worthier proposals. I have observed with alarm the constant increase of our legislative authority.

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

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, the chairman of our committee.

Mr. BURLESON. I cannot agree with the minority leader that this is a service to ourselves or a particular favor to ourselves. There is a great public demand for this publication.

Mr. MARTIN. Why the \$100,000 then?

Mr. BURLESON. I am not too sure that the gentleman from Texas mentioned it, but we do know there are now on file with the Government Printing Office requests for more than 1,500 copies. Those are requests. We do not know how many books may be included in any one request. We know there are more than 1,500.

Mr. MARTIN. Does the gentleman not think we should have that information before we vote on it?

Mr. BURLESON. We have it, as near as we can get it. We did not ask the people in the Printing Office to go through and count the number which may be included in each order, but they tell us it is over 1,500.

Mr. IKARD. I may say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that on the 22d of this month I talked to the Government Printing Office and received the following information:

By way of explanation, I hope I have made myself clear that I was not implying that the copies that went to Members did not cost anything. They certainly did. But I was saying that the copies that went to the Government Printing Office and were sold, were sold at a profit. I was informed on the 22d day of this month that the profit was \$7,380. I was also informed at the same time by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents that they had received approximately 1,500 requests from individuals for copies of this publication. These were now on file. They were cash customers and represented orders that were unfilled.

Mr. MARTIN. Does the gentleman think he could stay in business by getting \$7,000 of cash sales and giving \$100,000 of these publications away to Members of Congress?

Mr. IKARD. Mr. Speaker, this publication has made a profit on those that were sold. We frequently print documents here for our own use. As has been pointed out by the chairman of the Committee on House Administration [Mr. BURLESON] this is an effort on the part of this body to impress upon the people who get these publications something of the responsibility, of the function and purpose of representative Government. We have been very careful in our efforts not to build up any one Member or to put out a document that promotes any individual. We have tried as best we could to present objectively to the public the purpose, the function and the responsibility of the membership of the House of Representatives.

Mr. MARTIN. I cannot agree with the gentleman. I think it is a violation of our economy drive and I am certainly going to ask for a rollcall on the resolution.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I might say for the benefit of the distinguished minority leader that this

committee has brought about some economies in printing. While I was not in support of this particular resolution in the committee, I do know that each copy that has been printed has been distributed and there are no more copies available. We do print each year millions of copies of documents, reports, and so forth, that are not ever sent out and which clutter up our storerooms. This committee has carried over several resolutions which were before it, which we did not present to the House. I should like to say that in defense of the committee. We have some others here today that I think will result in cluttering up our storerooms, but I do not think this one will ever lodge in our storerooms. It will be distributed.

Mr. MARTIN. Will the gentleman kindly explain why he voted against the resolution in the committee? He has always been a sound member of the committee and stood for economy.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I have voted against many resolutions. I have been in the minority many times, voting for economy. I would forego this one as a matter of economy. However, I have been outvoted many times. I have presented other resolutions here that I think we could have done without and I did not support them in the committee; and I will say that I was successful in preventing others from coming out of the committee which saved more money than the one before us would cost.

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

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOSMER. Is the document in question the Life magazine type picture book of the Capitol?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. This is it.

Mr. HOSMER. Of which Members of the House and of the other body received some 550 copies last year for free distribution?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. That is the one.

Mr. HOSMER. Does this resolution propose to give the Members another copy of that document for the same purpose?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. It does.

Mr. HOSMER. It seems to me if there is anything to the argument that this is a means of informing and enthusing the people of the country about Congress as an institution we either have to print enough for everybody in the country or not print any at all, because if you limit them to some 550 per Member it is obviously then nothing more than a public relations gimmick for the Members themselves. I do not think that as responsible elected officials we have any right to devote \$100,000 of the taxpayers' money to improving our relations with constituents.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. As to the cost of printing, the figure of \$100,000 has been used. The estimated cost is between \$90,000 and \$95,000.

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

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CORBETT. I want to associate myself with the remarks of the gentle-

man as regards the fact that I believe the Subcommittee on Printing has probably turned down more requests for printing in the past year than it has in the previous 7 or 8 years. The resolutions that have been brought up here today are in most cases the survivors of a pretty thorough scrutiny. I commend the gentleman on his efforts in that regard.

With regard to this particular publication, certainly there can be some objections to it. On the other hand, I believe it is increasingly true that practically every library in the United States has or is about to receive copies of this. There are lots of publications, I may say to the gentleman who has just spoken, and we do not have to put one in every home in America. However, as folks come here in increasing tens of thousands to visit this Capitol, to have some publication of this kind available as an item augmenting their pleasure and information, I think is a good thing. Perhaps we have too elaborate a publication there for that purpose, but certainly I think it makes a fine memento for our visitors here to take back home. I tend to regard it, and I am not objecting to anybody else's remarks, as something we give to the people, not to the Members of Congress.

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

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. I am a member of the Committee on Printing. I think that, if any of the members had been present at the last meeting, they would realize that we really do not just pass every bill because it is requested. We cut off a lot more than we approve. I believe this one document "The Capitol" we are discussing comes more nearly meeting the approval of everybody that knows about it. More people are asking for them. Although they are given to the Members of Congress themselves, they are distributed to the voters, the taxpayers, who want to know something about their Capitol and something about their Government. I have helped to cut off many a document that I felt would remain in the storeroom, but this one I know will not. I am sure the people who know about it will approve.

Mr. TEWES. 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 Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. TEWES. Mr. Speaker, this is the kind of legislation which puts us to the test of deciding between that which is desirable in Government and that which is absolutely necessary. Those of us who for reasons of economy hold sturdily to the latter theory believe that in this resolution the issue is clear-cut.

The publication in question is a handsome picture book printed at Government expense and used by Congressmen as gifts to visiting constituents. The document has merit. Its makeup is attractive, and the information concerning the workings of Government is a valuable reference. My own visitors are in-

variably pleased with this booklet as a memento of their trip to see their Congressman. I, of course, am not unmindful of the fact that my name is stamped on a prominent place on this addition to my constituent's library.

However, since this is my first opportunity to vote on whether this is a wise use of the taxpayers' money, I feel compelled to say that it is not. While we need to encourage interest in the affairs of Government, it is questionable whether this objective in all truth is not secondary to the book's value in the reelection of the constituents' current Congressman.

If the book is of general worth as a guide to civics, as has been said here on the floor, and if Congressmen are the best means of distribution, I believe we should urge this viewpoint on charitable foundations which make grants for educational purposes.

During the course of this session many of us have voted against programs with laudable motives because we believe the test of absolute "necessity" is better than the test of "desirability." We should apply the same standards to those proposals in which we as individuals are, if not the primary, then the secondary beneficiaries. On such a basis this appropriation for nearly \$100,000 cannot be justified, and I hope the resolution will be defeated.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MARTIN) there were—ayes 72, noes 45.

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

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 183, nays 129, not voting 120, as follows:

[Roll No. 205]

YEAS—183

Addonizio	Celler	Granahan
Albert	Christopher	Grant
Allen, Calif.	Chudoff	Green, Oreg.
Anderson,	Clark	Green, Pa.
Mont.	Colmer	Gregory
Andrews	Corbett	Griffiths
Ashley	Cramer	Hagen
Ashmore	Cunningham	Haley
Aspinall	Iowa	Hardy
Ayres	Davis, Tenn.	Harris
Bailey	Delaney	Harrison, Va.
Barden	Dempsey	Hebert
Baring	Denton	Hemphill
Bass, Tenn.	Dingell	Herlong
Beckworth	Dollinger	Hillings
Bennett, Fla.	Dorn, S. C.	Holland
Bennett, Mich.	Durham	Horan
Blatnik	Eberhardt	Huddleston
Boggs	Edmondson	Hull
Boland	Elliott	Hyde
Boiling	Engle	Ikard
Bonner	Evans	Jarman
Boykin	Fallon	Jennings
Boyle	Farbstein	Johnson
Breeding	Fascell	Jones, Ala.
Brooks, La.	Feighan	Karsten
Brooks, Tex.	Fisher	Kearns
Brown, Ga.	Fogarty	Kelley, Pa.
Brown, Mo.	Forand	Kelly, N. Y.
Bryohill	Forrester	Keogh
Burleson	Fountain	Kirwan
Byrd	Friedel	Kitchin
Byrne, Pa.	Fulton	Kuczynski
Cannon	Gary	Knutson

Lanham	Perkins	Sheppard	Norblad	Robison, Ky.	Taylor
Lankford	Pfost	Shuford	O'Brien, N. Y.	Sadlak	Teague, Tex.
Lennon	Poage	Sisk	O'Neill	Scherer	Thomas
Lesinski	Polk	Smith, Miss.	Ostertag	Sorviner	Udall
Long	Porter	Smith, Va.	Philbin	Seely-Brown	Vursell
McFall	Price	Staggers	Pilcher	Sheehan	Wainwright
McGovern	Prouty	Steed	Powell	Shelley	Widnall
Machrowicz	Rabaut	Sullivan	Preston	Sieminski	Wolverton
Mack, Ill.	Rains	Teller	Rhodes, Ariz.	Sikes	Yates
Marshall	Ray	Thompson, La.	Riehman	Simpson, Pa.	Zablocki
Merrow	Reuss	Thompson, N. J.	Rivers	Spence	Zelenko
Metcalf	Rhodes, Pa.	Thompson, Tex.			
Mills	Riley	Thornberry			
Montoya	Roberts	Trimble			
Morgan	Robeson, Va.	Tuck			
Morris	Rodino	Ullman			
Moss	Rogers, Colo.	Vanik			
Moulder	Rogers, Fla.	Vinson			
Multer	Rogers, Tex.	Walter			
Natcher	Rooney	Watts			
Norrell	Roosevelt	Westland			
O'Brien, Ill.	Rutherford	Whitener			
O'Hara, Ill.	Santangelo	Wier			
O'Hara, Minn.	Saund	Willis			
O'Konski	Schenck	Withrow			
Passman	Schwengel	Wright			
Patman	Scott, N. C.	Young			
Patterson	Selden				

NAYS—129

Abernethy	Frazier	Murray			
Adair	Gathings	Neal			
Alien, Ill.	Gavin	Nicholson			
Andersen,	Griffin	Nimtz			
H. Carl	Gross	Osmers			
Andresen,	Gubser	Pelly			
August H.	Gwinn	Pillion			
Auchincloss	Hale	Poff			
Avery	Harden	Radwan			
Baker	Harrison, Nebr.	Reece, Tenn.			
Baldwin	Haskell	Reed			
Bates	Henderson	Rees, Kans.			
Belcher	Heseltion	Rogers, Mass.			
Berry	Hill	St. George			
Betts	Holmes	Saylor			
Bolton	Holt	Scott, Pa.			
Bosch	Hosmer	Scudder			
Bow	James	Siler			
Broomfield	Jenkins	Simpson, Ill.			
Brown, Ohio	Jensen	Smith, Calif.			
Byrne, Ill.	Johansen	Smith, Kans.			
Byrnes, Wis.	Jonas	Smith, Wis.			
Canfield	Jones, Mo.	Springer			
Cederberg	Judd	Stauffer			
Chamberlain	Keating	Taber			
Chenoweth	Kilgore	Talle			
Chiperfield	Knox	Teague, Calif.			
Church	Lane	Tewes			
Coffin	LeCompte	Thomson, Wyo.			
Collier	Lipscomb	Tollefson			
Cooper	Loser	Utt			
Cunningham,	McConnell	Van Pelt			
Nebr.	McCulloch	Van Zandt			
Curtin	McDonough	Vorys			
Dague	McIntire	Weaver			
Davis, Ga.	McIntosh	Wharton			
Derounian	McVey	Whitten			
Devereux	Mack, Wash.	Wigglesworth			
Dixon	Martin	Williams, Miss.			
Dowdy	Matthews	Williams, N. Y.			
Dwyer	Miller, Md.	Wilson, Calif.			
Fenton	Miller, Nebr.	Wilson, Ind.			
Fino	Moore	Winstead			
Ford	Mumma	Younger			

NOT VOTING—120

Abbitt	Dawson, Ill.	Kean			
Alexander	Dawson, Utah	Kearney			
Alger	Dellay	Kee			
Anfuso	Dennison	Keeney			
Arends	Dies	Kilburn			
Barrett	Diggs	Kilday			
Bass, N. H.	Donchue	King			
Baumhart	Dooley	Krueger			
Beamer	Dorn, N. Y.	Laird			
Becker	Doyle	Landrum			
Bentley	Flood	Latham			
Blitch	Flynt	McCarthy			
Bray	Frelinghuysen	McCormack			
Brownson	Garmatz	McGregor			
Buckley	George	McMillan			
Budge	Gordon	Macdonald			
Burdick	Gray	Madden			
Bush	Halleck	Magnuson			
Carnahan	Harvey	Mahon			
Carrigg	Hays, Ark.	Mailliard			
Chelf	Hays, Ohio	Mason			
Clevenger	Healey	May			
Coad	Hess	Meader			
Cole	Hiestand	Michel			
Cooley	Hoeven	Miller, Calif.			
Coudert	Hoffman	Miller, N. Y.			
Cretella	Holifield	Minshall			
Curtis, Mass.	Holtzman	Morano			
Curtis, Mo.	Jackson	Morrison			

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

So the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. McCormack for, with Mr. Alger against. Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Beamer against. Mr. Udall for, with Mr. Baumhart against. Mr. Hays of Ohio for, with Mr. Wolverton against.

Mr. Anfuso for, with Mr. Hiestand against. Mr. Holtzman for, with Mr. Kean against. Mr. Healey for, with Mr. Taylor against. Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. May against. Mr. Dawson of Illinois for, with Mr. Minshall against.

Mr. Carnahan for, with Mr. Mahon against. Mr. Coad for, with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Powell for, with Mr. Frelinghuysen against.

Mr. Garmatz for, with Mr. Arends against. Mr. Hays of Arkansas for, with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire against.

Mr. Alexander for, with Mr. Clevenger against.

Mr. Barrett for, with Mr. Coudert against.

Mr. King of California for, with Mr. Cretella against.

Mr. McCarthy for, with Mr. Della for against.

Mr. Macdonald for, with Mr. Riehman against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mr. Sadlak against. Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Harvey against.

Mr. Yates for, with Mr. Bray against.

Mr. Zablocki for, with Mr. Brownson against.

Mr. Zelenko for, with Mr. Becker against.

Mr. Madden for, with Mr. Keeney against.

Mr. Doyle for, with Mr. Michel against.

Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. May against.

Mr. Flood for, with Mr. Carrigg against.

Mr. O'Neill for, with Mr. Widnall against.

Mr. Donohue for, with Mr. Krueger against.

Mr. Philbin for, with Mr. McGregor against.

Mr. Holifield for, with Mr. Hoffman against.

Mr. Diggs for, with Mr. Dooley against.

Mr. Magnuson for, with Mr. Hess against.

Mrs. Kee for, with Mr. Hoeven against.

Mr. Shelley for, with Mr. Morano against.

Mr. Sieminski for, with Mr. Jackson against.

Mr. Gray for, with Mr. Scherer against.

Mr. Abbott for, with Mr. Latham against.

Mr. Cooley for, with Mr. Sheehan against.

Mr. Sikes for, with Mr. Seely-Brown against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Preston with Mr. Bentley.

Mr. Landrum with Mr. Norblad.

Mr. Pilcher with Mr. Cole.

Mr. Blitch with Mr. Mailliard.

Mr. Kilday with Mr. Bush.

Mr. Dies with Mr. Dorn of New York.

Mr. Flynt with Mr. Halleck.

Mr. Thomas with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Spence with Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. McMillan with Mr. Miller of New York.

Mr. SCUDDER and Mr. JUDD changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING OF CERTAIN MATERIAL RELATING TO THE CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up House Concurrent Resolution 176 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed as a House document part II of Central Valley project documents comprising project operating documents, and that there be printed for the use of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs 1,200 additional copies, 600 of which shall be bound in cloth and 600 bound in paper.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 188) authorizing the printing as a House document of the document entitled "Congress and the Monopoly Problem; Fifty-six Years of Antitrust Development, 1900-1956".

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the document entitled "Congress and the Monopoly Problem; 56 Years of Antitrust Development, 1900-1956," which was prepared by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress at the instance and under the direction of the chairman of the Select Committee on Small Business, 84th Congress, shall be printed as a House document.

SEC. 2. In addition to the usual number, there shall be printed for the use of the House of Representatives 4,500 copies of such House document, of which 3,500 copies shall be for the use of the Select Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and 1,000 copies shall be for the use of the House Document Room.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 11, strike out "four" and insert "one", and strike out "five hundred."

Page 1, line 12, strike out all of line 12 and the remainder of the concurrent resolution and insert in lieu thereof the following: "which shall be for the use of the Select Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives."

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

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LECOMPT. Is it not correct that House Concurrent Resolution 188 is one that the Select Committee on Small Business is seeking?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Yes; it is a document that has already been printed, as I understand.

Mr. LECOMPT. It has been represented to us as a document in the interest of the small business of the United States.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. The document is entitled, "Congress and the Monopoly Problem; 56 Years of Antitrust Development, 1900-1956." It would now be printed as a House document, and the committee amendment would change the concurrent resolution so that all of the copies, 1,000, would be for the use of the Select Committee on Small Business.

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

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HOSMER. Would the gentleman say what the Committee on Small Business told his committee they wanted to use this document for? I had not heard of this until today. I should like to know why the document is being sought, for what purpose the committee seeks it.

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

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. This document has been very popular with the libraries, judges, lawyers, and other people who are interested in antitrust legislation, including the different agencies of our Government. I do not recall that the committee asked that we have control of the distribution of them. It is all right, but we have requests now for 1,000 copies. This number was reduced from what the concurrent resolution stated. I am not going to ask that it be increased, but I assure the gentleman that there is a real need, and there are actual requests for these documents now. It was carefully prepared. It is the only document of its kind that is in existence. No private publisher has ever published a document like this. It is right up-to-date, and it serves a good purpose. The fact that they have been designated for distribution by our committee is all right, because we have requests for that number of copies now.

Mr. HOSMER. From what committee does this document originally come?

Mr. PATMAN. It came from the House Committee on Small Business.

Mr. HOSMER. Is there any question with respect to the jurisdiction of this matter as between the Committee on Small Business and a standing committee of the House?

Mr. PATMAN. No one has ever questioned it; in fact, we have been praised for having it prepared. It was prepared under the direction of the Committee on Small Business. We have had not one word of criticism but many words of praise.

Mr. HOSMER. I would hope that in the future the Small Business Committee at large be informed of these requests before they are made to the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. PATMAN. This happens to be a reprint. Since there has never been any objection, it was presumed that there would be no objection to a reprint.

Mr. HOSMER. I understand that, but I think the amount, \$3,557.72, would justify a discussion of this matter by the committee.

Mr. PATMAN. That was for the original request, which we think was

justified, but the committee cut that down about one-third.

Mr. HOSMER. As I understand, the resolution provides for the sum that I just mentioned. Is that correct?

Mr. LECOMPTE. If the gentleman will yield, that is correct. I think the original estimate was something over \$6,000. Is that not right?

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I do not have those figures before me; I could not say.

Mr. LECOMPTE. The committee did cut it more than in half, in total number of copies and approximately half in cost. Is this not correct?

Mr. PATMAN. We did not have an opportunity to present this to the committee because we were engaged in other activities of other committees and we could not be there at the time to present this to the committee. However, it is just a reprint, and the books are well worthwhile. They are highly regarded and very much needed. Whatever the cost is, it is a cost to the Government. I do not know what it is, but it is a cost to the Government.

Mr. HOSMER. I would like to inquire of the gentleman if there has been any consideration in the committee of a procedure whereby documents such as this one and others, which the committee from time to time orders be printed, can be reprinted by the Government Printing Office for the purpose of sale rather than have free distribution through the channels of either the Members or the various standing and select committees of the Congress.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. The gentleman is asking if the Government Printing Office should print these for sale?

Mr. HOSMER. I am asking if the committee has ever considered the adoption of any procedure whereby this could be done and thereby save the recurrent printing costs and enable the people to purchase these documents at least at cost.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. The subcommittee on printing is now considering that. On that basis, we did not report several resolutions which were offered. I might say it has been the opinion of the gentleman from Missouri that many publications which have been printed for free distribution could be sold, and that there would be a ready market from the Government Printing Office. Our committee is working on that. I think by the early part of next session, we will bring in some recommendations to the House along that line.

Mr. HOSMER. I would hope that the committee would do that before too many more of these resolutions appropriating specific sums for this purpose come in again.

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

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Could the distinguished chairman of the committee explain why the resolution, which I sponsored, to provide for the publication of some additional copies of Job Outlook Opportunities, a publication by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, which was reported by your committee unanimously, was not reported

out? The number of requests for reprints were, I believe, 6,000, and that was the suggestion of the committee at the time they acted on it.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. That was one of several resolutions which was carried over. It was not turned down by the committee, but it was carried over until the next session until we can look into the practice of having these books sold. There are some of them for sale at the Government Printing Office. The Department of Labor also has some of these books.

Mr. BAILEY. I think the publication is a worthwhile one in this period of juvenile delinquency when the high schools and colleges are trying all over the country to steer the youth of the country into satisfactory jobs. It was at their request that I introduced the resolution, at the request of high school libraries and college libraries who wanted some information that they could use in their instruction courses in this field. I think it is a very worthwhile publication.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I agree with the gentleman that it is a very worthwhile publication. I also want to remind the gentleman that I am only one member of this committee.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I call up the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 215) authorizing the printing of additional copies of certain public hearings, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy be authorized to have printed for its use 20,000 copies of the public hearings on "The Nature of Radioactive Fallout and Its Effects on Man," held by the Special Subcommittee on Radiation during the 85th Congress, 1st session; and be it further

Resolved, That the Joint Committee be authorized to have printed 20,000 copies of a brief analysis of the above hearings.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield to the gentleman from North Carolina who introduced this resolution. I do not think there is any controversy about it, however, I want to explain that it is for printing the hearings on the nature of radioactive fallout and its effect on man.

I now yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, this resolution concerns the hearings held by the Joint Committee on the problem of fallout and radiation hazards. We based our hearings entirely on scientific data presented by the foremost scientists in

America. I doubt whether any hearings have ever been held here on Capitol Hill which are better evaluated on a purely scientific basis.

The hearings have created widespread interest not only in this country but in many other countries. Requests have been received from colleges and universities, scientific organizations, and from practically all of the civil defense installations in the country.

I wrote a letter to every Member of the House and of the Senate, asking them to indicate the number of copies of the hearings they would require. Many Members began receiving requests from constituents long before the hearings were completed, and at the present time the requests for copies from the Members of Congress filed with the Joint Committee total more than 12,000 copies.

I believe the document will be of great benefit to our schools and colleges throughout the country. There have been confusing statements and so much misinformation printed about this subject that the committee felt it could render a real service to the country in holding and printing these hearings, and I believe a good job has been done. I hope the House will go along with this resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The House concurrent resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (S. Con. Res. 39) providing for the printing as a Senate document and for additional copies of the report of the Commission on Government Security.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there shall be printed as a Senate document the report of the Commission on Government Security, submitted to the Congress June 21, 1957, pursuant to Public Law 304 of the Eighty-fourth Congress, as amended; and that there shall be printed 5,000 additional copies, of which 2,500 shall be for the use of the Senate and 2,500 for the use of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PHILLIS GUYADEEN

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1558) for the relief of Phyllis Guyadeen, with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, sections 202 (a) (5) and 202 (b) (4) of that act shall not be applicable in connection with the application for an immigrant visa by Phyllis Guyadeen."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IKUKO MOROOKA MAHONEY

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1741) for the relief of Ikuko Morooka Mahoney, with a Senate amendment and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Ikuko Morooka Mahoney, the widow of a United States citizen, shall be deemed to be a nonquota immigrant."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DANIEL ADAMSON

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1868) for the relief of Daniel Adamson, with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Daniel Adamson shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act upon payment of the required visa fee. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

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

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman if these amendments have been cleared with the minority side?

Mr. WALTER. These amendments have been cleared. They in no way affect the legislation. They are technical, with the exception of two resolutions where the Senate struck the name from the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VICTORIA GALEA

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4854) for the relief of Victoria Galea, with a Senate amendment, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 202 (c) (1) shall not be applicable in connection with the application for an immigrant visa by Victoria Galea."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to inquire of the gentleman, both with regard to this bill, and others which I understand he is about to present, if he could give us just a general statement on these amendments which have been adopted by the Senate and in which we are being asked to concur.

Mr. WALTER. For the most part, the amendments are technical. In one case the beneficiary has died, but in two resolutions the Senate struck the names from the resolutions as they left the House.

Mr. KEATING. There are some instances where the names were stricken out of the House bills?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

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

Mr. McCULLOCH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, can the gentleman tell me why the names of the persons who were in the bill when it went to the Senate have now been stricken?

Mr. WALTER. The name deleted from the first, House Joint Resolution 338, there was a preference that became available; in other words, this alien had applied for a quota number; there was none available. Subsequently the preference became available, so the alien could be admitted as a first-preference alien without the need of private legislation.

In the second case the beneficiary is a student of nursing. She has student status and cannot be deported. When she completes her education she will then become a skilled specialist within the meaning of the law and be entitled to a first preference in a quota which is wide open.

Mr. McCULLOCH. If I may interrupt further, I would like to ask a question which might save time. Is the gentleman from Pennsylvania in accord with the action of the Senate in striking these various names which have been mentioned.

Mr. WALTER. Yes, I am quite certain that in each instance they followed the proper course.

Mr. McCULLOCH. And it was in accordance with the unanimous agreement in the Senate committee that these names were stricken, I presume.

Mr. WALTER. I doubt if the language employed in some of the changes improved the language carried in the measure as it passed the House; but their technicians did change the language, and rather than get into a prolonged discussion and conference the members of the subcommittee felt it was easier to concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. McCULLOCH. One further question, and then I shall be through: This action of the Senate was in accord, then, with the unanimous agreement of the subcommittee of the House?

Mr. WALTER. In each case well-known policies were followed.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INNOCENZA GUARASCIO

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 8284) for the relief of Innocenza Guarascio, with a Senate amendment thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That, in the administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Innocenza Guarascio may be issued a nonquota immigrant visa and may be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if she is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act. Upon the issuance of such nonquota immigrant visa, the Secretary of State shall reduce by one the total number of nonquota visas authorized and not issued under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, as amended."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (H. J. Res. 338) for the relief of certain aliens, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, lines 4 and 5, strike out "Sister Emmanuel (Miss Margarete Fu)."

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Jael Mercades."

Page 1, lines 8 and 9, strike out "Mosche Davidovitz".

Page 1, line 9, strike out "Frieda Davidovitz".

Page 1, line 11, strike out "Lino Aguilon Reyes".

Page 2, lines 14 and 15, strike out "Varuthi Parsejian de Carpenter (also known as Rosa Carpenter)".

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (H. J. Res. 340) to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 4, strike out lines 5, 6, and 7.

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (H. J. Res. 368) for the relief of certain aliens, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 15, strike out "Purificacion de Peralta".

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the resolution (H. J. Res. 392) for the relief of certain aliens, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Kam Man Leung."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "Ellen Yuin-Shang Chung Au."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "Shao-Run" and insert "Shao-Ru."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FACILITATING THE ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 373 to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "Clelia Cusano Puglia."

Page 1, strike out lines 7, 8, and 9.

Page 1, after line 9, insert:

"Sec. 2. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Clelia Cusano Puglia shall be deemed to be within the purview of section 203 (a) (2) of that act, and a petition in behalf of the said Clelia Cusano Puglia under section 205 of the said act may be filed by her minor daughter, Chiarina Puglia, a United States citizen."

Page 1, after line 9, insert:

"Sec. 3. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Yotsu Yusawa Heim, the widow of a United States citizen, shall be deemed to be a nonquota immigrant."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "3" and insert "4."

Page 2, line 3, strike out "4" and insert "5."

Page 2, line 24, strike out "5" and insert "6."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN SPOUSES AND MINOR CHILDREN OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 387 for the relief of certain spouses and minor children of citizens of the United States, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, line 15, strike out "Maria A. Grammatica."

Page 2, line 19, strike out "Giovannina Del S. Kennedy."

Page 3, line 11, strike out "and."

Page 3, line 11, after "Riccardi" insert "Hiroko Bergano, Lina Nagel Cassady, Chan Han Fong, Satsuko Yoda Murphy, Maria Angelina Eugenia Bravo de Staniszewski, Mrs. Ichiko Shibata Crazy Bear, Mrs. Giuseppina de Duonni, Mr. Giovanni D'Emilia, Mrs. Maria Begonia Dymsza, Mrs. Kazue Tomo-

yama Elliot, Mr. Mendel Lindenfeld, Mrs. Rose Bagnato Marciano, Mrs. Shimako Maston, Mrs. Chun Mun, and Mrs. Chieko Rainboldt."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WAIVING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF SECTION 212 (A) OF THE IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 409 to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 5, strike out "Josephine Braun Rice."

Page 2, strike out lines 5 to 10, inclusive, and insert:

"Sec. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 212 (a) (9), (17), and (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Maitland McKinley Joseph may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence if he is found to be otherwise admissible under the provisions of that act."

Page 2, line 13, after "Fomenko" insert "Mrs. Valerie Horsakova and Moses Kuperschmidt."

Page 2, line 13, strike out "a visa" and insert "visas."

Page 2, line 14, strike out "he is" and insert "they are."

Page 2, line 20, strike out "beneficiary is" and insert "beneficiaries are."

Page 2, line 23, after "deposited" insert "in each case."

Page 3, line 2, strike out "Pietro Pipitone."

Page 5, after line 4, insert:

"Sec. 11. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Pietro Pipitone, the widower of a United States citizen, shall be deemed to be a nonquota immigrant, and he may be issued a visa and be admitted to the United States for permanent residence notwithstanding the provision of section 212 (a) (9) of the said act."

Page 5, line 5, strike out "11" and insert "12."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 411 for the relief of certain aliens, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, line 4, strike out "Wickham Courtney Anderson."

Page 1, line 4, strike out "Pilar A. Centeno."
Page 1, lines 8 and 9, strike out "Yang Sin Djen Dao."

Page 1, line 9, strike out "Jen-Hung (Carlos Joseph) Chao."

Page 2, line 3, strike out all after "visa" down to and including line 13 and insert "fees."

Page 3, line 8, strike out "case" and insert "cases."

Page 3, line 8, after "of" insert "Rosa Grunbaum and."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANTING PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Concurrent Resolution 194 granting permanent residence to certain aliens with Senate amendments thereto and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 3, strike out line 6.

Page 13, after line 12, insert:

"A-651104, Chun, Shu Gar.

"A-7767904, Chiu, Cheng Chia.

"A-6197692, Kuo, Hsiao-Lan.

"0200-86579, Kuo, Hsiao-Mei (nee Yen).

"A-5928235, Lum, Yip.

"A-10489388, Peiker, Konstantin.

"A-9729590, Gee, Wah Kei."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BARCELONA LIGHTHOUSE SITE, PORTLAND, N. Y.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1678) 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., with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 9, after "Administrator," insert "Such conveyance shall be conditional upon payment being made for such real property in an amount equal to its fair market value (excluding the value of any improvements) as determined by the Administrator after appraisal."

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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. REED. 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 New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, it is a source of great satisfaction to have H. R. 1678 pass the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, because this legislation will clear the title to six-tenths of an acre of land upon which stands a lighthouse that was abandoned by the Government in 1859. This abandoned and deserted lighthouse was sold in 1872 and later restored as a dwelling. It has been in the hands of a very prominent family, the Crandalls, for many years. Mr. G. Patterson Crandall and Mrs. Nellie B. Crandall, his wife, had every right to assume that they had full title not only to the lighthouse, which was purchased from the Government, but also the site of six-tenths of an acre on which it stood. It was only recently that the United States Government claimed any title to the land. There was little value in the property, both land and tower, because it sold for \$102 in 1872. Whatever value has developed in the property is due to the improvements made in it by Mr. and Mrs. Crandall. I introduced a bill to clear this title, which bill has just passed the House of Representatives with a Senate amendment; the amendment having been placed upon the bill by Senator WAYNE MORSE of Oregon. This amendment requires, in order to clear the title to the six-tenths of 1 acre on which the lighthouse stands, according to the General Services Administration the payment of the market value without the value of improvements to the property. The good faith of the Crandalls in believing they had the title to the real estate is indicated by the fact that they have paid the taxes on this real estate since 1910.

The Government has never spent 1 cent on this property for the last 100 years. I cannot help but feel the irony of requiring these people to pay the present fair market value to the Federal Government to clear the title when billions of dollars are appropriated and sent to every imaginable boondoggling project abroad.

I am gratified, however, that the title can be cleared by the enactment of this bill and its ultimate signature by the President of the United States.

FISHING OPERATIONS IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9280) to facilitate the conduct of fishing operations in the Territory of Alaska, to promote the conservation of fishery resources thereof, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to facilitate the conduct of fishing operations in the Territory of Alaska and to promote the conservation of fishery resources thereof section 2 of the act approved June 6, 1924 (43 Stat. 464, 465; 48 U. S. C., 1952 edition, 225), relating to the escapement in certain instances of a portion of the salmon run in the waters of Alaska, is hereby repealed.

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

Mr. TOLLEFSON. 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 Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H. R. 9280 at the request of representatives of the Department of Interior, Department of State, the fishing industry, and of the North Pacific Fisheries Commission. The bill seeks to amend the White Act of 1924 so as to give the Secretary of Interior greater discretion with respect to fixing the percentage of salmon runs which should be permitted for spawning purposes. The White Act provides that not less than 50 percent of salmon run must be permitted to escape for spawning purposes. The remainder may be taken by fishermen. The experiences under this provision of law have proved to be unscientific. Better conservation results can be had under my bill in those cases where salmon runs are so large that a 50 percent escapement would permit more fish to go upstream for spawning purposes than the stream could handle. The results in such case are wasteful. Less than a 50 percent escapement would produce better results.

While it is true that at the present time more than 50 percent escapement is required by the Secretary of Interior in most streams in Alaska, he is powerless under present law to permit a smaller than 50 percent escapement in those cases where it would be beneficial and scientific to do so.

Furthermore, Japanese fishermen have abstained from taking Alaska salmon in waters adjacent to Alaska simply because of a treaty provision which requires the United States to make full utilization of Alaska salmon resources and to follow sound conservation practices. If we fail to fulfill the treaty requirement there is no assurance that Japanese fishermen will continue to abstain from taking our salmon. My bill provides for sound conservation practices and also makes possible a full utilization of our Alaska salmon resource.

A CHALLENGE TO SECRETARY MITCHELL

Mr. ROOSEVELT. 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 California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, this session of Congress has seen a demand for leadership from the administration that has been unprecedentedly bipartisan. And just as unprecedented has been the administration's abdication of its responsibility for leadership.

Congress and the American people have suffered from an incredible display of equivocation, of hollow promises and lip service. The administration has been consistent only in its inconsistency. It has taken a stand, then retreated, made pronouncements, then renounced them, backed and filled until it has become clear that Republican policy could only be construed in the most charitable light as being no policy.

Notable among the examples of Republican issue-dodging is the stand of the administration and the Department of Labor on the Taft-Hartley Act and its application to right-to-work laws. Again, shifts in position, contradictory statements and an obvious intent to stay on the fence have denied to great segments of American labor the right that it asks and deserves to union security through union-shop agreements. Secretary Mitchell has spent the tenure of his office wooing the support of labor, but never offering a program that reflects a small part of his pious words. The time has come to demand that he make good on the principles that he purports to embrace.

Let us look at the record. In 1954, before the 16th Annual Convention of the CIO in Los Angeles, Secretary Mitchell said that laws that make it illegal for workers and employers to enter into union-shop agreements "do more harm than good."

In the first place—

He continued—

they do not create jobs at all. In the second place they result in undesirable and unnecessary limitations upon the freedom of working men and women and their employers to bargain collectively and agree upon conditions of work. Thirdly, they restrict union security and thereby undermine the basic strength of the labor organization.¹

In recognizing the justice of freedom in collective bargaining, why did Secretary Mitchell thus condemn right-to-work laws? For very good reasons, well known to him in 1954, and every bit as valid in 1957. The so-called right-to-work law, contrary to its connotations of freedom for all, is actually a tightening vise around unions. It provides no rights—it only denies rights.

The Taft-Hartley Act now provides minimum union security. It is minimum security because under the act, States may put on the books "right to work" statutes that restrict union activity more severely than the act provides. Seventeen States now have such laws. The act itself, however, prohibits the States from relieving Taft-Hartley restrictions. And those more restrictive State laws, which can outlaw the union shop and maintenance of membership agreements, both acceptable under Taft-Hartley, have precedence over the act. In other words, in those 17 States, wage earners and employers are prohibited from sit-

ting around the collective bargaining table. They are prohibited from coming to mutually acceptable agreements on wages, hours and working conditions. And they are prohibited from engaging in this union activity even if both the worker and the employer desire to do so.

Secretary Mitchell was well aware in 1954 of the patent unfairness of laws that make agreements between labor and management illegal. He was aware, I am sure, that in the national picture these laws tend to undermine the stability of the national economy. It is obviously impossible to maintain a strong economy and a healthy labor market as a whole, if within that whole are islands of economic weakness and labor insecurity. This is a national problem and can only be handled on the national level by invalidating the priority given to right-to-work laws.

Yet listen to Secretary Mitchell's comments in 1957 on a bill that would place statute priority in the Taft-Hartley Act. He writes:

On March 14, 1957, I transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives three administration proposals for amendment of the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, primarily as it relates to the building and construction industry. These were introduced in the House as H. R. 6857. At the present time, I am not prepared to recommend any proposals for amendment of this act other than those provided in H. R. 6857.

The bill to which he refers does indeed make some needed corrections in the act. It removes restrictions on the building trades industry that have been unnecessary and well nigh impossible to meet, it allows employers to contribute to funds that would be used to train skilled workers, and it allows employers to group together for collective bargaining. My approval of these worthy aims is wholehearted. But this bill, which is as far as Secretary Mitchell is willing to venture along the road that he has implied is the right road, will have no effect on unfair, restrictive right-to-work laws which he has said "do more harm than good."

Now Secretary Mitchell's position is conceded to be one of hope that no more States will enact right-to-work laws. He is evidently willing to work in the interests of American labor by crossing his fingers. Is this action? Is it policy? If he in truth hopes that no new right-to-work laws are enacted, we might reasonably assume that his position is still one of disapproval of those laws, and that his disapproval might well be based on the very reasons that he announced in 1954. Why then, when presented with a bill that would remedy the situation that he deplores, does he refuse to take a stand?

And this is the same man who has recently berated Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, and a number of liberal organizations for compromising their position on the civil rights bill. He says:

They give as a reason something is better than nothing. All I can say to them is that this is not the philosophy that made our country what it is today.²

¹ New York Times, December 8, 1954.

² Daily Labor Report, August 16, 1957.

Let Secretary Mitchell condemn others for what he might construe to be an abandonment of principles when he can show the American people that he is willing to back his principles up with action. We have seen, for instance his Department's opposition to a fair minimum wage. Let him fight for the rights that labor deserves just as the advocates of civil-rights legislation have fought for the protection of the rights of the people. Then we will appreciate his words when he talks about philosophies that made our country what it is today.

I, for one, intend to give him every opportunity to make good on his words. His support of fair labor legislation is the minimum requirement. If, however, his support of the kind of revisions of Taft-Hartley that he has deemed right in the past is not forthcoming, then it is up to Congress in the next session to give such legislation priority without the blessing of the Department of Labor.

Mr. Mitchell, we are waiting.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of asking the acting majority leader if he can tell us about the program for tomorrow.

Mr. ALBERT. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] will present some privileged resolutions from the Committee on Un-American Activities having to do with contempt citations.

Mr. KEATING. I suppose it is to be expected that there might be some roll-calls on those resolutions?

Mr. ALBERT. It is a possibility.

Mr. KEATING. Are there any conference reports coming up that the gentleman can inform us about?

Mr. ALBERT. Not that I know of at this time, but under our general reservation conference reports may be brought up at any time.

Mr. KEATING. There will not be any other business tomorrow in addition to the resolutions the gentleman has referred to or perhaps some conference reports?

Mr. ALBERT. Or action under unanimous consent.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the acting majority leader if he knows whether there will be a session on Saturday or whether we may have the weekend off.

Mr. ALBERT. It is not planned at this time to have a session on Saturday.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the acting majority leader this question? Personally I expect to be here, but there are some Members who have made some plans and I wondered if it has been discussed whether it would be possible to put over any rollcall votes until Monday?

Mr. ALBERT. That has not been determined, and at this time I am not able to give the gentleman that assurance.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would think that if a conference report on an appropriation bill were brought up tomorrow, in order to expedite it, we would have a rollcall.

Mr. KEATING. I thank the Speaker.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to inquire if any plans have been made for introducing a resolution to adjourn sine die? It seems to be the opinion of many people that if we had such a resolution to adjourn by Saturday night, it might speed up a great many matters, and some things could happen this week that will happen next week.

Mr. ALBERT. There are no plans of that kind pending at this time, to my knowledge.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 4240. An act for the relief of Cornelia S. Roberts; and

H. R. 7384. An act for the relief of the town of Medicine Lake, Mont.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1937) entitled "An act to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Armory Board of the District of Columbia of a stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 939) entitled "An act to amend section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 9023) entitled "An act to amend the act of October 31, 1949, to extend until June 30, 1960, the authority of the Surgeon General to make certain payments to Bernalillo County, N. Mex., for furnishing hospital care to certain Indians," disagreed to by the House; requests a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HILL, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. PURTELL, and Mr. COOPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

CIVIL-RIGHTS LEGISLATION

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 6127, as passed by the House of Representatives, was a moderate civil-rights bill which would nonetheless have been effective in providing more adequate protection for individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. I believe that the enactment into law of the bill, as passed by the House, would unquestionably have been in the national interest.

The bill that has now been returned to the House by the other body still bears the same number, H. R. 6127. However, in what were its most important provisions, it is no longer the same bill. Those Members of the House who supported its passage in its original form may now well wonder whether its enactment would still be in the national interest.

Part III of the bill, which would have authorized the Attorney General to bring civil proceedings in Federal courts for injunctions and other preventive relief to secure for individuals the equal protection of the laws, has been deleted. Thus, the bill would now provide a civil remedy to the Attorney General only in cases involving violation of the right to vote.

If this were the only result of the amendments made in the other body, enactment of the bill would still represent a significant step forward, even though it fell far short of what the true friends of civil rights had hoped for. A provision for an effective remedy solely in voting cases would be preferable to no civil-rights legislation at all. But even in this limited field the bill returned by the other body is not the same as the bill which was passed by the House.

The bill which the House passed would have authorized the Attorney General to follow the usual procedure in equity cases to prevent interference with the right to vote. The bill did not introduce any novel proceedings nor depart from the usual and traditional procedures for the enforcement of court orders. The other body, while concurring in the determination of the House that the Attorney General should be authorized to seek equity relief for the protection of voting rights, took the occasion to change in a vital respect the rules of procedure traditionally followed in the enforcement of equity decrees.

A court order can be of no more effect than the means available for its enforcement. The power of a court to punish disobedience of its orders by means of speedy, summary procedure without using a jury has long been recognized. It is conceded that the constitutional guaranty of jury trial does not relate to such proceedings. Nonetheless the other body, in order to meet danger imagined to exist in voting right cases, adopted a sweeping, radical, and ill-considered amendment applicable to the whole field of equity jurisprudence and to the enforcement of every court order in every case. This amendment cannot but seriously weaken and impair

the authority of the Federal courts if enacted into law. The amendment provided that no Federal court could punish for contempt of its orders without first affording the contemnor a jury trial. Under this provision even a person who deliberately disobeyed a subpoena to appear in court would be entitled to a jury trial before he could be punished for his flouting of the court's authority.

On the floor of the other body it was argued that this drastic weakening of the authority of Federal judges was not intended to discriminate against the enforcement of the right to vote but that it was a desirable change in equity procedure generally. That is why, it was said, a jury trial should be a matter of right in all criminal-contempt cases. Now, however, the disastrous effect of this proposal on the Federal courts is very generally perceived and acknowledged even by some of its sponsors in the other body. It is now conceded that the amendment providing jury trials in criminal-contempt cases should be limited to contempts arising in voting-right cases only. What is this if not discrimination against the right to vote? On what legitimate basis can it be claimed that the enforcement procedures available to the courts in cases involving the right to vote should be weaker, slower, and more cumbersome than for the enforcement of any other right guaranteed by Federal law?

Surely, it cannot be asserted that in voting-right cases as distinguished from any other type of litigation Federal judges will tend more to be arbitrary and unjust toward those alleged to have violated the court's orders. The Federal judges who would hear and decide these cases are not foreign to the people of their soil nor to the areas in which they sit. They are ordinarily natives of their communities and share the social traditions and customs of those communities. At the same time, experience has shown they will be fearless in their duty, will apply the law without favor, and will uphold it with utmost integrity.

If we must now accept this weakening and unfair amendment as applied to voting-right cases, let us at least make its provisions consistent with the use of trial juries in criminal cases generally. The Constitution and the laws do not require juries in all criminal cases. It has long been recognized that with respect to less serious offenses where the permissible punishment is not great, the right to jury trial does not apply. The right to jury trial in criminal-contempt cases, created by this ill-advised amendment, should certainly extend no further than it now exists in criminal cases. With this in mind, it has been proposed that the first paragraph of the amendment to part V advanced by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee be itself amended to add the following proviso:

Provided, however, That the court in which such criminal-contempt proceeding is pending may, in its sole discretion, order that the accused shall not be entitled to trial by a jury, and if such an order is entered by the court the accused shall if convicted by the court without a jury be punished by fine which shall not exceed the sum of \$300 or by imprisonment not exceeding the term of 90 days, or both.

The amendment proposed by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee would restrict the novel introduction of jury trial in cases of criminal contempt to disobedience of orders made in voting-right cases. The further amendment which I now propose would follow the policy of not requiring juries where the possible punishment is not great.

In this connection, it is interesting to note legislation previously enacted by the Congress relating to jury trial for offenses committed in the District of Columbia. Section 11-616 of the District of Columbia Code, enacted by Congress, contains the following provision:

In all prosecutions within the jurisdiction of said court in which, according to the Constitution of the United States, the accused would be entitled to a jury trial, the trial shall be by jury * * *.

In all cases where the accused would not by force of the Constitution of the United States be entitled to a trial by jury, the trial shall be by the court without a jury, unless * * * the fine or penalty may be more than \$300, or imprisonment as punishment for the offense may be more than 90 days.

Pursuant to this provision, there is no jury trial in the District of Columbia for disorderly conduct or for unlawful assembly, each of which offenses involves a maximum punishment of \$250 or 90 days imprisonment. Likewise, there is no provision for jury trial in connection with the offenses of indecent exposure not before a minor, of vagrancy, of sale of unwholesome food, of violating industrial safety regulations or of speeding, all of which involve maximum penalties of a \$300 fine or 90 days in jail or both. There is, likewise, no provision for jury trial for the offense of hit-and-run driving involving damage to property, a first violation of which carries a maximum penalty of \$100 or 30 days and the second violation a maximum penalty of \$300 or 90 days. These examples illustrate a public policy even in criminal offenses of not requiring jury trial where the offense is of a less serious nature and the maximum penalty is relatively slight.

The amendment I have proposed would, if adopted, relieve the fears expressed in the other body of harsh and excessive punishment imposed without a jury trial. It would, however, preserve to the court its right to enforce its orders in the traditional speedy and effective manner without jury trial where the punishment is limited. While I consider it just as unwise to interpose a jury in the enforcement of court orders arising in voting-right cases as it is in equity proceedings generally, the present proposal will at least permit the simple and speedy procedures of enforcement that are usual in equity cases to be followed in those instances where the court considers that the fine should not exceed \$300 or the imprisonment 90 days.

This proposal is advanced with great reluctance since any jury trial amendment seriously weakens the protection of the right to vote. But it at least puts some baby teeth in the ineffective and unworkable provisions of the amendment proposed by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. The proper way to resolve all the differences between the two bodies is by the normal and accepted

practice of a House-Senate conference. But, due to the adamant position taken by the leadership controlling this Congress and the insistence that the Congress shall at most pass only a weak and diluted imitation of a civil-right bill, the adoption of the amendment I propose would at least salvage something from the wreck wrought by the other body.

THE FARM SITUATION

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, to those Members of this House who have been constantly emphasizing serious difficulties in which the farm producers find themselves, it might be well to remind them that once in a while the sun does shine through the gloom. It is not all bad regardless of the weeping and wailing of the do-gooders and especially those who would brace farm income by extending the arm of support to the extent of placing the farmers in a strait-jacket under a farm pension compensatory payment plan. To my way of thinking this policy is an extremely socialistic approach.

To illustrate that everything about the farm program is not as bad as our wailing colleagues indicate, I quote from the Washington Farm Reporter, dated August 17, 1957, written by what I consider an excellent understanding, agricultural writer, Fred Bailey:

Prices farmers receive have turned the corner—and have been above the year-earlier figure for more than 12 months. And this has been accomplished with lower—rather than higher—price supports.

Farm income is headed up for the first time in a peacetime year since 1947. Figured on a per farm basis, the increase from 1955 to 1956 was 7 percent. Also regarding the economic position of farmers: Assets are at an all-time high and average 8 times debt. Only 1 of 3 farms has a mortgage, with farm ownership being a record high.

Exports are larger than ever before measured in both quantity and value. Much of the credit is due 480 export program and competitive pricing of cotton and wheat.

Surplus holdings of CCC are being drawn down by roughly one-sixth during the most recent 16 months. Stocks of wheat, cotton, rice, and dairy products all are on the decline. And USDA expects further reductions during the 1957-58 marketing area.

Other programs: Rural development (underway in 24 States), Soil Conservation Service (a 37 percent increase in farmers participating), Farmers' Home Administration (a 50-percent increase in loans), and ACP (a gain in practices undertaken).

When we close the books on this session of Congress we will have to conclude that no major farm legislation will have been enacted by the 1st session of the 85th Congress. However the Committee on Agriculture, on which I have the honor to serve, has done a world of work in committee and many hearings have been held and much testimony has been heard on major agricultural problems, and certainly during the 2d

session of the 85th Congress this House will have an opportunity to consider fundamental changes in the approach toward the solution of our agricultural difficulties. It is not an easy task.

The rewriting of our basic agricultural legislation is long past due and nothing will be gained by delaying action.

REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA?

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, my attention has been called to a United Press dispatch of July 31 from San Juan, Puerto Rico, which reads as follows:

Nicholas Silfa, representative of the Dominican Revolutionary Party in New York, left today for Habana after 3 days of conferences of unity with the Dominican exile leaders, especially Angel Morales, president of the United Front.

Yesterday afternoon Silfa, accompanied by Morales, visited briefly Gov. Luis Muñoz-Marin at his residence.

Silfa is in the last phases of a trip of 1 month to Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other places not revealed in order to unite the anti-Trujillo forces for the final step of the struggle against the dictator.

I am informed that the Nicholas Silfa referred to in the above press dispatch is an American citizen, and in fact, the same individual who at one time, on the basis of information whose source he claimed to be unable to reveal, charged that Galindez had been thrown alive into the boiler of a Dominican ship. This story was checked by the New York City police, with the full cooperation of the Dominican Government, and disproved. Even Mr. Silfa admits his allegation was incorrect, although it received wide publicity at the time, on his authority.

What concerns me most, Mr. Speaker, is the spectacle of an American citizen traveling throughout Latin America, and conferring with the governor of an American territory, for the open and avowed purpose of overthrowing the government of a friendly Latin American country. I do not understand, in the first place, how an American citizen can be a member of a foreign political party. Neither do I understand how our State Department can permit and provide passports for American citizens to travel abroad for such purposes. Even less can I understand the propriety of the governor of an American territory participating in conference with such an individual. Surely nothing but evil and danger for the United States can result from it.

During the last 3 years, President Reymon of Panama, President Somoza of Nicaragua, and President Castillo Armas of Guatemala, have all been assassinated. The one thing that all three of these leaders had in common was their unwavering opposition to the infiltration of their countries by Communist elements. That the assassinations of Presi-

dents Somoza and Castillo Armas was the result of subversive activities, there is not the slightest doubt. President Somoza's death was greeted with ill-concealed pleasure by Romulo Betancourt, the Venezuelan exile who is a close friend and mentor of President Figueres of Costa Rica. Betancourt works closely with Governor Muñoz-Marin of Puerto Rico. Figueres invited Representative PORTER to Costa Rica. All are outspoken enemies of Trujillo in the Dominican Republic and Perez Jimenez in Venezuela. All have conferred with Mr. Silfa.

This picture seems to me frighteningly clear. The former Red officials of Guatemala, now living in Uruguay and Chile, called Castillo Armas' assassin a hero. They were intimate friends of Figueres and Betancourt. Figueres and Betancourt are attempting to get Trujillo. It is inconceivable that their plans do not call for more assassinations and more "heroes." Should this happen, the United States must assume its share of the blame for permitting activities of this nature by Silfa, an American citizen; by Betancourt, a Venezuelan who spends much of his time on American soil, who organized the Bogotá riot which almost cost the life of Gen. George Marshall; by Muñoz-Marin, Governor of an American territory, and Representative PORTER, an American Congressman.

Indeed, it seems to me that the United States has gone further than merely permitting this activity. We have given the greatest publicity and sympathy to charges by men like Silfa, Representative Porter, Betancourt and Governor Muñoz-Marin, which so far have been either disproven or unproven, and condemned their opponents without further thought. We have undertaken and are now undertaking extensive investigations of their charges, and of the Dominican Republic, for example, without investigating the people who are making the charges and why they are making them. One thing is certain, however, the assassinations of the leaders of friendly anti-Communist countries must stop, and they will not be stopped by investigating Trujillo.

THE FUTURE OF THE LEAD AND ZINC INDUSTRY

The SPEAKER. Under special order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BROWN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I should like to talk a little bit about some people down in the tristate area of Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma who have about lost all faith in their Government.

They are miners—lead and zinc miners. They have some real problems. But their personal problems are small, indeed, compared to the Nation's problem and the national interest in the future of the lead and zinc industry.

And that is what I want to bring to your attention today—the story of how an intelligent country willfully or negligently is maneuvering itself into an unwise and precarious dependence on foreign sources for too much of its vital lead and zinc ores.

First, let us orient ourselves with the facts of life about the world we live in, August 22, 1957.

Two powerful forces in the world, the force for freedom and the force for communism, are locked in a life-and-death struggle for survival or supremacy.

The arsenal for freedom's forces is the United States of America. The arsenal for communism is the U. S. S. R. Whatever the perimeter forces might be and however they might shift around, the real last-ditch stronghold of freedom is the United States of America and the last-ditch stronghold of communism is the U. S. S. R.

Just how long this struggle will go on nobody knows. You can get opinions that the two philosophies can coexist for the next hundred years without open warfare. You can also get opinions that an incident in Syria or Taiwan could ignite the spark overnight. The truth is, nobody knows, and anybody's opinion is just as good as anybody else's.

But this much we do know. The potential for conflict is present. The forces are powerful and getting more powerful all the time. The commitments on both sides are firming up constantly; and the conflict is basic. We hope and pray that it will not erupt in war. We are trying to prevent it. But to say that war is not a very real possibility in an explosive situation of this kind is to turn one's back on every lesson of history. We must work for peace, but constantly be vigilant.

In such an abnormal era it is essential to pay special attention to the sources of vital raw materials required for the national security.

Mr. Gordon Gray, the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, told the House Ways and Means Committee recently:

A healthy mining industry is important not only in time of peace but also in time of national emergency.

He went on to say:

Complete reliance on nearby foreign production—

Get that; even nearby foreign production—in time of emergency would subject us to contingencies which could endanger the security of the country.

He further said:

Availability of foreign metals could be dependent to a large degree on willingness to pay inflated and even exorbitant prices.

He wound up by saying:

Domestic production provides a somewhat greater degree of national security.

But while Mr. Gray stated the truths very well, just plain commonsense tells us that lead and zinc production capacity is essential to the security of the United States—freedom's arsenal.

In these particularly explosive times, no thinking nation should under any circumstances maneuver itself into a position where it is needlessly dependent on a precarious source of supply for a large amount of vital raw material. It is unthinkable shortsightedness. But that is exactly what this Nation is doing. Lead and zinc imports have gradually become

so far out of balance with domestic production, so utterly disproportionate, that foreign metals are now almost our primary source of supply, and it is getting worse.

Why would a supposedly intelligent nation take a calculated risk like that? Oh, there are a thousand reasons and excuses. It is said that imports are essential in the fight against inflation. It is said that we have to do it to help our allies. Still others say it really is not a risk at all because many of the mines are owned by American companies, anyway, and the sources are nearby friendly governments.

These reasons scarcely take into account, of course, that governments change sometimes, that arbitrary confiscation of private property has occurred many times in many countries, that, while we are hoping for the day when trade will move freely among peoples of the world, that day is not yet here.

To depend upon even nearby foreign production for a vital ore involves a certain element of risk.

Why take the risk until you have to take it?

The truth is that somebody wants it that way so we are doing it that way. The Nation is willfully encouraging even more dependence on foreign sources of two vital metals by permitting and sanctioning more and more imports.

Here at home we are closing down our own mines, letting them fill up with water and letting the miners disperse to other occupations. We are literally knocking a big part of an entire industry in the head because somebody somewhere wants to do it that way. Now the mystery is—who is the somebody and where is this key thinking?

Certainly, it is not the Congress because the Congress is vitally interested in this problem. The congressionally established agency of the Congress, the Tariff Commission, which was created to adjust tariffs in detail in accordance with the Congressional policy told the executive to slow down on this import business a little bit and they told them that in 1954. They asked the President to raise the tariffs to the maximum limit under existing authority so that we could get a better balance of imports and domestic production. But, apparently, when the Tariff Commission was talking in one ear of the President, somebody else was talking in the other ear. The President did not do it; and again there were plenty of excuses for not doing it.

As a substitute, the Nation started stockpiling lead and zinc supplies on top of the ground. Understand that is the hard way, that is the expensive way to store any substantial quantities of ore or petroleum. The cheap way is to keep it in the ground in its natural state. But, there were good reasons for stockpiling some lead and zinc for quick, ready emergency stockpile purposes. We did it and that was fine, but still it did not solve the whole problem. What happens after the stockpile is exhausted?

Remember—the Office of Defense Mobilization says that a healthy mining industry is essential for national security. The only way to get a guaranty of adequate stores of lead and zinc for

the Nation is a healthy domestic mining industry in the United States. The situation has gone from bad to worse as situations of this kind generally do.

We were about to pass the point of no turning back in our national lead and zinc policy, and just about everybody recognizes it as a mistake. That is the strange thing about this whole lead and zinc industry situation. Everybody seems to want to correct a bad situation; but nobody does anything.

Now, the President has the authority to do it. Let us not kid ourselves about that. Under section 7 (b) of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program, the President can raise tariffs to any amount that he wants to. He can impose quotas or anything else that he wants to do to preserve an industry essential to the Nation's defense requirements. The process is a simple one. The President tells the Office of Defense Mobilization to conduct a study of the lead and zinc situation. The ODM reports its findings and the President then takes whatever action is justified with almost no limitation on what the President can do. In a press conference yesterday the President explained why he had not followed this procedure with lead and zinc. He said, "The condition was represented to me as being so critical as not to allow time for such an investigation, which usually involves many months."

In other words, from that statement the President wanted faster action than that study. So they figured out at the White House the thing to do to get fast action was to get a bill through the Congress. Now if there is any slower slow-boat-to-China way of getting tariff relief for a specific product, than by trying to pass a bill through the Congress. I do not know what it could be. Passing an act of Congress takes time. Everybody in Washington knows that. Certainly, the Department of Interior and the other agencies of the executive branch acting for the President knew it, because the very bill they sent to Capitol Hill carried an effective date of January 1958. No relief was even intended before 1958.

I submit that thinking people will all agree with this obvious passing of the "hot potato" from one branch of the Government to the other, the national interest in lead and zinc in an era of potential international explosions got bogged down in the Washington bureaucracy maze. Now what happened?

Lead and zinc are essential to the national security. Both the Executive and Congress will admit that. The Tariff Commission long ago recommended to the President that something must be done to get some relief for the lead and zinc miners of America so that our domestic industry can survive. But the recommendation received a Presidential veto. The Office of Defense Mobilization says lead and zinc are essential to national security. All the President has to do is call for a study and then adjust imports to proper balance. Why does something not happen?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Yes, I yield. I would like to get the gentleman's theory.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I think the gentleman knows there is pending in the Congress a bill to provide protection for the lead and zinc industry. Hearings have been held on that legislation by the Senate Finance Committee and hearings have been held in the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives on that legislation. The Committee on Ways and Means could have met at any time in the last several weeks and reported that bill out. I assure the gentleman that, at least on the Republican side, I am advised they were requested to report the bill out immediately.

Where is the responsibility for not reporting that bill out? It is on the Democratic-controlled Ways and Means Committee of the House, and there is no doubt about it.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Now, that is one of the basic problems right there. The gentleman brings politics into the Nation's security. The politicians keep trying to make some sort of an issue out of this nonpolitical matter.

Now I do not believe the President wants to play politics with it. I believe he genuinely wants to correct the situation. But someone keeps saying, make Congress take the responsibility, even though there is ample legislative authority now.

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

Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BROWN] if he wants to continue his colloquy.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. If I could continue briefly, I would appreciate it.

You do not pass legislation to do something that the Executive is already authorized to do in the first place unless you just reach a total impasse where the Executive just under no circumstances will carry out the will of Congress. Even then, you have no assurance that the President will sign it. The President refused to sign the Tariff Commission recommendation of 1954. The President has, up to now, refused to make adjustments under section 7 B. Merely passing a bill is no guaranty that the bill would become law.

What we have to do is find out who it is, and why, someone, somewhere, is so opposed to a better balance of lead and zinc imports with domestic production. Who is it that keeps bottling up Executive action?

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. METCALF. I yield.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The gentleman from Missouri in his remarks a few moments ago referred to the statement made by the President in his press conference yesterday. I wonder if the gentleman is also familiar with the last two sentences of the statement in his press conference, in which he said the following:

I actually believe the best way in the long run to handle these things is through the established method which is to put it into the Tariff Commission and allow the study

to be made, and then for the President to act on it in accordance with existing law.

I understand that the industry itself seems now to prefer that method.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. I thank the gentleman. I was just looking for my copy of the President's statement. That is the key point. Surely, the gentleman from Wisconsin recognizes that the President himself has the authority when the President himself says so, and feels now that Executive action is the proper course to take.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I am not going to argue the question as to whether or not there is authority down in the White House to take some action.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Excuse me, but the gentleman was arguing that a moment ago.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. No; I was not. I am trying to make the point here, and I suggest that the gentleman study the matter a little further—I am suggesting to the gentleman that the Congress has the power to do something. The President may also have power but that does not excuse us, I say to the gentleman, from doing what we ourselves can do; and certainly we can do it quicker, having held the hearings, knowing the facts, and not having to wait until the Tariff Commission or some other commission makes a finding on the subject. We should face up to our own responsibility.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Well now, I am sure the gentleman recognizes realities. Congress is nearing the end of the session and will not be in session again until January. The President can, and should, and he admits he can, do something about it. I am sure that he wants to do the right thing.

I am just hoping that no one will get to his ear before he actually gets down to doing it and stop it again this time, because the Nation's security is involved.

Further, how disgusting it must be to people back in the mining areas to see this Alphonse-Gaston act or buckpassing argument. They do not care whether the Congress has the authority, the President has the authority, whether Joe Smith or Joe Jones has the authority; what they want is that something be done, and the people who look down the road and think about the national interest want something done, too.

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

Mr. METCALF. I yield.

Mr. BREEDING. I want to compliment my colleague from Missouri for the effort he has made and the statement he is making. My State of Kansas is affected by this problem. I hope we can work something out before long that will help not only my State but also the gentleman's State, and Oklahoma.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. I certainly thank the gentleman from Kansas who has been vitally concerned about this problem from the beginning.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. I compliment the gentleman. The gentleman has made a distinct contribution to the solution of this problem. We have no lead or zinc problem in South Carolina, but it is easy for me to realize that lead and zinc are essential to the national defense, not only of this country but also of the world; and it is essential that we have lead and zinc in the United States that we can tap.

Syria was our friend yesterday; she is our enemy today. We cannot depend on so-called friends all over the world to keep the heart and core of the Free World on a self-sustaining basis.

Again I compliment the gentleman for his splendid statement.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. I thank the gentleman from South Carolina. He has epitomized it well.

Every thinking person in the Congress wants to see this situation corrected, because it is vital to the very core of our national defense. Why take one single risk we do not have to take?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. METCALF. I am going to continue the discussion of this very subject and I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin a little later.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, am concerned about lead and zinc. The State of Montana I represent, and the district I represent is first in the production of zinc in the United States. We are fifth in the production of lead in the United States.

In the last 90 days in Montana more than 1,500 miners have lost their jobs. Since the first of the year in the State of Montana as a result of this depression in lead and zinc 2,500 of the 5,000 miners are unemployed as the result of the closing of the lead and zinc mines and smelters in the State of Montana. You can hardly pick up a paper in the West without reading that such-and-such a mine is closing. Sometimes you read that they are pulling the pumps out of the mines, or they are knocking the pillars out. Sometimes you read there is going to be a skeleton crew put in there to keep the pumps going. When they pull the pumps out, and when the pillars are knocked out, that mine is finished, that resource is gone. Sometimes the ore bodies are still there, but it would take a prohibitive sum to bring such a mine back into production in the event we would need it in a national emergency such as we had in World War II or in the Korean war. So we have the admitted fact, as the gentleman from Missouri has pointed out, that lead and zinc are metals necessary and vital to the security of this Nation. It is an industry with thousands of men employed. Everyone admits that the industry is in a critical situation.

In 1953 when a similar crisis arose I felt that the leaders of the lead and zinc industry under existing legislation should go to the Tariff Commission, where hearings would be held, and relief secured under the escape clause. They did that. They went to the Commission, hearings were held, and, as was pointed out in the letter of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, a recom-

mendation to give them the fullest relief was made to the President. Instead of that the President chose to embark upon the stockpiling program. The stockpiling program, while lead and zinc are necessary for the national defense and national security, was only going to give temporary relief until we had a full stockpile. The President recognized there was going to be some difficulty about the control of imports because he sent a letter to the Secretary of State directing him to tell the foreign producers that this was for the relief of the domestic industry and not to increase foreign production.

On August 20, 1954, the President said:

In addition, I am directing the Secretary of State to seek recognition by the foreign countries which are principal suppliers of lead and zinc that this increased stockpile buying is designed to help domestic production and they will not themselves seek to take any unfair advantage of it.

Those foreign producers paid as much attention to that as the steel producers paid to the President's directive asking them to hold down the price of steel. They continued to ship lead and zinc into this country, so that the stockpile was just another subsidy for foreign producers.

I have voted for these reciprocal trade agreements, I have voted for all the extensions to the Tariff Acts, I believe in them. I believe in them if there is a way in which to control the safety valve and take care of a seriously and critically injured domestic industry. But such relief must be a part of any act. The President is doing a disservice to the Reciprocal Trade Act when he comes to the Congress to ask for legislation to cure a situation that he has the power to cure under existing law.

I am glad that the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means has pointed out to the President that there is ample power and authority under existing law to give the lead and zinc industry the relief it needs. I am glad that yesterday in the news conference that the gentleman from Missouri mentioned, the President said that he believes the best way to handle these things is through the established method, which is to put it into the hands of the Tariff Commission, allow a study to be made, and then have the President act in accordance with law.

The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee has told the President he has the authority, the President has admitted he has the authority, there is established an obvious way to take care of this situation.

Now, as we come to the closing days of Congress, it is up to the President to take the established method to protect the Reciprocal Trade Act in which he believes, or in which he purports to believe, and go the regular administrative route in trying to give relief to this industry.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. METCALF. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I cannot understand how the gentleman and those who preceded him, as Members of

this Congress feel that they can carry out their responsibility to the lead and zinc industry by trying to shift this monkey on to the back of the President. They know, and does not the gentleman agree, that the Congress can take action on this matter? There is nothing at all that prohibits it; is not that correct?

Mr. METCALF. Congress could repeal the Reciprocal Trade Act and it could change the tariff. We can do anything we are empowered to do under the Constitution.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I want to be reasonable with the gentleman.

Mr. METCALF. But within the framework of the act, in order to carry out the provisions of the act, this Congress should require the administrative agencies to exhaust the administrative remedies.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Even within the framework of the Trade Agreements Act, does not the gentleman agree that we could pass the bill that is now pending before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House and the Finance Committee of the other body, and that that would be perfectly consistent with the Trade Agreements Act as such and not inconsistent with it? Otherwise the gentleman is saying that Congress might just as well cease to function in any matter relating to trade or tariffs.

Mr. METCALF. I do not say that Congress should cease to function. I do say, however, that it would be inconsistent with the framework of the present Trade Agreements Act for us to pass this special legislation to take care of the lead and zinc industry when the administrative agencies have not exhausted the administrative remedies that were written into the law to take care of this very situation. If we have a hearing before the Tariff Commission and we find that the relief granted by the present act is not adequate, I believe Congress should reappraise, reevaluate the whole tariff program so that we can take care of sick industries or industries in a critical situation.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I will agree that our Trade Agreements Act needs some reevaluation, and so forth. But what disturbs me is this, because I am interested in this problem of the lead and zinc people, too. We have some in Wisconsin and they are in very serious difficulty. I want to see something done. But also I want to see something done that would be dependable and frankly, amongst those of us who are discussing this matter may I say that any action by the President under the administrative procedures cannot have the same certainty of continuation, because what the President can do he can also undo. I would much rather, therefore, that it be put in the hands of Congress, put on the statute books, so that there would be some degree of certainty to the industry.

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

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

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I may say that I am very pleased to know that the gentleman and his colleagues on that side of the aisle are taking such an active

interest in this matter. As the gentleman knows, his party for years recommended low tariffs, or, in fact, no tariffs at all. That was about the only difference between the Republican Party and the Democratic Party until about 25 years ago. It is not only the lead and zinc industry that is in trouble because of the low tariffs that exist. Many other industries are in trouble. The tungsten industry is in trouble. It is going to continue to be in trouble as long as we have the kind of tariff we have today. Now we have the escape clause.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MILLS). The time of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. METCALF] has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Montana may proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is that agreeable to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON] who has a special order to follow that of the gentleman from Montana?

Mr. EDMONDSON. That is agreeable to me, Mr. Speaker.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. We have the escape clause in our Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act which, as the gentleman says, the President has the power to impose.

But if he would impose that escape clause for lead and zinc, you can imagine what would happen to the President. The House would come down on his head because almost every industry in America that is in trouble today because of low tariffs would insist on the very same thing. If they could induce the President to impose the escape clause for every industry that is in trouble today because of low tariffs, then I would be happy, and I hope the gentleman and his party and all those who are interested in this matter are successful in getting him to do just that. But this problem of lead and zinc and these other things just did not occur today or yesterday. They have been happening and growing for many years. This Congress should have absolutely taken a position and passed a law that would relieve this terrible situation that exists.

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

Mr. METCALF. May I give a short response to the gentleman from Iowa, then I shall be glad to yield all the time I have to the gentleman from Missouri.

I will say to the gentleman from Iowa that we have a law. Congress, as I see it, does not have to pass any additional law. It is written into that escape clause that whenever a case is made before the Tariff Commission where it is demonstrated that a domestic industry is critically injured as a result of the tariff, and it does not make any difference whether it is the lead and zinc or the ceramics or the tungsten industry or anything else, when the case is made before that Tariff Commission that there is a critical situation in a domestic industry, then the President should grant relief. If too many cases are made, or

there are too many instances where relief should be granted, then is the time to come back to the Congress and say, "Well, we have to have some reshaping or reevaluation."

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows there are hundreds of industries in trouble today because of that.

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

Mr. METCALF. I now yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. I hope that the gentleman from Iowa is not overlooking the basic point involved in this whole thing—the national security. We should not be talking about escape clauses, reciprocal trade versus rigid tariffs, or differences of trade philosophy. Here we have vital ores, essential to the national security. The gentleman talks effectively about hundreds of different items that are in similar trouble as lead and zinc, are they essential to national security? If so, let's make sure we husband those supplies and their production capacity too.

Are imports as far out of balance in those other industries as in lead and zinc? Are imports such a disproportionate percentage of the total product consumption in the United States?

This is no trade ideology matter. I would not stand on this floor and ask rigid high level protections for industry. The lead and zinc people are not asking their government to shut off imports. They are interested in getting a better balance of imports with domestic production. If lead and zinc are essential to national security, if there is a situation internationally which requires vigilant attention to sources for critical materials, the case proves itself on its merits.

Under section 7 (b) the President has the authority. He says he has the authority. There is no point in getting into any argument about which came first, the chicken or the egg. What difference does it make whether the Congress or the President should act. The President says he has the authority to do it now. Let us get some action.

Mr. JENSEN. I do not miss the point at all. I know exactly what the trouble is and I hope it can be resolved.

Mr. METCALF. The case right now comes down to this. The President admits he has the authority. He says the proper way to proceed is through the Tariff Commission. The point today is that we have an industry that is in trouble and the President should act quickly. Anyone who reads the hearings before the House Committee on Ways and Means or the Senate Finance Committee will be convinced that there is a case for relief under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Act. Everyone who has studied this question has admitted that there is a need for relief of the lead and zinc industry.

Today all I want to ask is that the President on the basis of the evidence before him and on the basis of the power and authority granted to him act quickly for the relief of this industry so that if there is a need for additional legislation, we, in Congress, can know about it and have time to enact such legislation.

LEAD AND ZINC IMPORTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON] is recognized for 15 minutes.

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

Mr. EDMONDSON. I would like to make a statement and then I will be glad to yield to the gentleman. I would like for just a minute to comment on some of the statements that have been previously made by my good friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES].

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I would like to ask the gentleman one thing at this point before he starts his speech, that he also might address some of his remarks to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means who is present instead of addressing all of our remarks to the President of the United States.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I hope I am addressing my remarks to all of the people who are gathered here in this Hall at this moment. I appreciate very much the presence of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER], for whom I have very high regard and very great respect. On the question of where the responsibility for failure to act in this situation should be placed, I think it would be a great tragedy if we become involved at great length in debating and counterdebating that question while thousands of lead and zinc miners all over the United States go hungry and their families go without clothing for the school term, which will begin in a very few weeks.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt about the fact and I will not in anyway question the statement of my good friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin, that Congress does have the power to meet this situation. I do not think the gentleman from Wisconsin will question either that the President of the United States also has the power to meet the situation. What we, who represent the districts where the mines are located and where the men are out of work—what we hope is that speedily we will have a recognition of this responsibility by either the Congress or the President and that we will have substantial and speedy action to meet this problem and get the mines of our country operating once again and the payrolls in operation once again for our miners.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield at this point, I want to tell him I agree with what he has said one hundred percent. May I suggest to him that then the approach to this should be—let us have the Congress proceed and let us have the President proceed and whichever arrives there first, so much the better because we will get some action. But let us not sit back in the background to wait and see what happens downtown.

Mr. EDMONDSON. The gentleman knows, of course, that I appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means to urge that it act on this legislation. I introduced the legislation along with Members of the House on

the Republican side of the aisle. It was sent to the Congress by the White House and by the Secretary of the Interior. By the same token, I also went before the Tariff Commission in 1954 when we had this emergency situation at that time to urge relief be afforded to this industry under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. The gentleman from Montana and I have supported the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in the past and have voted for its extension. But, I have also urged when I voted for its extension that the Tariff Commission and the President of the United States act more expeditiously and more effectively in the future to carry out the escape clause and the peril point provisions of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act because if we do not implement those sections, if we do not give to our American industry the protection which it has been given by law and if we do not afford that protection as we carry out the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, it is going to become increasingly difficult for those of us across the country who represent these impacted areas to go along with this legislation in the future. I venture to say unless we see in the near future action by the Tariff Commission and by the President on the problems of some of these terribly hit industries in this country under the escape clause or under Section 7 (b), you are not going to see in this House the majorities for the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in the future that you have seen in the past. On the contrary, you may very likely see a defeat of this very useful legislation.

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

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield.

Mr. METCALF. Unless this reciprocal trade agreement program is made to work, many of us who have favored the program over the years may have to vote against it and vote for some other method of relief than this escape clause as it is presently administered. But, no matter what action is taken, the President is the man who has the ultimate decision to make. In his letter to the President, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee said:

I am confident that you would not want to see the Congress by-pass and undermine your present authority under trade agreements legislation by acting on individual items.

If the President would decide, after we had passed legislation in accordance with the Secretary's recommendation that he did not want his authority undermined, he would veto that legislation. If he decided he wanted to continue this authority on the broad program, he would have to go to the Tariff Commission anyway. So the President is the man who has to make the final decision.

Mr. EDMONDSON. That is reinforced by the letter which the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee sent to the President on August 15, 1957, when he said:

I sincerely urge you to personally review the situation in the lead and zinc industries

and the proposal submitted to the Congress. Upon such a review, I am sure you will be convinced as I am that you do have ample authority to provide such relief as you deem necessary in the national interest to the lead and zinc industries. I am also confident that you will agree that to by-pass the existing provisions of our trade agreements law will undermine the trade agreements program.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] has very well forecast in this letter the difficulties that lie ahead for support of this program if we continue to see the administrative implementation of it that does not respect the escape clause and the peril point provisions and other protective features that have been written into the law by the Congress.

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

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Missouri. Too often, we forget that the Tariff Commission was established by the Congress to act for the Congress in carrying out the detailed adjustments in overall Congressional programs on tariffs. Created by the Congress, an agent of the Congress, its recommendations to the President of the United States are, in fact, if not in name, the same as presenting the President with an act of Congress for the President's signature or veto. Does the gentleman feel that that is being forgotten too many times?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think the gentleman has made a very good point. The Tariff Commission's recommendations should receive more weight at the White House than they have received. They have failed to receive the weight to which they are entitled, both in Republican and Democratic administrations. I think that is a very unfortunate situation.

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

Mr. EDMONDSON. I would like to make one more statement, then I will yield.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a local problem. This is not a problem of three States in the tristate district or some Northwestern States. The lead and zinc industry spreads all over this country from the State of New York to the State of California. There are 27 States in this Union where lead and zinc are produced by the mining industry and by miners who rely upon healthy mining conditions for their livelihood.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask unanimous consent at this time to insert this list of the 27 States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.
(The list referred to follows.)

THE LEAD AND ZINC MINING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES

Where is the industry located? In 27 States of the Union from New York to California: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to ask unanimous consent

at this time to insert the testimony of Mr. Tom Kiser, vice president of the Tri-State Zinc and Lead Ore Producers Association, before the House Ways and Means Committee on August 1, 1957.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF TOM KISER, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE TRI-STATE ZINC AND LEAD ORE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, BEFORE THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION BILL, TRANSMITTED TO CONGRESS ON JUNE 19 BY SECRETARY SEATON

I am Tom Kiser, vice president, Tri-State Ore Producers Association. I am here to represent the association, small miners, retail merchants, civic organizations, schools, and anyone else affected by our economy.

The tristate district, comprised of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri, covers an area of approximately 100 square miles. There are approximately 85,000 American taxpayers in this area whose economy is very much affected by the drastic reductions in the price of lead and zinc—I might add that even though our trucks and tractors, drill steel, blasting powder, and many other supplies are jobbed locally, they are manufactured elsewhere, mostly in the East.

We of the tristate district want to thank the Interior Department for establishing the peril points at 14.5 for zinc and 17.0 for lead. We feel that at that price we can operate at a fair and reasonable profit and do some development work.

No doubt you gentlemen are aware that we have been operating on 16-cent lead and 13.5 zinc until May of this year. When the price broke to 14-cent lead and 10-cent zinc, it was brought about by ever-increasing foreign imports, no doubt encouraged by our liberal foreign-aid policies, developing and equipping foreign mines.

While many tristate mines and other mines in the United States have suspended operations, others have cut back or curtailed production, hoping for some emergency action that will enable them to survive the crisis. However, if something isn't done soon the situation will grow continually worse. It seems to be a process of elimination, eventually every mine in the tristate district is most likely to be forced out of business because of foreign imports.

Along with them will go the various supply houses, retail merchants and the whole economy of our area.

The tristate district has produced well during three major wars and will do so again if called upon, provided it has a fair price to maintain it now.

Therefore, I want to urge you gentlemen on this committee to give us your support in establishing these peril points the Interior Department has recommended. However, due to the very recent increases in the cost of electric power, blasting powder, workmen compensation insurance and steel, and the fact zinc has dropped to 10 cents and lead 14 cents, which I am sure is much lower than the Department ever anticipated.

We of the tristate district would like to have some assurance the peril points will be maintained. There is possibly a million American taxpayers in all the combined lead and zinc districts of the United States who are directly concerned or in sympathy with lead and zinc miners, who would also like to see some assurance of the peril points being maintained.

To do this we are going along with the Emergency Lead and Zinc Committee in asking for amendments which should assure the peril points are maintained.

On behalf of my association and all those affected by this crisis in our area, I thank you for the opportunity to bring our problem before you.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert at this time the letter of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] to the President of the United States on August 16, 1957, dealing with this particular problem.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

(The letter referred to follows:)

AUGUST 16, 1957.

The PRESIDENT,

The White House.

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am writing to you in connection with the proposal of the Honorable Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior, on behalf of the administration, for the enactment of sliding-scale import excise taxes on lead and zinc.

Although the communication from Secretary Seaton on this subject was not received by the Committee on Ways and Means until June 19, 1957, at a time when the session was far advanced and the committee was diligently following an agenda previously determined by it, due to the importance of the subject and due to conditions in the lead and zinc industry as depicted by the communication of the Secretary, the committee broke into its agenda and conducted hearings on August 1 and 2, 1957.

I have now had time to carefully review and study the testimony which was presented to the committee at the public hearing on this important subject. It is my sincere conviction that you already have authority, previously delegated to you by the Congress in the trade agreements legislation, to afford relief to domestic industries from import competition in appropriate cases. The testimony of your representatives at the public hearings, in conjunction with the written recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, indicates that the lead and zinc industries properly constitute such a case in the opinion of the administration. The testimony further shows that your present authority is adequate to afford the relief which you have recommended to the Congress.

As you will recall, one of the principal purposes of the so-called escape clause provision (section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951) and the national security amendment (section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955) was to afford you an avenue under which you can provide relief from import competition to domestic industries according to the procedures and standards set forth therein. As may further be recalled, the committees of the Congress and the Congress in past years have devoted much time, thought, and attention to providing you with these powers so that our domestic industries can be afforded protection in appropriate cases and so that the national interest can be served by Presidential action without resort to further legislation.

It is clear that in this instance you have not made recourse to existing administrative procedures which are available to provide relief to these industries. In addition, you have not advised the Congress that your existing authority under the escape clause and the national security amendment is inadequate in these matters generally, although a subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means last fall specifically called upon the administration for any recommendations which it might have for modifying or strengthening these provisions of existing legislation.

The testimony presented to the Committee on Ways and Means during the course of the public hearings on August 1 and 2, 1957, indicated that the proposal for a sliding-scale import excise tax on lead and zinc is almost identical in major respects with the recommendations of the Tariff Commission made to you under the lead and zinc escape

clause proceeding in 1954. You rejected this recommendation, stating among other things, that the proposed relief did not meet the needs of these industries. The testimony of your representatives further indicated that the situation today in the lead and zinc industries is substantially the same as it was at the time of the escape-clause investigation by the Tariff Commission and your rejection of the unanimous finding of the Tariff Commission.

The testimony at the public hearings also clearly showed that the proposal which the Secretary of the Interior now recommends on behalf of the administration is almost identical in effect to a proposal that was before the Committee on Ways and Means in 1953 and on which a strongly adverse report was submitted by the State Department. The State Department set forth 10 reasons why this proposal was inadvisable and contrary to the national interest. This report was made a part of the recent public hearings.

The proposal which the administration has now recommended would not become effective, in event of its enactment, until January 1, 1958. Yet, under the national security amendment any relief found appropriate could be put into effect by you almost immediately. Also, under the escape clause I see no reason why you cannot direct the Tariff Commission to report to you within a stated time as to measures which it may deem appropriate for relief of these industries, and I see no reason why you could not have done so on June 19, the date of the proposal, or even earlier for that matter. It is clear from the testimony presented to our committee, aside from the merits of the proposal, that relief can be afforded by you much more speedily than would be the case even with enactment of the proposal.

As you of course know, I have been a strong and consistent supporter of the reciprocal trade agreements program since the inception of the program in 1934. I have consistently supported and worked for proposals which you have made to continue our foreign-trade policies, including, for example, your proposal during the last Congress and in this Congress for approval by the Congress for membership in OTC.

You have gone on record strongly supporting the reciprocal trade agreements program. At your request the Congress has provided three extensions of your authority during your administration. An important consideration of the Congress in providing these extensions was the fact that should trade agreements concessions result in such import competition that domestic industries are injured or are threatened with injury you would have the authority where it is in the national interest to relieve domestic industries of such injury.

I cannot refrain from expressing to you my very great concern as to the impact of a proposal such as the one which your administration has made concerning lead and zinc on the whole structure of the trade agreements program. In stating this, I do not intend to imply that the lead and zinc industries may not need relief. My concern is due to the fact that this proposal would completely bypass existing authority given you in present trade agreements legislation. You are asking the Congress to do that which you already have ample authority to do. The authority which you have is not selective, but broad and general, and applies to any and all industries which are injured or threatened with injury as a result of trade agreements concessions. I am sure you are aware of the fact that there are many other industries that are asking for relief from import competition. Among these are textiles, velveteen and ginghams, tuna fish, hardwood-plywood, stainless steel flatware, fluor spar, natural gas, petroleum, and many others. There are numerous bills now pending before the Committee on Ways and

Means which would provide relief from import competition on the above specified items and many additional ones. I am confident that you would not want to see the Congress bypass and undermine your present authority under trade agreements legislation by acting on individual items.

I sincerely urge you to personally review the situation in the lead and zinc industries and the proposal submitted to the Congress. Upon such a review, I am sure you will be convinced as I am that you do have ample authority to provide such relief as you deem necessary in the national interest to the lead and zinc industries. I am also confident that you will agree that to bypass the existing provisions of our trade agreements law will undermine the trade agreements program.

I can only observe in closing that there is considerable sentiment that, in the absence of your exercising such authority as you may have for an expansion of our foreign trade and the protection of domestic industries, the Congress will be forced to study again the delegation of authority made to you under the trade agreements legislation. This is an eventuality which neither you nor I would contemplate with equanimity.

The other 14 Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means concur with me in this letter.

Very cordially yours,

JERE COOPER,

Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means.

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

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman for yielding at this time. I simply wanted to make this observation. We have discussed this matter before. I have all sympathy for the people in this mining industry. I hope that either the Congress or the President does something about it, and does it promptly. But is it not a fact that under the Constitution of the United States it is the duty of the Congress to levy tariffs?

Mr. EDMONDSON. It is a fact. It is the duty of the Congress to levy tariffs.

Mr. BOW. And the Congress has in the past delegated that constitutional authority to the Executive?

Mr. EDMONDSON. That is correct also.

Mr. BOW. Would the gentleman agree that perhaps it is time that the Congress got back its constitutional duties and authority in these matters?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think we are approaching a joint and collective state of mind on that question which we are very likely to see become a prevailing state of mind unless this delegated authority is exercised with proper regard for the rights and interests of American industry and American workers.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for one further question?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield.

Mr. BOW. I wanted to say that at no time do I believe we should ever delegate our constitutional duties and authorities.

The gentleman from Missouri a few moments ago said that no industry had been hurt as badly as lead. I would like to point out to the gentleman the pottery industry in the State of Ohio. This industry has been practically destroyed. And we have other industries in the State, the glass industry. The gentleman from West Virginia has some in-

dustries in his State. He also is in the position of being hurt by these things.

I think it is time that we reestablished our constitutional authority and took effective action in the Congress to meet these problems.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think the gentleman from Ohio will agree with me that we are very likely to have another week of Congressional activity here at least, and I am sure the gentleman from Ohio and the gentleman from Wisconsin are genuinely sympathetic toward the problems of the lead and zinc industry as are the gentleman from Montana, the gentleman from Missouri, and the gentleman from Oklahoma. I hope these gentlemen will join us in calling upon the President of the United States to make clear at once what his intentions are with regard to action under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Extension Act, upon the lead and zinc problem.

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

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

Mr. HORAN. I just want to join my colleagues on this problem because we have some rather important lead and zinc production in my district. I understand, of course, that part of the trouble is that some of the mine owners in this country also own mines abroad. Would the gentleman comment on that; if they do, is not that the cause of some of our unemployment in this country?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think it is undoubtedly. I think we have some American ownership of foreign mines that affect our own production problems.

Mr. HORAN. If that be true, I think the Tariff Commission ought to take into consideration that fact, for it means unemployment in this country.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I believe we all recognize that this is going to be a long-range problem and more or less of a permanent problem affecting the domestic lead and zinc industry in this country.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think that is true.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. We are always going to be dependent to some extent, possibly, on imports of lead and zinc to meet all of our needs.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I believe that is correct.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. But the domestic producer finds himself caught in a price competition because of these foreign imports.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think that is correct.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. The result is that our domestic market is open to these imports that make it difficult for the domestic miner to meet the price and still stay in business. He cannot operate at a loss indefinitely. That I think really is the crux of the problem facing the domestic lead and zinc industry. Is that correct?

Mr. EDMONDSON. The cheap labor situation, lower taxes, lower land values in many of these foreign producing areas are all factors that affect our domestic production.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. And that this is really going to be a long-range problem; it is not just a temporary emergency that faces the industry.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I think it is going to be a problem of fluctuating seriousness as it has been in the last 10 years. This is the third instance in the last 10 years in which this crisis has arisen with the lead and zinc industry of the country.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I wish to follow this thought with the gentleman, because I think he recognizes that I am desirous as he is or any other Member of this House to have an environment in which our domestic lead and zinc industry can exist and continue to operate and where we will not become wholly dependent upon foreign sources.

I think it is a long-range problem as well as a temporary one which we must face.

I ask the gentleman this: Does he not feel that, being a long-range problem, it would be much better as a long-range solution to have the protection written into the statutes and on the statute books rather than being dependent upon an Executive order which can be changed at will by any President?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I see advantages and disadvantages in the gentleman's approach. I see the disadvantage that a tariff level established by the law might prove in a few years with a different price situation or continued inflation to be entirely inadequate and we might once again face the same legislative problem.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

MONETARY PROBLEMS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, evidently this session will come to an end pretty soon. As evidence of the fact that Members are thinking about going home, about 125, according to the last rollcall, have probably already gone home. We certainly expect to get through within the next week or two.

The object of taking this time is to invite the attention of the Members to a subject about which there is a lot of misinformation over the country; that is a subject that involves not only our economy, our progress, taxation, inflation, high prices, high costs, but all other economic problems. I do not have a prepared statement and will not use notes but I do expect to cover certain points I believe are important.

VALUE OF MONEY

I refer to the power and authority of an agency that has the power and authority delegated to it by the Congress of the United States. Prices are determined by many factors, but one factor

has more to do with the question of prices than any other one particular factor. That is the value and the cost of money. The Constitution is very plain that Congress shall have all power over money, but, obviously, Congress cannot administer that power. So Congress has delegated it to the Federal Reserve System, which is all right if properly administered.

REPEAL OR CHANGE ONE PART

I am for the Federal Reserve System, I think it is a fine System, a great System, and I have no desire to offer any suggestion that would lead to the repeal of a substantial part of it, except one.

That is to have the Government and Government officials carry out this important function of regulating the value of money; in other words, to determine the supply of money, the cost of money including interest rates. It is a subject that we cannot dramatize. There is not enough interest in it. But yet it is the most important subject that the Members of Congress have to deal with. Members of Congress do not pay sufficient attention to it because they are not equipped to keep up with the different bills that come before Congress and at the same time study these economic problems affecting this particular power.

MISINFORMATION

Two days ago in the other body, a Member of that body inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, commencing at page 15283, a statement that was made by Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System before the Senate Committee on Finance on August 13. The reason I mention that statement is that it gives evidence of misinformation that is misleading information. Such information is passed from one person to another, from one Member of Congress to another; it is disseminated in different ways, and it is published in many newspapers of the country without opposition. Yet, at the same time, if you closely read Mr. Martin's statement you have the facts, the proof, right there.

Mr. Martin says that the "Federal Reserve bank has a board of nine directors, of whom six are elected by the member banks. Of these, three are bankers. Three more must not be bankers, but must be engaged in some nonbanking business. The other three members are appointed by the Board of Governors in Washington."

The point that Mr. Martin does not fully explain is that out of the 12 Federal Reserve districts in the United States, the private commercial banks select the directors representing two-thirds of each bank; in other words, they run each Federal Reserve bank and the 24 branches. Mr. Martin says here that there are three bankers and three in nonbanking business. He fails to bring out a point that I have often made with Mr. Martin when I have interrogated him before different committees of the House in the past, that these other three selected by the banks, a majority of them are also holders of bank stock. Therefore, that gives the bankers a majority in interest. Of course, others are interested, too, because they are selected

by the banks. But a majority are interested in stock ownership in the banks.

That is a serious problem. That means that we have delegated power to people who have a private interest in regulating the supply of money, in their own interest. And we must recognize that the private enterprise system itself is self-interest. People work for themselves. You cannot get that out of human beings. It is not possible to do it. It would not be right to do it. That is expected. We expect self-interest to be there in an individual or in a corporation that is conducted by individuals.

That self-interest would dictate that they would like to have high interest if high interest would cause them to have a more profitable business. That is exactly what they have been doing, having so much power and control over the Federal Reserve banking system that the Congress has delegated the power to, and two-thirds of each board of directors of each of the 12 banks selected by the bankers themselves having a private interest and a selfish interest in having the supply of money as short as possible and the interest rate as high as possible. That is what has happened in this country the last 18 months, at least.

AN ABOUT FACE

Commencing in January 1953, a long step was made in that same direction, but they made the step so quickly and so suddenly that it almost threw the country into a recession or a depression and they had to take an about-face. On May 11, 1953, they commenced to go the other way and let interest rates go down and the supply of money become greater. But after that was over they commenced the hard money, high interest in 1955, the latter part, to really put on hard money and high interest in this country.

HIGH INTEREST CAUSES LESS FEDERAL TAXES

The taxpayers are interested in this. A large part of the national income, a substantial part, is payment of interest, and a large part of the interest that is paid is paid by large concerns, large corporations. The more interest that they pay the less taxes they are paying. So that affects your budget. It is a tax-deductible item, therefore, the higher the interest rate is and the more interest the corporations pay the less taxes they pay into the Federal Treasury. So it affects all taxpayers and reduces the amount that is collected in revenue. It is an important question.

MEMBER BANKS DO NOT OWN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

But there is another question that I want to address myself to, and really what I wanted to invite your attention to for your consideration. I have said myself, which was a true statement, on the floor of this House many times in years gone by that all the stock that is owned in the 12 Federal Reserve banks is owned by the private commercial banks, the members of the System. That is absolutely true. At one time I even offered a bill to the effect that we should have the Government buy that stock, recognizing that it was stock that was owned by the commercial banks. But since that time we have had an investigation and study by the Joint

Economic Committee composed of Members of the House and Senate. In 1952 I happened to be chairman of that committee, and we went into this question thoroughly and discovered that what they call stock in the Federal Reserve System is not stock at all. It is not stock. They call it stock, and they still claim that they own the System because they own that \$330 million in stock. It is not true at all. It is a misnomer. That is misinformation. It is a hoax. It is not true.

What does the proof show? The proof shows that every bank that is a member of the System makes an involuntary investment into the Federal Reserve bank in the district in which it is located of 3 percent of its capital and surplus. As this capital and surplus goes up they have more invested. As it goes down they have less invested. Is it stock? It carries no proprietary interest. That is the test of real stock, genuine stock, stock that is worth something, that you can do something with. So it carries no proprietary interest, not at all. The bank that holds that stock cannot sell it. The bank that holds that stock cannot hypothecate it. The only thing that stock amounts to is that the bank collects 6 percent every year as a dividend on it. That stock serves no purpose whatsoever. Imagine \$330 million in so-called stock having any real worth in the Federal Reserve banking system, that owns \$23 billion worth of bonds, for instance, and has assets of tens of billions of dollars. It serves no useful purpose, should be returned to the member banks and the taxpayers saved \$20 million a year.

The 12 Federal Reserve banks have a surplus of \$745 million. It really belongs to the Government. We could use \$330 million of this surplus fund to pay the banks for their so-called stock and there would remain \$410 million, in these surplus funds which is not needed and for that reason we could consider paying it into the Treasury and save the taxpayers that much.

I have over the last two decades interrogated the heads of the Federal Reserve banking system, Mr. Eccles, Mr. McCabe, Mr. Martin, the Open Market Committee composed of 12 members who really run the show, and many others. This you can put down as the absolute fact—that the Federal Reserve banking system is not owned by the private banks. It is owned by the Government of the United States.

FEDERAL RESERVE INDEPENDENCE

Before 1951, the Federal Reserve Board had been looking for an opportunity to declare its independence from the executive and at a time when the then executive was at a low point in popularity, we will call it, the Federal Reserve Board defied the President of the United States and said, "We are not going any longer to support the price of Government bonds at par and above par. We are just going to let the bonds go down, down, and down." So, Mr. Truman, the President of the United States, called the Federal Reserve Board and the Open Market Committee into the Executive offices of the President at the White House and he told them how ter-

rible that would be and that it would be greatly destructive to the public interest. The President got a promise from them that they would not do it. There are letters to that effect. They are in the RECORD. I put them in the RECORD in 1952. So, Mr. Truman resisted it. They promised then that they would not do it. But, after they left the White House, notwithstanding their promise, they defied the President of the United States and on March 4, 1951, they quit supporting the prices of Government bonds. But their wings were short and they did not yet have a feeling of security in that new power of defiance and secession so they went rather slow and easy in 1951 and 1952. They did not do much about it. But, when the present President came in and said, "We are going to recognize the independence of the Federal Reserve Board," that gave them real independence. That is what they had been waiting for and they did not have it until this administration gave it to them. They do not have it now so far as the Congress is concerned because they are agents and servants of the Congress of the United States. They are obligated to carry out the will and wishes of the Congress of the United States. They are not independent of the Congress. Let me read you another statement that Mr. Martin made in this statement of August 13 that proves the point I made about the stock:

The stock of each Federal Reserve bank is held by the member banks of its district. This stock does not have the normal attributes of corporate stock.

From whom does this come? It comes from the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. He says this stock does not have the normal attributes of corporate stock. He said further:

Rather it represents a required subscription to the capital of the Reserve bank and the dividend being fixed by law at 6 percent, the residual interest and the surplus of the Federal Reserve banks belong to the United States Government not to the bank stockholders.

Now that is the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board speaking to the Senate Committee on Finance on August 13.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. The gentleman from Texas is making a splendid statement and there should be more Members here to listen to him. Is it not a fact that these banks which the gentleman mentions are getting 6 percent on money that is not used? Is that not a correct statement?

Mr. PATMAN. Well, the credit is there but the money is not used. The other day when Mr. Martin was on the witness stand—and over the years I have interrogated him to the extent that I know the questions that I can ask him and get short answers to—so I asked Mr. Martin, "Is it not a fact that whenever the Federal Reserve banks buy United States Government bonds that they take the money from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which does not cost the Federal Reserve bank anything and trade that money for Government bonds and then keep the Government bonds

and charge the Government interest on those bonds?"

He admitted that it was true. There was nothing else for him to do because I know it is true and the records show it is true. Now, then, the Federal Reserve banking system is collecting each year in that way \$600 million in money—interest on these Government bonds that they have bought with Government money; money that is collected from the taxpayers each year.

They use that money for any purpose that they want to use it for. Then after they have used all they want and for whatever purpose they want to use it, 90 percent of it goes into the Treasury. But there is no audit of their books. Remember this—it is a startling and a shocking statement—although the Federal Reserve banks have issued and distributed hundreds of billions of dollars in United States Federal Reserve notes, yet no audit has ever been made by the Government of the United States. Do not forget that. The only audit that has ever been made is a self audit, where they have appointed their own auditors who have made their own investigation and their own report to them. That is the only audit that has ever been made.

On this stock I asked another question of Mr. Martin. "Is it a fact, Mr. Martin, that buying these Government bonds you do not use this stock of the member banks?" He had to answer that he did not. I said, "Is it not a fact that you do not use the reserves of the member banks to buy those bonds?" He had to answer that he did not. He had to reply that these \$23 billion of bonds held by the 12 banks were all bought on the credit of the United States, without using anything that belonged to the member banks.

All right. Where do we go from there? We know that is not good business. Suppose the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN] should have a mortgage of a thousand dollars against his home, and he gave me out of his pocket \$1,000 and said, "Mr. PATMAN, take this money and pay it to the man who holds that \$1,000 mortgage." He says, "I want to pay off my mortgage."

I take Mr. Dorn's \$1,000, and I carry it to the man who holds the mortgage. I pay him the \$1,000, and I ask him to transfer the mortgage to me, not to Mr. Dorn, transfer to me that mortgage, and I hold that mortgage and continue to charge Mr. Dorn interest every year. That would not make any sense, neither commonsense, book sense, or horse sense. That is exactly what we permit to be done in the Federal Reserve System. The Federal Reserve takes money from the Bureau of Engraving: Federal Reserve notes. Who promises to pay these notes? The United States Government. Such a note is exactly the same as a bond. The only difference is it does not bear interest. It carries the same obligation to pay. The United States Government promises to pay, on demand, so many dollars. They take those notes and trade them for United States Government bonds, just like I would trade that \$1,000 for the mortgage. Then they keep those bonds in a lock box, in the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and they

collect interest on those bonds. Does that make sense? No, it does not. But it is going on all the time.

Suppose the Congress should say, "Well, instead of having appropriations each year from the Congress, we are going to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to have printed so many billions of dollars worth of Government bonds drawing 3 percent interest and turn them over to the Clerk of the House and the clerk of the Senate and let them draw the interest on them every year and make no accounting to anybody; have no Government audits, no supervisors, no investigations, as we would have our own money." That would be a comparable situation if we took Federal Reserve notes from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to pay for them.

That is what the Federal Reserve is doing. Maybe that would not be so bad if the Federal Reserve were being used solely in the public interest, but I do not believe it is. I am not charging any corruption, I am not saying that they are evil men, I am just saying that the System is not being operated in what I consider to be or what I believe to be in the public interest.

All right. Now, Mr. Martin, in making these declarations in these statements has also made some concessions. You have got to read the fine print in order to find out the concessions. Remember this, the Federal Reserve banking system does not belong to the banks of this country, but the banks of the country select a majority of the directors of each Federal Reserve bank and, therefore, they have a lot of control over the System, sufficient control and influence that they have gotten what they wanted. The greatest power 12 men ever had is in the Federal Open Market Committee.

MONEY SCARCE—INTEREST RATES HIGH

The bankers want money scarce and they want interest rates high. Why do they want money scarce? Because they, the commercial banks, have the exclusive privilege of issuing money, exclusive privilege except what is created by the 12 Federal Reserve banks. That is the only way we can expand in this country, that is by debt. The only way you can have more money is to have more debt. That is the capitalistic system. I am not condemning it; I am for it if it is worked in the public interest and not against the public interest. That is what is happening.

BONDS FORCED DOWN

We have \$160 billion in marketable bonds, the bonds that are sold in the markets every day, open markets, \$160 billion worth. If they were liquid the people could turn their bonds in and get their money. If a neighbor wanted to build a house and could not get the financing you would probably sell your bonds and let him have your money and you would draw more interest on it. But if the bonds are run down in price to where you would be taking a loss, you would not want to turn them in and get cash on your bonds, your bonds would be immobilized and taken out of competition with the bankers. The bankers and the moneylenders know that when

they run the price of bonds down to 95, 90, or down to 85, they immobilize all of that money and take it out of competition with the banks, while the banks can create and lend \$6 for every \$1 of reserves they have. So the demand would be much greater for the scarce money; naturally it would be; and the demand being much greater for the scarce money interest rates go up.

I just want to put these facts before you, my friends, so that during this recess you will possibly give them some consideration. I know this is a rambling speech, without preparation, but I do hope Members will study these problems.

We have the finest commercial banking system in the world if it is operated as banks are organized to operate. We have a fine Federal Reserve banking system. If you will just take the bankers off the policy-making boards, if you will just say, as Woodrow Wilson said when he asked for the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, that bankers not be given the privilege of being on a board that would determine the volume of money or the rates of interest. President Wilson said it would be just as reasonable to put railroad owners on the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix freight rates as to put bankers on the Federal Reserve Board to fix interest rates and determine the supply of money.

When Woodrow Wilson got the Federal Reserve Act through in 1913 there were no bankers on the Federal Reserve Board. But all that has been changed; it has become a central banking system. We have a central bank now where we had a system of regional banks, each bank autonomous, 12 regions. It has been changed into one system. There was no central bank before 1935. It is different now. It is not the same system at all; it is entirely different. It was completely changed in 1935. The Federal Open Market Committee that now has the real power to control money and interest rates is composed of the seven members of the Board and five presidents of Federal Reserve banks who are selected by boards of directors, a majority of whom (two-thirds to be exact) are elected by the private commercial banks.

The local Federal Reserve banks have little power themselves now. The power is centered in Washington and New York. Most of the power is in the New York Federal Reserve Bank. An employee of this bank buys and sells Government bonds by the millions of dollars each year for all 12 Federal Reserve banks.

You take the Federal Reserve Board of seven members, do you know how many people help them perform their duties? Twelve bankers, one from each Federal Reserve district, and 12 presidents of Federal Reserve banks; 5 of them can vote on the Open Market Committee. So they are right around this board of seven. Do you think the public has much of a chance of getting any sympathy in a case like that where there are 7 members of a board to represent the public, surrounded by 24 bankers and people who are selected by representatives of the banks to represent them? In other words, three to one. Suppose the law re-

quired each Member of Congress to confer with and advise with three bankers before casting a vote? Suppose the law permitted 1,800 bankers to surround the 435 Representatives and 96 United States Senators in all their deliberations and actually allowed 400 or more of them to vote? What chance would the people have?

So I ask that these questions be considered, Mr. Speaker, and let us do something about it at the next session of the Congress.

LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

Mr. PORTER. 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 Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, these remarks are by way of comment and correction on the speech made Tuesday, August 20, 1957—RECORD, pages 15404-15406—by the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. WITHROW] and entitled "Foreign Policy." With much of what the gentleman says I heartily concur.

I make these comments because much of what the gentleman says appears to be directed against the policies I have been advocating to make our fight against international communism in Latin America more effective.

The gentleman does not mention, much less meet head on, my recommendations that we differentiate between the dictatorships and the democracies and frame our policies accordingly by cutting off all financial aid to the dictatorships, by instructing our ambassadors not to appear to be warmly intimate with the dictators and to help the democracies in every way possible.

Instead he states:

Just a few words today from the President, the Secretary of State, or even the Secretary of Defense actually, would bring an end to the mysterious and ridiculous attack on the Dominican Republic.

I gather from what the gentleman later states about his confidence that the Joint Chiefs of Staffs "will support the fact that the Dominican Republic is vital to us," that the gentleman believes this to be true and controlling. He wants the "attack" on the so-called Dominican Republic to stop because of its presumed great military importance, because the Jews there are enthusiastic about the Government and because the archbishop there apparently will certify that everything is just fine.

The gentleman is in error in characterizing the attack on the so-called Dominican Republic as "mysterious and ridiculous." There is no mystery about opposition to a ruthless dictator and there is nothing ridiculous about the murder of Gerry Murphy, the young son of two of my constituents in Eugene, Oreg.

It was my privilege to testify yesterday before the Federal grand jury considering the Murphy-Galindez cases. I urged them to indict Trujillo for the murder

of Gerry Murphy. The evidence is overwhelming and most of it appears in notes from our State Department. We rejected the official Dominican explanation for the death of Gerry Murphy. We asked twice, in our most formal and urgent manner, that General Espaillat, formerly consul general in New York, be "amenable for the usual processes of investigation and trial." This was refused.

Gerry told his fiance just before he disappeared that he had to go to the dictator's palace. He had earlier told her that he believed he had flown Galindez from the United States. The elaborate explanation built around the de la Maza suicide shows guilt by Trujillo. Refusal to make Espaillat available shows guilt. The chain of circumstances is strong and unbroken.

Murder of Gerry at Trujillo's order fits the pattern of this dictator's way of life. One murder has no moral meaning to a man who ordered thousands of Haitians slaughtered in 1937. The decisive factor then, as now, was his estimate that he could get away with it.

As for the military importance of that unhappy land, I say show me, please, how it can be of any substantial importance in case of an attack by the Soviet Union. By Latin American standards they have a formidable military force, but compared to the forces of a great power they have nothing.

The real danger from international communism in Latin America, and especially in dictatorships like Trujillo's, is from within, since totalitarianism prepares "a climate for the growth of communism," as a notable editorial in the New York Times, August 21, 1957, puts it.

This editorial also is an apt reply to the gentleman's recommendation that we ought to give the so-called Dominican Republic credit, a pat on the back, encouragement and so on. The editorial in its entirety is as follows:

A PROBLEM IN POLICY

The Kingmaker of the Caribbean, Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo, has just had his brother Hector crowned as President of the Dominican Republic for another 5 years. President Trujillo is a weak, amiable, agreeable person who will continue to act as the formal front for his formidable brother, the military dictator of the last 27 years. One thinks in terms of a coronation because the Generalissimo is certainly trying to establish a dynasty to carry on the family rule after he dies.

The ceremony last week was a reminder of the curious anomaly in American foreign policy, one that creates a great deal of critical discussion, especially in Latin America, although not exclusively there. This is the extent to which American policy concentrates on anticomunism to the exclusion of antifascism or—in this case—antimilitarism and dictatorship. During the 1930's the danger to the Free World of fascism was clear, so clear that we ended up fighting against fascism in the greatest of all wars, with communism as our ally.

Having defeated the Axis we found that the other Janus-face of totalitarianism—communism—was the present danger. As a result, we have taken the line in the cold war that whoever fights communism is therefore our ally. When Guatemala threatened to go Communist we intervened to overthrow the Arbenz regime. On the other hand, our

relations were notably friendly with Peron of Argentina, Perez Jimenez of Venezuela, Somoza of Nicaragua, Batista of Cuba, Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Franco of Spain.

Yet it is surely as clear today as it ever was that the enemy of liberal democracy is not just communism but totalitarianism in any form. It should not be sufficient for a military dictator such as Generalissimo Trujillo to say that he is anti-Communist to win American support and encouragement, and yet this is what has happened everywhere in these postwar years. One weakness of the policy is that these dictators in reality prepare a climate for the growth of communism and most of them, Trujillo included, have dealt with the Communists when it suited their purpose.

Anticommunism covers a multitude of sins for the American State Department. So does a rug when the dirt is swept under it.

Several other corrections need to be made. The gentleman says he does not "carry a pistol around the Congress as evidence of my crusade and willingness to work for my constituents." I do not, either. When I do carry a gun, I do so because many responsible and informed persons, including the Washington police, have urged that I do so.

Would the gentleman advise I ignore this advice?

I never carry a gun around the Congress. The Dominican effrontery is immense, but I doubt that it would include an attack on these premises.

After reciting a press report that I favor trading with Red China as a boon to the Oregon economy, the gentleman asks, "Just who does the House think we fought a war with in Korea?" I remind the gentleman we also fought a war with Japan and with Germany and today we trade with them.

I also remind the gentleman that such trade would be in nonstrategic goods and that we, in return, would obtain many items which would strengthen our economy.

The gentleman's reference to the "millions and billions we might vote out of the Treasury to get a 20th century crusade going against so-called dictators" is, to say the least, obscure. I have made no such proposal. I do believe in stopping foreign aid to Latin American dictators because we get nothing in return for the taxpayers' dollars. And, I want to add, they are not so-called. The dictators are real dictators and even our State Department, if pressed, will admit it.

Latin America offers tremendous opportunities for private and public investment. Our military and economic aid, however, should be restricted to those instances where our national security is enhanced accordingly.

I was astonished and disgusted by the letter to the gentleman from the President of the House of Deputies of the so-called Dominican Republic and which the gentleman sets forth in full in his speech.

It vilifies Governor Muñoz-Marín of Puerto Rico, who is an outstanding democratic leader in Latin America, as one who has "dedicated himself to favoring the agents of international communism." It also libels the FBI. I cannot understand why the gentleman consented to be a party to such smears.

For myself, I care not what any harlot parliamentarian of the so-called Dominican Republic says. I know his lips speak his master's words. But I am amazed that the gentleman from Wisconsin would give such a statement any weight at all. The gentleman must know that the legislative body there does what Rafael Trujillo says, just as do the President and the other officers. It is more a prison than a republic.

In closing, let me say that I am grateful for the gentleman's interest in Latin America and in our fight against international communism there. I wish more Members would undertake to inform themselves on these subjects.

It is clear that our aims are identical. We do disagree with regard to the value of dictatorships as allies in the struggle against international communism. This is a matter for further consideration by Congressional committees and in the Halls of Congress. Certainly how we resolve this issue could well decide the ultimate battle between the forces of freedom and tyranny.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the bill H. R. 8490.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. METCALF). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. ALLEN of California, for 30 days, beginning on August 23, 1957, on account of personal and official business.

To Mrs. HARDEN (at the request of Mr. DAWSON of Illinois), indefinitely, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, for 45 minutes, on Monday next.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana, for 15 minutes, on tomorrow.

Mr. PATMAN, for 30 minutes on tomorrow.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, for 5 minutes, on tomorrow.

Mr. SCHWENGEL (at the request of Mr. CANFIELD), on Tuesday next, his subject being One Hundred Years in This Chamber.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. LONG.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HILL and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SADLAK (at the request of Mr. MARTIN) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. NEAL.

Mr. GUBSER.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee.

Mr. HOLLAND (at the request of Mr. ROOSEVELT) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TUCK (at the request of Mr. ULLMAN) and to include a speech by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 491. An act for the relief of Joanne Lea (Buffington) Lybarger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 864. An act to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 293. An act 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;

H. R. 787. An act to authorize the exchange of certain lands between the United States of America and the State of California;

H. R. 1944. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to make inapplicable, in the case of the survivors of certain members of the Armed Forces, the provisions which presently prevent the payment of benefits to aliens who are outside the United States;

H. R. 2741. An act to authorize and direct the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain lands of the United States to the Hermann Hospital Estate, Houston, Tex.;

H. R. 2842. An act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of certain tanning extracts, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to suspend temporarily the tax on the processing of coconut oil;

H. R. 2979. An act for the relief of Mary Hummel;

H. R. 3246. An act to authorize the exchange of lands at the United States Naval Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, between the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the United States of America;

H. R. 3583. An act for the relief of Chandler R. Scott;

H. R. 3658. An act to liberalize certain criteria for determining eligibility of widows for benefits;

H. R. 4602. An act to encourage new residential construction for veterans' housing in rural areas and small cities and towns by raising the maximum amount in which direct loans may be made from \$10,000 to \$13,500, to authorize advance financing commitments, to extend the direct loan program for veterans, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6166. An act for the relief of Michael S. Tilimon;

H. R. 6456. An act to amend section 304 (d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, with respect to the disposition of certain imported articles which have been seized and condemned;

H. R. 6952. An act to authorize the transfer of naval vessels to friendly foreign countries;

H. R. 7458. An act to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to restrict its application in certain overseas areas, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7467. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1901, with respect to the citizenship and residence qualifications of the directors or trustees of certain companies in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 7697. An act to provide additional facilities necessary for the administration and training of units of the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States;

H. R. 8005. An act to provide for the conveyance of interests of the United States in and to fissionable materials in certain tracts of land situated in Cook County, Ill., and in Buffalo County, Nebr.;

H. R. 8079. An act to amend the act of June 20, 1910, by deleting therefrom certain provisions relating to the establishment, deposit, and investment of funds derived from land grants to the State of New Mexico and Arizona;

H. R. 8240. An act to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8753. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act to include California, Connecticut, Minnesota, and Rhode Island among the States which are permitted to divide their retirement systems into two parts so as to obtain social-security coverage, under State agreement, for only those State and local employees who desire such coverage;

H. R. 8755. An act to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit any instrumentality of two or more States to obtain social-security coverage, under its agreement, separately for those of its employees who are covered by a retirement system and who desire such coverage, to include Alabama, Georgia, New York, and Tennessee among the States which may obtain social-security coverage for policemen and firemen in positions covered by a retirement system on the same basis as other State and local employees, and to extend the period during which State agreements for social-security coverage of State and local employees may be made retroactive;

H. R. 8892. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend the time within which a minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social-security purposes and to permit such a minister to include, for social-security purposes, the value of meals and lodging furnished him for the convenience of his employer and the rental value of the parsonage furnished to him, and for other purposes;

H. R. 8929. An act 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.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 959. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed or food on the farm, and for other purposes;

S. 1866. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to require the inspection and certification of certain vessels carrying passengers," approved May 10, 1956, in order to provide adequate time for the formulation and consideration of rules and regulations to be prescribed under such act; and

S. 2431. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Klamath River Basin compact between the States of California and Oregon, and for other purposes.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1652. An act for the relief of Rajka Markovic and Krunoslav Markovic;

H. R. 1797. An act for the relief of Maria Sausa and Gregorie Sausa;

H. R. 2058. An act for the relief of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania;

H. R. 2237. An act authorizing the transfer of certain property of the Veterans' Administration (in Johnson City, Tenn.) to Johnson City National Farm Loan Association and the East Tennessee Production Credit Association, local units of the Farm Credit Administration;

H. R. 2354. An act for the relief of the estate of Leatha Horn;

H. R. 2816. An act to provide for the conveyance of Ester Field, La., to the parish of Rapides in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes;

H. R. 5757. An act to increase the maximum amount payable by the Veterans' Administration for mailing or shipping charges of personal property left by any deceased veteran on Veterans' Administration property;

H. R. 5807. An act to amend further and make permanent the Missing Persons Act, as amended;

H. R. 6521. An act to modify section 3 of the act of June 30, 1945 (59 Stat. 265);

H. R. 7383. An act to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7825. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the B'nai B'rith Henry Monsky Foundation, in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 8429. An act to amend the Vocational Rehabilitation Act;

H. R. 8586. An act for the relief of Pasquale Pratola;

H. R. 9188. An act to amend the act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts certain lands and improvements comprising the Castle Island terminal facility at South Boston in exchange for certain other lands;

H. J. Res. 354. Joint resolution to authorize the designation of October 19, 1957, as National Olympic Day;

H. J. Res. 367. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain aliens;

H. J. Res. 370. Joint resolution to extend the time limit for the Secretary of Commerce to sell certain war-built vessels for utilization on essential trade routes 3 and 4;

H. J. Res. 393. Joint resolution to waive certain provisions of section 212 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act in behalf of certain persons;

H. J. Res. 404. Joint resolution providing for the recognition and endorsement of the second World Metallurgical Congress;

H. J. Res. 408. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the St. Lawrence Seaway celebration to be held in Chicago, Ill., from January 1, 1959, to December 31, 1959; and

H. J. Res. 410. Joint resolution to facilitate the admission into the United States of certain aliens.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DORN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, August 23, 1957, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1153. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1958, involving an increase of \$114,625,000, for the Atomic Energy Commission (H. Doc. No. 229); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1154. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting 30 reports covering 43 violations of section 3679, Revised Statutes and Department of Defense Directive 7200.1, entitled "Administrative Control of Appropriations within the Department of Defense," pursuant to section 3679 (1) (2), Revised Statutes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1155. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize construction of a U. S. S. Arizona memorial at Pearl Harbor"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1156. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, transmitting the quarterly report of Federal contributions for the quarter ending June 30, 1957, pursuant to the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1157. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of the custodianship functions of the Office of the Treasurer of the United States, Treasury Department, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 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.

1158. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the quarterly report of the Maritime Administration of this Department on the activities and transactions of the Administration for the period March 31, 1957, through June 30, 1957, pursuant to the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McMILLAN: Committee of conference, H. R. 1937. A bill to authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation by the Army Board of the District of Columbia of a stadium in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1220). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRIEDEL: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 399. Resolution to increase the postage allowances of Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1221). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRIEDEL: Committee on House Administration. H. R. 9282. A bill to provide additional office space in home districts of

Congressmen, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners; without amendment (Rept. No. 1222). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRIEDEL: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 401. Resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of the historical data regarding the creation and jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and providing for additional copies; without amendment (Rept. No. 1223). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRIEDEL: Committee on House Administration. H. R. 9406. A bill to amend the act of June 23, 1949, as amended, to provide that telephone and telegraph service furnished Members of the House of Representatives shall be computed on a biennial rather than an annual basis; without amendment (Rept. No. 1224). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRIEDEL: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 279. Resolution to provide funds for the investigations and studies made by the Committee on Veterans' Affairs pursuant to House Resolution 64 and House Resolution 65; without amendment (Rept. No. 1225). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration, House Concurrent Resolution 188. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of the document entitled "Congress and the Monopoly Problem; 56 Years of Antitrust Development, 1900-1956"; with amendment (Rept. No. 1226). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 31. Concurrent resolution favoring the fulfillment of the program recommended by the National Historical Publications Commission for the publication of certain documents; without amendment (Rept. No. 1227). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. S. 2434. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind"; without amendment (Rept. No. 1228). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 392. Resolution authorizing the printing of certain proceedings in the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as a House document; without amendment (Rept. No. 1229). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. House Resolution 401. Resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of the historical data regarding the creation and jurisdiction of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and providing for additional copies; without amendment (Rept. No. 1230). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 17. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 232, 84th Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 1231). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 176. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of certain material relating to the Central Valley project of California, and providing for additional copies; without amendment (Rept. No. 1232). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. House Concurrent Resolution 215. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of certain public hearings; without amendment (Rept. No. 1233). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES of Missouri: Committee on House Administration. Senate Concurrent Resolution 39. Concurrent resolution pro-

viding for the printing as a Senate document and for additional copies of the report of the Commission on Government Security; without amendment (Rept. No. 1234). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CANNON: Committee of conference. H. R. 9131. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1235). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOLEY: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 8490. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to rice acreage allotments; without amendment (Rept. No. 1236). 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. FRIEDEL:

H. R. 9406. A bill to amend the act of June 23, 1949, as amended, to provide that telephone and telegraph service furnished Members of the House of Representatives shall be computed on a biennial rather than an annual basis.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H. R. 9407. A bill to provide additional opportunity for certain Government employees to obtain career-conditional and career appointments in the competitive civil service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DORN of South Carolina:

H. R. 9408. A bill to prevent the unauthorized censorship by broadcasting, television, telephone, telegraph, and all similar companies, or networks, of songs, tunes, words, lyrics, and other material and things; and providing certain procedure to be followed in such cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 9409. A bill to amend titles 10 and 14 of the United States Code to provide that cadets and midshipmen entering the service academies hereafter shall agree to serve 10 years on duty after graduation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of New York (by request):

H. R. 9410. A bill to authorize and direct the transfer and conveyance of certain property in the Virgin Islands to the government of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PORTER:

H. R. 9411. A bill to prohibit the inclusion of certain matter on envelopes and like wrappers containing mail matter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. R. 9412. A bill to provide that the income derived from the rental of living accommodations, where the owner of the property provides services in connection with such rental, shall constitute net earnings from self-employment for purposes of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 9413. A bill to establish a program of national scholarship loans for undergraduate and graduate study in institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H. R. 9414. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an income tax deduction for certain expenses of attending colleges and universities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 9415. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide for

scheduled personal and corporate income tax reductions and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT:

H. R. 9416. A bill to amend the laws relating to St. Elizabeths Hospital so as to fix the salaries of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and first assistant physician of the hospital, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MILLER of Maryland:

H. R. 9417. A bill to permit a taxpayer who has attained the age of 65 and is disabled, or whose spouse has attained the age of 65 and is disabled, to deduct up to \$20,000 of medical expenses incurred in any year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOWDY:

H. J. Res. 447. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution with respect to the admission of new States as sovereign States of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHUFORD:

H. J. Res. 448. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution with respect to the admission of new States as sovereign States of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. J. Res. 449. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution with respect to the admission of new States as sovereign States of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H. Con. Res. 227. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the promulgation by the Secretary of the Treasury of certain Federal firearms regulations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. LIPSCOMB:

H. R. 9418. A bill for the relief of Ming Sang Quon (Quon Ming Sang); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN:

H. R. 9419. A bill for the relief of Lily Li; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEAL:

H. R. 9420. A bill for the relief of Giorgio Felisini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTERSON:

H. R. 9421. A bill to provide for Federal grants to the Blinded Veterans Association, Inc., to aid in the establishment of a program of assistance for blinded veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 9422. A bill for the relief of John (Giovanne) Tiberio; 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:

335. By Mr. MARTIN: Petition of Wilfred A. Kenney, Sr., and sundry citizens of Durham, N. C., opposing jury-trial amendment in civil-rights legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

336. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Mrs. Clema Bingham, Norwalk, Calif., requesting a thorough Congressional investigation of the Food and Drug Administration to correct abuses and restrain this branch of Government from trying to destroy the Hoxsey treatment for cancer; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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 first calendar quarter of 1957 were received after April 20, 1957, too late to be included in the published reports for that quarter:

A. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, Post Office Box 2169, South Portland, Maine.
D. (6) \$458. E. (9) \$431.14.

A. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$9,858.83. E. (9) \$9,858.83.

A. American Cancer Society, 521 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$6,876.22.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$10,778. E. (9) \$10,778.

A. American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. American Legion, National Headquarters, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) \$50,736.13. E. (9) \$28,935.93.

A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$5,846.10.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$473.27.

A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Gene R. Arnold, 7424 Wisconsin Avenue, Bethesda, Md.
B. Reserve Equalization Committee, care of Floyd Oles, 1018 South 60th Street, Tacoma 8, Wash.
E. (9) \$44.71.

A. Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 23 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$1,237.73.

A. Beghtol, Mason, Knudsen and Dickeson, 714 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebr.
B. Roberts Dairy Co., 4469 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
E. (9) \$25.33.

A. J. A. Beirne, 1808 Adams Mills Road NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

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) \$2,654.48. E. (9) \$2,654.48.

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) \$2,850.87. E. (9) \$2,850.87.

A. Roland Boyd, 202 Central National Bank Building, McKinney, Tex.
B. Hub Hill, 2121 North Field Street, Dallas, Tex.
D. (6) \$800. E. (9) \$708.76.

A. Roland Boyd, 202 Central National Bank Building, McKinney, Tex.
B. North Texas Municipal Water District, Wylie, Tex.
D. (6) \$1,400. E. (9) \$402.81.

A. Roland Boyd, 202 Central National Bank Building, McKinney, Tex.
B. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,500.

A. Boykin & DeFrancis, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Mrs. Claire Hugo Stinnes, Sr., Grossenbaumerstrasse 253, Mulheim-Ruhr, Germany.
E. (9) \$127.94.

A. Boykin & DeFrancis, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Studiengesellschaft für Privatrechtliche Auslandsinteressen, e. V. Contrescarpe 46, Germany.
E. (9) \$290.05.

A. Homer L. Brinkley, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$6,249.99. E. (9) \$242.55.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1122 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Mrs. Rollin Brown, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

A. Bernard N. Burnstine, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Inc., 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Butler & McKinney, 1624 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Richard Haster and wife, and A. E. Arnold, 2435 West First Street, Santa Ana, Calif.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$101.33.

A. George P. Byrne, Jr., 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

B. United States Wood Screw Service Bureau, 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

A. Canal Zone Central Labor Union, Metal Trades Council, AFL-CIO, Box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

D. (6) \$3,909.40. E. (9) \$2,702.50.

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.

A. Cliff D. Carpenter, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$149.87.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Frankie Childers, 300 New Jersey Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
B. National Institute of Social Welfare, 1031 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) \$1,232. E. (9) \$780.

A. Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act, National Consumers League, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,750. E. (9) \$1,794.55.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 2140 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$6,412.41. E. (9) \$5,131.04.

A. Clarence F. Cockrell, 501 Patrick Street, Portsmouth, Va.
B. Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Association, South Portland, Maine.
D. (6) \$75. E. (9) \$84.64.

A. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$100.

A. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,325,983.10. E. (9) \$5,505.35.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc.

A. Conference of Local Airlines, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$3,000.

A. Cooperative Health Federation of America, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$217.

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) \$310.51.

A. Dairy Industry Committee, 1028 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,050.

A. Paul J. Daugherty, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.
D. (6) \$700.

A. Joffre C. David, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla. D. (6) \$145.81. E. (9) \$211.56.

A. S. P. Deas, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.

B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La. E. (9) \$64.60.

A. Richard A. Dell, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$824.99.

A. Dorothea de Schweinitz, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act of the National Consumer's League, 438 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio. D. (6) \$1,120. E. (9) \$85.73.

A. Ralph B. Dewey, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific American Steamship Association, 16 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$1,200.17.

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. Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$638. E. (9) \$76.75.

A. Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Rayon Staple Fiber Producers Association, Room 7319, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y. D. (6) \$2,109.05. E. (9) \$495.53.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$4,000.

A. John W. Emeigh, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$515.50. E. (9) \$11.

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. John F. Floberg, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Association, 1603 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla. D. (6) \$641.62. E. (9) \$641.62.

A. Clyde L. Flynn, Jr., Elizabethtown, Ill.

B. Independent Fluorspar Producers Association, Attention, J. Blecheisen, Rosiclare, Ill. D. (6) \$4,750. E. (9) \$4,292.23.

A. Wallace H. Fulton, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Leo Goodman, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich. D. (6) \$1,080. E. (9) \$354.33.

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) \$1,500. E. (9) \$200.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr., 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. E. (9) \$114.35.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Kit H. Haynes, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Council of Farmers Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$2,625. E. (9) \$88.68.

A. Joseph D. Henderson, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.

B. American Association of Small Business, Inc., 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La. D. (6) \$1,500.

A. William B. Henderson, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Parcel Post Association, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$3,466. E. (9) \$3,385.

A. Richard C. Holmquist, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. E. (9) \$147.38.

A. Mrs. Jency Price Houser, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$1,514.29. E. (9) \$1,514.29.

A. Housewives United, 2915 Foxhall Road NW., Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$115. E. (9) \$27.44.

A. Ray L. Hulick, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$515.50. E. (9) \$16.

A. B. A. Hungerford, 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

B. George P. Byrne, 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

A. Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc., 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. D. (6) \$2,467.10. E. (9) \$2,467.10.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$300.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C. E. (9) \$1,892.50.

A. The Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Inc., 820 Highland Avenue, Newark, N. J. D. (6) \$10. E. (9) \$4,714.50.

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. E. (9) \$1.21.

A. Franklin R. Kepner, Berwick Bank Building, Berwick, Pa.

B. Associated Railroads of Pennsylvania, Room 1022 Transportation Center, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Thomas R. Kingsley, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Movers Conference of America, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$150.

A. King & Noble, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C. E. (9) \$1,146.23.

A. Kominers & Fort, 529 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Marine Transport Lines, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. D. (6) \$2,500.

A. John Lawler, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Institute of Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. D. (6) \$755. E. (9) \$175.

A. Dillard B. Lasseter, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$450.

A. Rose Leibbrand, Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C. D. (6) \$23,390.85. E. (9) \$2,109.93.

A. John W. Lindsey, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Linen Supply Association of America, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles E. McCarthy, 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Council of Motion Picture Organizations, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y. D. (6) \$390. E. (9) \$138.62.

A. William A. McClintock, Jr., 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.

B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.

A. MacLeish, Spray, Price & Underwood, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$504.85.

A. Harry B. Madsen, 1559 North McKinley Road, Lake Forest, Ill.
 B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,175. E. (9) \$418.09.

A. Marks & Trowbridge, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Basic Industries Power Committee, 400 Erie County Savings Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
 E. \$46.16.

A. P. H. Mathews, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$5,617.50. E. (9) \$752.40.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$2,349.59.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1908 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$1,152.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1908 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, 132 West 43d Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$675.

A. Ross A. Messer, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Post Office and General Service Maintenance Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$84.45.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1010 Vermont Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Vocational Association, Inc.

A. Moot, Sprague, Marcy & Gulick, 400 Erie County Savings Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
 B. Basic Industries Power Committee, 400 Erie County Savings Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$146.51.

A. Kenneth R. Morefield, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
 B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
 D. (6) \$62.49. E. (9) \$105.14.

A. Movers Conference of America, 16th and P Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$257.70. E. (9) \$257.70.

A. John H. Myers, 1224 Cleveland Street, Wilmette, Ill.
 B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Field Officers, 402 Fourth Avenue, New Kensington, Pa.
 D. (6) \$1,066.10. D. (9) \$412.03.

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$14,014.09. E. (9) \$1,192.52.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$18,894.63. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$19,050. E. (9) \$17,845.75.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., 325 Farwell Building, Detroit, Mich.
 D. (6) \$832.34. E. (9) \$1,923.16.

A. National Council Against Conscription, Box 170, Nyack, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$1,592.16. E. (9) \$1,020.87.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$7,197.50. E. (9) \$5,500.

A. National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., 80 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$107.38.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$7,375.11. E. (9) \$7,375.11.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$825.15.

A. National Postal Committee for Books, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$17,475. E. (9) \$15,498.75.

A. The National Rural Letter Carrier's Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$5,692.25. E. (9) \$5,879.91.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$13,838.16. E. (9) \$13,144.20.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$392.50.

A. John W. Nerlinger, 325 Farwell Building, Detroit, Mich.
 B. National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., 325 Farwell Building, Detroit, Mich.
 D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$136.

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) \$834.40.

A. Robert J. O'Donnell, Majestic Theater Building, Dallas, Tex.
 B. Council of Motion Picture Organizations, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$32.52.

A. Charles A. Parker, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Aviation Trades Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington D. C.
 D. (6) \$737. E. (9) \$787.30.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
 E. (9) \$28.02.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$562.50. E. (9) \$136.37.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$37.70.

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) \$4,249.98. E. (9) \$141.35.

A. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$3,939.18. E. (9) \$1,010.73.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 B. American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$23.55.

A. Peoples Lobby, Inc., 1337 21st Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$70.

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) \$1,712.28.

A. Mrs. R. I. C. Prout, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. William A. Quinlan, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$3,600. E. (9) \$95.74.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Cancer Society, New York, N. Y.; Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, New York; United Cerebral Palsy Associations, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$7,499.97. E. (9) \$5,639.44.

A. Mrs. Richard G. Radue, 3406 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush, Chicago, Ill.

A. Otie M. Reed, 1107 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Creameries Association, 817 New York Building, St. Paul, Minn.
 D. (6) \$1,875. E. (9) \$1,044.83.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.
 B. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$200.

A. Rice & King, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. D. Gottlieb & Co., 1140 North Kostner Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$4,000.

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. E. (9) \$32.70.

A. Roberts Dairy Co., 4469 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
 E. (9) \$19.40.

A. Charles A. Robinson, Jr., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$100.

A. Horace Russell, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$4,375. E. (9) \$268.68.

A. Stuart T. Saunders, 8 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.
 B. Norfolk & Western Railway Co., 8-108 North Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

A. Rosario Scibilia, 1975 West Sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 B. Catholic War Veterans of U. S. A., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$325.

A. Selvage & Lee, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Carpet Institute, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$286.99.

A. Selvage & Lee, Inc., 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) \$48.17.

A. Selvage & Lee, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, 113 Pearl Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$202.65.

A. P. L. Shackelford, 4545 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 B. Sheet Metal Workers International Association, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$200.

A. Paul Sifton, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America.
 D. (6) \$1,740. E. (9) \$1,291.70.

A. R. S. Smethurst, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Manufacturers, 2 East 48th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Dr. Spencer M. Smith, Jr., 1709 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Va.
 B. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 2140 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,309.80.

A. William D. Snow, 970 Spitzer Building, Toledo, Ohio.
 B. National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., 325 Farwell Building, Detroit, Mich.
 D. (6) \$250. E. (9) \$93.26.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
 D. (6) \$4,482.39. E. (9) \$4,130.90.

A. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$340.12. E. (9) \$148.28.

A. W. S. Story, 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$300.

A. Mrs. Ada Barnett Stough, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$175.86. E. (9) \$175.86.

A. Eugene C. Struckhoff, 93 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
 B. Boston and Maine Railroad, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass.
 D. (6) \$875. E. (9) \$1,096.44.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 369 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$1,375.25.

A. Bailey Walsh, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. International Nickel Co., Inc., 67 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Bailey Walsh, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Lion Manufacturing Co., 2640 Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$600.

A. Bailey Walsh, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. United Manufacturing Co., 3401 North California Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$21.

A. Herbert F. Walton, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.
 B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.

A. Glenn E. Watts, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

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) \$12,000. E. (9) \$526.82.

A. Bernard Weitzer, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,499.96. E. (9) \$383.22.

A. Roger J. Whitford, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Marian Diane Dalphine Sachs, Beekman Hotel, New York, N. Y., and Arthur Sachs, care of Moses & Singer, 29 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$250.

A. Frank G. Wollney, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$179.95.

A. William Zimmerman, Jr., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., 48 East 86th Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$65.64.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the first calendar quarter 1957:

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

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) In General: This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(1) "EMPLOYEE".—To file as an "employee," state in Item "B" the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer." (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee.")

(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 employees; 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" 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]

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 Doe 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
\$750.00	7-11	Doe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis,	Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marsh-banks 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) \$272.50.

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) \$1,362.98. E. (9) \$25.

A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$31.25.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$10,301.50. E. (9) \$10,438.77.

A. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$6,420.66. E. (9) \$6,420.66.

A. Louis J. Allen, 1121 Nashville Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.
 B. Class I Railroads in Tennessee.

A. W. L. Allen, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.
 B. The Commercial Telegraphers' Union, International, 8605 Cameron Street, Silver Spring, Md.

A. William B. Allen, 917 Fifteenth Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, High at Mill Street, Akron, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$2,080. E. (9) \$364.15.

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) \$925. E. (9) 426.16.

A. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

A. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
 D. (6) \$6,400.70. E. (9) \$6,400.70.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$25,374. E. (9) \$25,374.

A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO Building, Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$32,584.61.

A. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$6,965. E. (9) \$11,013.68.

A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$594.75.

A. American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$13,899.08. E. (9) \$11,289.08.

A. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$156,188.29.

A. American Humane Association, 806 Pennsylvania Street, Denver, Colo.
 E. (9) \$1,836.40.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$838.34. E. (9) \$903.89.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$15,000. E. (9) \$12,244.03.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
 D. (6) \$26,475.43. E. (9) \$3,670.59.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$334,964.87. E. (9) \$3,233.44.

A. American Optometric Association, Inc. (Development Fund-Legislative), care of Dr. H. Ward Ewalt, Jr., 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 D. (6) \$2,593. E. (9) \$500.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$482.37. E. (9) \$482.37.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$2,262. E. (9) \$8,510.

A. American Paper & 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) \$1,841.56. E. (9) \$1,879.32.

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) \$86,201.29. E. (9) \$9,301.74.

A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,470.15. E. (9) \$2,430.15.

A. American Tariff League, Inc., 19 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. American Textile Machinery Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.
 D. (6) \$1.24.

A. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$17,000. E. (9) \$4,708.57.

A. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$10,290.06. E. (9) \$8,749.08.

A. American Veterans Committee, Inc., 1830 Jefferson Place NW, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$4,120.66. E. (9) \$2,105.86.

A. American Veterans World War II, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$1,562.50.

A. American Vocational Association, Inc., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

A. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,338. E. (9) \$2,301.16.

A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,560. E. (9) \$1,620.10.

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.

A. Walter M. Anderson, Jr., Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.
 D. (6) \$119. E. (9) \$491.92.

A. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$87. E. (9) \$1,174.40.

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) \$434.45.

A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1115 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.
 B. Class I Railroads Operating in the State of Arkansas.
 D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$2,368.99.

A. Arnold, Fortas & Porter, 1229 19th Street, Washington, D. C.
 B. Simon & Shuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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. 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) \$20,540.45. E. (9) \$20,540.45.

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) \$2,076.96. E. (9) \$2,076.96.

A. Association of Western Railways, 474 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,863.56. E. (9) \$2,863.56.

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 2, Box 406, Vienna, Va.

B. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$2.25.

A. Harry S. Baer, Jr., 1115 17th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Aeronautical Training Society, 1115 17th Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,000.

A. George P. Baker, 16 Eliot Street, Cambridge, Mass.

B. Transportation Association of America, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. John A. Baker.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,015.49. E. (9) \$250.22.

A. Baker, McKensie & Hightower, 901 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Club Managers Association of America, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$5.95.

A. Baker, McKensie & Hightower, 901 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Roberts Dairy Co., 4469 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

E. (9) \$37.78.

A. J. H. Ballew, Nashville, Tenn.

B. Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$2,400.

A. Hartman Barber, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. (6) \$2,125. E. (9) \$984.92.

A. Robert C. Barnard, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

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) \$3,000.

A. James M. Barnes and Thurman Hill, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Retired Civil Employees, 1625 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Electric Co.'s, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$87.67.

A. Irvin L. Barney, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.

D. (6) \$2,625.

A. William J. Barnhard, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Imported Hardwood Plywood Association, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; Plywood Group, National Council of American Importers, New York, N. Y.; American Association of Hardwood Plywood Users, Washington, D. C.

A. William G. Barr, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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) \$154.88.

A. Ralph E. Becker, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana, Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

D. (6) \$1,000.

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., 137 West 48th Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$101.92.

A. Ralph E. Becker, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Concert Managers, 30 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. (9) \$156.77.

A. Bert Bell, 1 Bala Avenue, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

B. National Football League, 1 Bala Avenue, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.

E. (9) \$2,362.04.

A. Frederick J. Bell, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,307.44.

A. Julia D. Bennett, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.

B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$1,854.75.

A. Ernest H. Benson, 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.

E. (9) \$3.25.

A. Sam B. Berrong, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. Raymond Berry, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$240. E. (9) \$116.

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) \$3,302. E. (6) \$674.74.

A. Walter J. Bierwagen, 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, Inc., 1012 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A. Bigham, Englar, Jones & Houston, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y., and 839 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The American Institute of Marine Underwriters, the Association of Marine Underwriters of the United States, American Cargo War Risk Reinsurance Exchange, and American Hull Insurance Syndicate.

E. (9) \$105.

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. 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) \$38.45.

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) \$487.50.

A. James C. Black, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Republic Steel Corporation, Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$500.

A. Thomas D. Blake, 4664 Reservoir Road, Washington, D. C.

B. Sharp & Bogan, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$86.52. E. (9) \$41.84.

A. William Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$86.52. E. (9) \$41.84.

A. Mrs. Paul Blanshard, 408 A Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice.

D. (6) \$249. E. (9) \$90.

A. Blum, Lindsey & Powell, 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,475. E. (9) \$131.72.

A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Investment Companies, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$141.04.

A. Hyman 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) \$454.20.

A. Joseph L. Borda, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 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) \$2,863.56.

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) \$423.24.

A. Boston & Maine Railroad, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, 1832 M Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$90. E. (9) \$2.78.

A. R. B. Bowden, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 D. (6) \$12.50. E. (9) \$4.05.

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, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,800.

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) \$26.35.

A. William A. Bresnahan, 1424 16th Street, NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. Clark L. Brody, 4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
 B. Michigan Farm Bureau, 400 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Mich.
 D. (6) \$207.69. E. (9) \$16.53.

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) \$750. E. (9) \$100.

A. Derek Brooks, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$490.68.

A. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1122 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$7,995.71. E. (9) \$7,995.71.

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) \$2,445.80.

A. J. D. Brown, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$150.

A. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. American and Foreign Power Co., Inc., 2 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$545. E. (9) \$94.26.

A. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 1625 Eye Street, NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,425. E. (9) \$1,383.76.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., 1832 M Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. 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) \$20.36.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
 B. The Florida Ship Canal Navigation District, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
 D. (6) \$1,350.

A. George J. Burger, 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. John J. Burke, 1062 West Platinum, Butte, Mont.
 B. Pacific Northwest Power Co., Post Office Box 1335, Spokane, Wash.
 E. (9) \$600.

A. Thomas Burke, 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) \$1,091. E. (9) \$395.

A. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
 D. (6) \$11,724.98. E. (9) \$205.56.

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) \$110. E. (9) \$110.

A. F. Hugh Burns, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Association, 821 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,700. E. (9) \$70.14.

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) \$90.

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. Clint Bush, 8233 South Peoria Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$300.

A. Charles C. Butler, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$270. E. (9) \$3.17.

A. Butler & McKinney, 1624 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. Richard Haster and wife, and A. E. Arnold, 2435 West First Street, Santa Ana, Calif.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$83.14.

A. Lawrence V. Byrnes, 401 Third Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$3,313.50.

A. C. G. Caffrey, 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) \$62.

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. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$340.81.

A. Campaign for the 48 States, 312 Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$4,165.44. E. (9) \$18,489.69.

A. Carl C. Campbell, 1832 M Street NW, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, 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) \$2,961.56. E. (9) \$296.16.

A. John L. Carey, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Cliff D. Carpenter, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$625. E. (9) \$18.77.

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 2, Ohio, and 744 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$1,352.

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) \$1,732.19.

A. Benjamin F. Castle, 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D. C.
B. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. Larry Cates, 1143 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Air Line Pilots Association, 55th Street and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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) \$2,345. E. (9) \$159.48.

A. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. Justice N. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
B. M. Colodetz & Co., 120 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
B. The Great Eastern Shipping Co., Ltd., 14 Jumshedji Tata Road, Bombay, India.
D. (6) \$200.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$900.

A. Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) \$6,654.79. E. (9) \$4,593.28.

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) \$179.69.

A. Omer W. Clark, 1701 18th Street NW, Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) \$2,769.24.

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. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Papermakers' Felt Association, 1215 Unity Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$41.50.

A. Clarence E. Cleveland, Montpelier, Vt.
B. Vermont State Railroads Association, Montpelier, Vt.

A. Herman Clott, 711 14th Street NW, Washington, D. C.
B. International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, Tabor Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$1,287. E. (9) \$692.

A. Coles & Goertner, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$235.54.

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.
E. (9) \$1,478.94.

A. Committee for Collective Security, 90 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$135. E. (9) \$448.51.

A. Committee on Laws, National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,972. E. (9) \$4,104.

A. Committee for Oil Pipe Lines, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$325.

A. Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property, 926 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$100.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 9 South William Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,825. E. (9) \$7,112.75.

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 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) \$2,500. E. (9) \$67.53.

A. Orval R. Cook, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

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. Cooper & Silverstein, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Council of Life Underwriters, 208 South La Salle Street Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Cooper & Silverstein, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Fountain Pen and Mechanical Pencil Manufacturers' Association, Inc., 1426 G Street NW, Washington, D. 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) \$150.

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 of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industrials, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,070. E. (9) \$16,159.08.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$805.76. E. (9) \$805.76.

A. Edsall Lee Couplin, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
B. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$36.15.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Chicago and North Western Railway System, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$8.31.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Club Managers Association of America, 408 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Committee on Joint Resolution 1955 Legislature, Post Office Box 3170, Honolulu, T. H., United States of America.
E. (9) \$17.92.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Embassy of Denmark, 2374 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$99.98.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Nickel Co., Inc., 67 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$70.77.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Roberts Dairy Co., 4469 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Gilbert Cox, Elliston, Va.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) \$177.80. E. (9) \$177.80.

A. A. M. Crawford, 704 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.
B. Southern Pacific Co., 65 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif., and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, 121 East Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
E. (9) \$330.51.

A. Edward B. Crosland, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Telephone and Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$4,999.99.

A. Leo J. Crowley, 540 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee, 615 C. A. Johnson Building, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$1,478.94. E. (9) \$1,478.94.

A. Arthur J. Cunningham, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

D. (6) \$2250.65.

A. Paul Cunningham, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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. Charles L. Cusumano, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Vincenzo Buttaro, 64 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Domenica Buttaro, Via Zuccarino No. 76, Mola di Bari, Province of Bari, Italy.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$30.50.

A. Charles L. Cusumano, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Dr. Kuo York Chynn, Columbus Hospital, Great Falls, Mont.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$48.

A. Dairy Industry Committee, 1028 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$4,050.

A. Louis S. Damiani, Post Office Box 54, Gatun, C. Z.

B. Canal Zone Central Labor Union & Metal Trades Council, Post Office Box 471, Balboa Heights, C. Z.

D. (6) \$1,995. E. (9) \$2,512.

A. R. Harvey Dastrup, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$312.50. E. (9) \$10.50.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,062.50. E. (9) \$11.30.

A. Paul J. Daugherty, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Columbus, Ohio.

B. Ohio Chamber of Commerce, 820 Huntington Bank Building, Columbus, Ohio.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$286.25.

A. Joffre C. David, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

D. (6) \$249.96. E. (9) \$330.83.

A. Alan P. Davies, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,989.39. E. (9) \$6,911.02.

A. Bertram G. Davis, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$1,710.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Ontario Land Co., 807 Lonsdale Building, Duluth, Minn.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$269.99.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$1,304.25.

A. Joseph E. Davis, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$28.65.

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.

D. (6) \$4,250.22.

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. John D. deButts, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$3,125.01.

A. Tony T. Dechant.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

A. Richard A. Dell, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$824.99.

A. Dorothea de Schweinitz, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act of the National Consumers League, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,440. E. (9) \$18.55.

A. Mary S. Deuel, 3026 Cambridge Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$5.

A. Philip M. DeVany, 1109 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$5.

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) \$900. E. (9) \$23.46.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Sacramento-Yolo Port District, California Fruit Building, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,731.75. E. (9) \$106.75.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Westlands Water District, Post Office Box 4006, Fresno, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,126.84. E. (9) \$126.84.

A. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. (9) \$4,269.24.

A. Disabled Officers Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$3,125.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 303 Medical Science Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$13,820.68. E. (9) \$16,177.72.

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) \$18,794.32.

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) \$462.50. E. (9) \$41.19.

A. James L. Donnelly, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Manufacturers Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert F. Donoghue, 239 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,624.99.

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. G. L. Dorson, 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) \$1,352.18. E. (9) \$107.

A. Robert E. Dougherty, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Committee, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,499.96. E. (9) \$392.55.

A. James W. Douthat, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. W. A. Dosier, Jr., 17 Molton Building, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 17 Molton Building, Montgomery, Ala.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$225.

A. Ben DuBois.

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. Donald H. Dunham, 2000 Florida Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

A. J. R. Dunkerley, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$150.

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) \$5.49.

A. William E. Dunn, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,139.69. E. (9) \$842.64.

A. Dwight, Royall, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, 500 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Rayon Staple Fiber Producers Association, Room 7319, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$3,919.25. E. (9) \$904.73.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y., and 740 11th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$55.72. E. (9) \$44.87.

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.

A. Harold Edwards, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$3,304.85. E. (9) \$500.

A. Bernard H. Ehrlich, 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, Washington, D. C.

B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,170. E. (9) \$71.29.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

A. Otis H. Ellis, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. National Oil Jobbers Council, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$8,000.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Public Power Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,000.

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. Department of Water Resources, State of California, Sacramento, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,437.50.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. East Bay Municipal Utility District, 2130 Adeline Street, Oakland, Calif.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$22.16.

A. Ely, McCarty & Duncan, 1200 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Imperial Irrigation District, El Centro, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,100.

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) \$7,250. E. (9) \$55.10.

A. K. Blyth Emmons, 801 19th Street Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Small Business Men's Association, 801 19th Street Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Myles W. English, 966 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Highway Users Conference, Inc., 966 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Lawrence E. Ernst, 301 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

B. National Star Route Mail Carriers Association, 301 East Capitol Street Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$315.44.

A. Ethanol Institute, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.

E. (9) \$541.83.

A. Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$55,112.16. E. (9) \$21,249.35.

A. Joseph G. Feeney, 201 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,000. 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 of the United States of America, New Orleans, La.; United States Sugar Corp., Clewiston, Fla.; Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association, Fellsmere, Fla.; Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc., South Bay, Fla.

D. (6) \$5,850.

A. Maurice W. Fillius, 703 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Alcoholic Beverage Importers, Inc.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Financial General Corp., 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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. Joel H. Fisher, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Civil Aviation Medical Association, 150 East 71st Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$225. E. (9) \$78.

A. John B. Fisher, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Coal Shipping, Inc., 17 State Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$3,750.

A. John B. Fisher, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Bangor and Aroostock Railroad, 84 Harlow Street, Bangor, Maine.

D. (6) \$3,750.

A. John B. Fisher, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. C. H. Sprague & Son Co., 10 Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Norman A. Flanigan, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$11.39.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$11.39.

A. John F. Floberg, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Association, 1608 Orington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$11.39.

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) \$1,867.33.

A. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) \$697.01. E. (9) \$697.01.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
E. (9) \$1,370.36.

A. Florida Ship Canal Navigation District, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
E. (9) \$1,350.

A. Mrs. J. A. Ford, 808 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Forest Farmers Association, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
E. (9) \$134.30.

A. James W. Forstel, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$725. E. (9) \$45.87.

A. James F. Fort, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$85.50.

A. Ronald J. Foulis, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y. and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Fowler, Leva, Hawes & Symington, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Bulova Watch Co., Inc., Bulova Park, Flushing, N. Y.
D. (6) \$120.

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. (8) \$9.64.

A. L. S. Franklin, 2309 Pine Croft Road, Greensboro, N. C.
D. (6) \$535. E. (9) \$535.

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) \$783.75. E. (9) \$589.50.

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) \$979.69. E. (9) \$740.27.

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. Allie Frechette, Neopt, Wis.
B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.

A. James G. Frechette, Keshena, Wis.
B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.

A. Walter Freedman, 829 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Patchogue-Plymouth Corp., 261 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$23.01.

A. Elmer M. Freudenberger, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) \$1,500.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$36. E. (9) \$4.50.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$18,822.21. E. (9) \$5,285.33.

A. George Milan Fuller, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
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. E. (9) \$261.39.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 1735 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$5.

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) \$200. E. (9) \$3.75.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,866.02. E. (9) \$1,500.

A. Gus F. Geissler.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 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. J. M. George, 165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
B. National Association of Direct Selling Companies, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$3,000.

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) \$146.20.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
D. (6) \$550. E. (9) \$574.29.

A. Leif Gilstad, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Ginsburg, Leventhal, & Brown, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. North German Lloyd, Bremen, Germany.
E. (9) \$25.

A. Ginsburg, Leventhal & Brown, 1632 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Society To Study Private Property Interests in Foreign Countries, Contrescarpe 46, Bremen, Germany.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$475.

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) \$6.

A. John A. Gosnell, 801 19th Street Building NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Small Business Men's Association, 801 19th Street Building, NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$500.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Washington Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$375.

A. Government Employees' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$7,605.83. E. (9) \$7,280.76.

A. Government Relations Committee of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. James L. Grahl, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Public Power Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$88.

A. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$81.80.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318-418 Keith Building Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) \$18,950.20. E. (9) \$11,997.97.

A. Robert A. Grant, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.
B. The Ethanol Institute, 624 Associates Building, South Bend, Ind.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$241.83.

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) \$465. E. (9) \$16.05.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,875.

A. Warren Griffiths, 104 C Street NE, Washington, D. C.

B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$846.16. E. (9) \$34.00.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 1001 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

D. (6) \$6,000. E. (9) \$25.

A. I. J. Gromfinc, 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) \$478.01. E. (9) \$478.01.

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) \$478.68.

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) \$190.45.

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) \$134.

A. Hoyt S. Haddock, 132 Third Street SE, Washington, D. C.

B. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$825. E. (9) \$235.88.

A. Hal H. Hale, 423 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Harold T. Halfpenny, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Hugh F. Hall, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$725. E. (9) \$5.42.

A. Radford Hall, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$670.59.

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) \$2,875.12. E. (9) \$726.28.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Transportation Association of America, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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) \$1,287.50. E. (9) \$225.

A. Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Committee, 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$5,322.50. E. (9) \$11,687.45.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. Conrad P. Harness, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Herbert E. Harris II, 425 13th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$666.66. E. (9) \$29.10.

A. Winder R. Harris, 441 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Merwin K. Hart, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

B. National Economic Council, 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$500.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 520 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

D. (6) \$3,225.

A. Douglas L. Hatch, 715 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Tungsten Mining Corp., Henderson, N. C.

E. (9) \$32.18.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 601 Associations Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Hardwood Plywood Institute, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Committee, 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,599.99. E. (9) \$3,441.14.

A. Robert N. Hawes, 601 Associations Building, Washington, D. C.

B. U. S. Plywood Corp., 55 West 44th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$283.22. E. (9) \$35.14.

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, Washington, D. C.

B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$139.25.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$318.36.

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) \$300.

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) \$328.40.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Savings & Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,600.

A. Charles H. Heltzel, 606 Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.

D. (6) \$175. E. (9) \$175.

A. Joseph D. Henderson, 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.

B. American Association of Small Business, Inc., 431 Balter Building, New Orleans, La.

D. (6) \$1,500.

A. Edmund P. Hennelly, 150 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,699.29. E. (9) \$1,574.29.

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 and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$239.10. E. (9) \$239.10.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Boston Wool Trade Association, 263 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$34.25.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Hot House Vegetable Growers, Post Office Box 659, Terre Haute, Ind.

E. (9) \$1,616.04.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Brewers Foundation, 535 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$63.07.

A. Robert C. Hibben, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$196.88.

A. W. J. Hickley, 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. 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) \$1,587.52. E. (9) \$337.52.

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) \$1,500.

A. Frank N. Hoffmann, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$3,200.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Veterans World War II, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$75.

A. Winfield M. Homer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. G. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Homestake Mining Co., Lead, S. Dak.
E. (9) \$531.36.

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. Journeyman Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists International Union, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$3,220.65. E. (9) \$1,450.65.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$1,304.25.

A. Donald E. Horton, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Warehousemen's Association, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. J. Cline House, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$54.

A. Harold A. Houser, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,725.

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) \$499.38.

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. Harold K. Howe, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Institute of Laundering, Box 1187, Joliet, Ill.
D. (6) \$2,649.99. E. (9) \$1,507.73.

A. Harold K. Howe, 307 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Lawn Mower Institute, Inc., 307 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,400.

A. Erma D. Hubbard, Route 4, Box 235, Annapolis, Md.

B. Military Survivors, Inc., Route 4, Box 235, Annapolis, Md.

A. Raymond E. Hughes, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.

B. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$30. E. (9) \$18.

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. W. J. Hynes, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.

B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) \$1,090.30.

A. Bernard J. Imming, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$17,347.16.

A. John L. Ingoldsby, Jr., 201 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Societe Commerciale Antoine Vloeberghs, S. A., 209 Avenue D'Italie, Anvers, Belgium.

A. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$1,967.72. E. (9) \$1,967.72.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$300. E. (9) \$113.54.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$2,339.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$1,107.

A. Inter-State Manufacturers' Association, 163-165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$32.

A. Iron Ore Lessors' Association, Inc., W-1481 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.
E. (9) \$1,058.47.

A. Nelson P. Jackson, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Atomic Products Division, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
E. (9) \$37.75.

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) \$1,866.66. E. (9) \$145.52.

A. Japanese American Citizens' League, 1759 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) \$400. E. (9) \$375.

A. Daniel Jaspan, P. O. Box 2013, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, P. O. Box 2013, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,487.50. E. (9) \$79.

A. Ray L. Jenkins, 700 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Societe Internationale, Pour Participations Industrielles Et Commerciales, S. A., Peter Merianstr 19, Basle, Switzerland.

A. Peter D. Joers, 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) \$1,684.45.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. J. P. Johnson, 1806 Overlook Lane, Santa Barbara, Calif.

B. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, Inc., 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Reuben Lee Johnson, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,979.04. E. (9) \$44.

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. Cullen B. Jones, Jr., 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of World War I of the U. S. A., Inc., 44 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$122.46.

A. George Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.

B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

D. (6) \$150.00. E. (9) \$448.37.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$28.25.

A. Lyle W. Jones, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The United States Potters Association, East Liverpool, Ohio.
D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$457.86.

A. Rowland Jones, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$3,750. E. (9) \$512.69.

A. Journeyman Barbers, Hairdressers, and Cosmetologists International Union, 1141 North Delaware Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
E. (9) \$3,220.65.

A. Orrin G. Judd, 655 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Dr. Ching-Lin Hsia and wife, Wal Tsung Hsia, 21 Park Place, Great Neck, N. Y.
E. (9) \$18.75.

A. Max M. Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Lipschultz, Altman, Geraghty & Mulally, 530 Minnesota Building, St. Paul, Minn.

A. Kenneth C. Kellar, Lead, S. Dak.
B. Homestake Mining Co., Lead, S. Dak.
E. (9) \$531.36.

A. James C. Kelley, 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

B. American Machine Tool Distributors' Association, 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. William Edward Kelly, 9532 Justine Drive, Falls Church, Va.
 B. The Mosaic Tile Co., Zanesville, Ohio.

A. James P. Kem, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$6,000.

A. Miss Elizabeth A. Kendall, 2310 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

A. T. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,272.27. E. (9) \$184.80.

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) \$687.50. E. (9) \$134.85.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$500. E. (9) \$281.95.

A. Miles D. Kennedy, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.
 D. (6) \$3,375. E. (9) \$181.05.

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) \$376.64. E. (9) \$805.94.

A. Omar B. Ketchum, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$3,275. E. (9) \$265.

A. W. A. Key, 401 North Hays Avenue, Jackson, Tenn.
 B. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 D. (6) \$1,075.

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) \$1,399.62. E. (9) \$1,309.60.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C., and Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$10. E. (9) \$2.92.

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) \$215. (D) \$90.24.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Minot, DeBlois & Maddison, 294 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
 E. (9) \$315.40.

A. Kenneth L. Kimble, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$283.12. E. (9) \$2.85.

A. Ludlow King, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$6.50.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 N. Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$390. E. (9) \$49.24.

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) \$3,807.66. E. (9) \$467.05.

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. W. H. Kittrell, Commercial Building, Dallas, Tex.
 B. A. B. Wintershall, Kassel, Germany, and A. G. Salzdorf, Bad Salzdorf, Germany.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$1,809.

A. Clarence C. Klocksin, 2649 North Hackett Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
 B. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 25 John Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$450.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. United Mine Workers of America, 903 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,046.

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, 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$35.

A. Robert M. Koch, 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Crushed Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$15.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. Pacific Gas and Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$5,700. E. (9) \$6,926.01.

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) \$47.62.

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) \$5,372.50. E. (9) \$4,372.08.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 A. James W. Lambert, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. A. M. Lampliey, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$2,750.

A. Russell A. Langdon, 20th Street at New Hampshire NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Fleet Reserve Association, 20th Street at New Hampshire NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Fair Trade Council, 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. (6) \$1,275.

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) \$1,000.

A. J. Austin Latimer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$850.

A. John Lawler, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$755. E. (9) \$200.

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) \$927.50. E. (9) \$3.90.

A. John M. Laxalt, 3636 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Transportes Marítimos Mexicanos, S. A., Insurgentes 432, Mexico, D. F.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Randall J. LeBoeuf, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$511.97.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$6,038.06.

A. James R. Lee, 605 Albee Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Water Heater Division, Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y., and Product Section, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$213.20.

A. G. E. Leighty, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hal Leyshon, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$4,999.98. E. (9) \$6,850.80.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 1701 K Street, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$8,234.89. E. (9) \$8,234.89.

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) \$3,125. E. (9) \$422.78.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$70.25. E. (9) \$12.08.

A. John W. Lindsey, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Charles B. Lipsen and Associates, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Direct Mail Advertising Association.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$214.

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) \$600. E. (9) \$92.82.

A. John M. Littlepage, 840 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Arthur Y. Lloyd, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
 D. (6) \$165. E. (9) \$15.40.

A. Gordon C. Locke, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Committee for Oil Pipe Lines, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$325.

A. Charles E. Lofgren, 20th Street at New Hampshire NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Fleet Reserve Association, 20th Street at New Hampshire NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,000.

A. Leonard Lopez, 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) \$1,749.93. E. (9) \$15.

A. Joe T. Lovett, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harold O. Lovre, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$720. E. (9) \$96.98.

A. Harold O. Lovre, Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$140.75.

A. Otto Lowe, Cape Charles, Va.
 B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$750.

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. Emmco Insurance Co., South Bend, Ind.
 D. (6) \$500.

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. Regular Common Carrier Conference, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.
 B. Republic of Panama, Panama, Panama.
 D. (6) \$500.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Roadside Business Association, 646 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$500.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Marian Diane Delphine Sachs, Beekman Hotel, New York, N. Y., and Arthur Sachs, c/o Moses & Singer, 29 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 B. Western Medical Corp., 415-23 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

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. 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) \$300. E. (9) \$430.23.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,962.50. E. (9) \$42.87.

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) \$1,313.50. E. (9) \$1,313.12.

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) \$2,750.

A. William C. McCamant, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. John A. McCart, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,014.20. E. (9) \$39.

A. Frank J. McCarthy, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. L. McCaskill, 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) \$110.45.

A. Angus McDonald.
 B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,899.97. E. (9) \$261.42.

A. Joseph J. McDonald, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 D. (6) \$3,304.85. E. (9) \$500.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1920 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert P. McElroy, 801 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$117.23.

A. Joseph A. McElwain, 500 Main Street, Deer Lodge, Mont.
 B. The Montana Power Co., Butte, Mont.
 D. (6) \$781.26. E. (9) \$1,491.65.

A. Rev. A. J. McFarland, 126 North Eighth Street, Sterling, Kans.
 B. Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 D. (6) \$900. E. (9) \$250.

A. Thomas Edward McGrath, 4012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Taxpayers, U. S. A., 4012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$180. E. (9) \$180.

A. James H. McKenzie, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 D. (6) \$3,000.13.

A. J. V. McLaughlin, 929 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$354.21. E. (9) \$687.78.

A. William H. McLin, 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) \$1,698.75. E. (9) \$11.60.

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) \$675. E. (9) \$17.19.

A. Francis J. McNamara, 610 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
 D. (6) \$2,062.50. E. (9) \$16.85.

A. Charles R. McNeill, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$425. E. (9) \$23.40.

A. Joseph P. McSparron, 320 North Hopkins Street, Sayre, Pa.
 B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$237.50. E. (9) \$217.50.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Optometric Association, Inc., Development Fund (Legislative), care Dr. H. Ward Ewalt, Jr., 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 E. (9) \$61.61.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1152 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Frankel Brothers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$1.25.

A. John G. Macfarlan, 1503 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Railway Express Agency, Inc., 1503 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,417.50. E. (9) \$417.47.

A. James E. Mack, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Confectioners' Association, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$3,000.

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) \$925.50. E. (9) \$456.19.

A. James B. Madaris, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Brotherhood Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 D. (6) \$2,625.

A. Don Mahon, P. O. Box 959, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$343.51.

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) \$1,800.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.
 B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$197.30.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.
 B. Southern Pine Industry Committee, P. O. Box 1170, New Orleans, La.
 D. (6) \$250.

A. MacArthur H. Manchester, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,375. E. (9) \$2,375.

A. Mrs. 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) \$91.74.

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. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.
 D. (6) \$4,200. E. (9) \$1,870.

A. John J. Marr, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.
 D. (6) \$630.

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) \$2,499.99. E. (9) \$1,246.77.

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) \$129.36. E. (9) \$6.50.

A. Fred T. Marshall, 1112-18 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. A. & H. Shillman Co., Inc., 106 Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$22.83.

A. Mike M. Masaoka, 1217 Hurley-Wright Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Japanese American Citizens League, 1759 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$185.

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) \$590.08.

A. David Mathews, Jr., 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 B. The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh Pa., and Mechanical Contractors Association of Pittsburgh, Inc., 345 Fourth Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa.
 E. (9) \$884.45.

A. P. H. Mathews, 926 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$5,617.50. E. (9) \$2,685.56.

A. C. V. & 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) \$4.10.

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) \$700. E. (9) \$101.77.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,040. E. (9) \$2,241.27.

A. Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 17 Molton Building, Montgomery, Ala.
 D. (6) \$83,220. E. (9) \$2,725.

A. The Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1718 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Ellis E. Meredith, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Association of Nurserymen, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$3.

A. Ross A. Messer, 724 9th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, Post Office Box 1611, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$700. E. (9) \$140.09.

A. J. T. Metcalf, 1002 L & N. Building, Louisville, Ky.
 E. (9) \$475.83.

A. James G. Michaux, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$153.43.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 E. (9) \$1,281.71.

A. Clarence R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.

A. John R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Military Survivors, Inc., Route 4, Box 235, Annapolis, Md.
 D. (6) \$266. E. (9) \$525.55.

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) \$1,625.

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) \$2,337.

A. Harold C. Miller, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. World-Wide Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City, NW.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$129.85.

A. Joseph L. Miller, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 B. Northern Textile Association, Quinebaug-French River Manufacturers Association, and Maytag Co.
 D. (6) \$2,650. E. (9) \$571.16.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Claude Minard, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
 B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Republic Steel Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Tennessee Products and Chemical Corp., Nashville, Tenn.

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.
 E. (9) \$13.22.

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) \$35.

A. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$1,710.05.

A. H. 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) \$1,650. E. (9) \$28.25.

A. Marion S. Monk, Jr., Batchelor, La.
 B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
 D. (6) \$379.85. E. (9) \$379.85.

A. Donald Montgomery, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$2,600. E. (9) \$158.90.

A. Walter H. Moorman, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.
 B. Maryland Railroad Association, 2 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
 D. (6) \$2,500.

A. Kenneth R. Morefield, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
 B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

A. Silas A. Morehouse, Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.
 B. Gordin-Mensh Realty Corp., 1915 Richmond Highway, Alexandria, Va.

A. Silas A. Morehouse, Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.
 B. Silok, Inc., Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.

A. Jo V. Morgan, Jr., 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Whiteford, Hart, Carmody & Wilson, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,249.98.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, The Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,000. E. (9) \$80.40.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Brewers' Association of America, 188 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$61.44.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, The Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Ford Motor Co., 3000 Schaefer Road, Dearborn, Mich.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, The Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Salyer Water District, Post Office Box 488, Corcoran, Calif.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, The Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. West Coast Pipeline Co., Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

A. Giles Morrow, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Freight Forwarders Institute, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$4,374.99. E. (9) \$90.32.

A. H. S. Mosebrook, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
 B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

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) \$659.19.

A. William J. Mougey, Washington, D. C.
 B. General Motors Corporation, 3044 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.

A. T. H. Mullen, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Paper and 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, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Walter J. Nunro, 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., P. O. Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
 B. Forest Farmers Association Co-op., P. O. Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
 E. (9) \$134.39.

A. Paul A. Nagle, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Postal Transport Association, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$3,000.

A. National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,193.15. E. (9) \$2,193.15.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,503.78. E. (9) \$1,037.72.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

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) \$14,218.75. E. (9) \$24.60.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,396.30. E. (9) \$10,230.25.

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) \$3,160. E. (9) \$6,137.18.

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.
 D. (6) \$147.18. E. (9) \$147.18.

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$11,645.46. E. (9) \$1,346.05.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$9,500. E. (9) \$5,384.61.

A. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, Inc., 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Social Workers, Inc., 95 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,766.50. E. (9) \$1,766.50.

A. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6) \$1,061.17. E. (9) \$1,854.32.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$15,112.08. E. (9) \$682.50.

A. National Association of Wheat Growers, Imperial, Nebr.
D. (6) \$860.17. E. (9) \$860.17.

A. National Automobile Dealers Association, 2000 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) \$2,422.28.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$400,682.17. E. (9) \$5,469.94.

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) \$22.86.

A. National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,918.40. E. (9) \$2,012.59.

A. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) \$4,471.84. E. (9) \$4,471.84.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$158.39. E. (9) \$620.95.

A. National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, 3027 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. (9) \$200.16.

A. National Council of Salesmen's Organizations, Inc., 80 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. National Crushed Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$565.30. E. (9) \$565.30.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,870.24. E. (9) \$2,036.36.

A. National Electrical Contractors Association, Inc., 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$86.74. E. (9) \$86.74.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$107,401.14. E. (9) \$12,434.59.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$6,923.53. E. (9) \$6,923.53.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$171,161.38. E. (9) \$26,880.41.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,254. E. (9) \$1,254.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$27,946.42. E. (9) \$21,641.46.

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,499.07. E. (9) \$1,843.71.

A. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) \$3,225.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,446.39. E. (9) \$1,886.33.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$4,065.26. E. (9) \$4,065.26.

A. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Postal Transport Association, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$10,609.59. E. (9) \$10,609.59.

A. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$4,125. E. (9) \$5,452.04.

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) \$10,346.25. E. (9) \$11,657.45.

A. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$9,598.72. E. (9) \$3,647.53.

A. National Small Business Men's Association, 801 19th Street Building NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$5,000. E. (9) \$4,186.23.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$102,153.42. E. (9) \$1,461.85.

A. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$379.86. E. (9) \$379.86.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) \$2,736. E. (9) \$3,746.76.

A. A Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture, and Labor on Import-Export Policy, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,812.50. E. (9) \$9,534.89.

A. Robert R. Neal, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. William S. Neal.

B. National Association of Manufacturers of the U. S. A., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Samuel E. Neel, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Mortgage Bankers Association of America, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) \$4,249.98. E. (9) \$2,522.32.

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) \$19.20.

A. George R. Nelson, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$384.

A. Otis E. Nelson, Hamilton Building, Wichita Falls, Tex.

B. Dr. P. K. Smith, et al., 1300 Eighth Street, Wichita Falls, Tex.
E. (9) \$4.50.

A. George S. Newcomer, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

B. The Peoples Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

A. New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City.
D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$4,154.25.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) \$3,000.

A. Russ Nixon, 930 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, 11 East 51st Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) \$1,495.02. E. (9) \$521.97.

A. Henry G. Nolda, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) \$2,307.72. E. (9) \$52.06.

A. Nordlinger, Riegelman, Benetar & Charney, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Han Hong Wang, 157-16 20th Road, Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y.
E. (9) \$2.99.

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) \$656.25. E. (9) \$78.40.

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) \$1,051.07.

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) \$300. E. (9) \$93.50.

A. George J. O'Brien, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

B. Standard Oil Company of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

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) \$10,993.50.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Paper & Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Herbert R. O'Connor, 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'Connor, Jr., 10 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

B. McCabe-Powers Auto Body Co., 5900 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

E. (9) \$89.94.

A. Herbert R. O'Connor, 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) \$900. E. (9) \$141.50.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$239.61.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$122.63.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Textile Fibres Institute and Wool Stock Institute, 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$4,500. E. (9) \$117.47.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

E. (9) \$574.29.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 100 Merchants' Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$2,308. 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., and 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 Bank, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Robert Oliver, 1026 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Clarence H. Olson, 1608 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The American Legion, 700 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

D. (6) \$2,370. E. (9) \$11.31.

A. Samuel Omasta, 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th 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) \$3,991.13.

A. Clayton L. Orn, 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.

B. The Ohio Oil Company, Findlay, Ohio.

E. (9) \$2,462.81.

A. Morris E. Osborn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.

B. Missouri Railroad Committee.

E. (9) \$245.27.

A. Vaux Owen, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,884.62. E. (9) \$29.30.

A. Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$25.43.

A. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$1,624.99.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

E. (9) \$19.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$562.50. E. (9) \$99.27.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$47.50.

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; and Record Industry Association of America, Inc., New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,200.

A. A. Lee Parsons, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Cotton Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.

D. (6) \$332.50. E. (9) \$41.93.

A. Patent Equity Association, Inc., 540 West 58th Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,950. E. (9) \$3,120.65.

A. James G. Patton, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert T. Patton, 1008 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

B. Shell Oil Co., 1008 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,318.40. E. (9) \$2,562.76.

A. Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$184.38.

A. Edmund W. Pavenstedt, care of 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) \$375.05.

A. Peoples Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

E. (9) \$24.97.

A. Iris V. Peterson, 4201 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses Association International, 55th and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Florida Citrus Mutual (Legislative Fund), Lakeland, Fla.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$207.33.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.

B. Peoples Lobby, Inc., 1337 21st Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$8.41.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.

B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Courthouse, Bradenton, Fla.

D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$29.45.

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) \$1,031.

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) \$500.

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.

D. (6) \$142.64. E. (9) \$210.

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) \$65.

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) \$61.90.

A. T. E. Pinkston, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

B. Kentucky Railroad Association, Lexington, Ky.

E. (9) \$82.46.

A. Piper & Marbury, 1000 Maryland Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
 B. The Peoples Water Service Co., 1607 Mercantile Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.
 E. (9) \$12.54.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 220-221 Lubbock National Building, Lubbock, Tex.
 D. (6) \$3,135.86. E. (9) \$3,700.

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) \$1,417. E. (9) \$20.

A. Pope Ballard & Loos, 707 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Admiral Corp., 3800 Courtland Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$5.46.

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) \$438. E. (9) \$27.96.

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. Stanley I. Posner, 1002 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Linen Supply Association, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

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) \$200. E. (9) \$20.17.

A. William I. Powell, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$4.30.

A. Prefabricated Home Manufacturers' Institute, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$102,255.

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) \$4,800.

A. Herman P. Pressler, Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
 B. Humble Oil and Refining Co., Post Office Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
 E. (9) \$2,255.64.

A. Allen I. Pretzman, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
 B. Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy District, 50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$586.65. E. (9) \$236.90.

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.
 D. (6) \$54. E. (9) \$3.

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. Alexander Purdon, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$937.50. E. (9) \$194.92.

A. C. J. Putt, 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
 B. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 920 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.
 E. (9) \$791.24.

A. William A. Quinlan, 1317 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,400. E. (9) \$50.90.

A. Alex Radin, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Public Power Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$180.

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 Fruit and Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$261.04.

A. DeWitt C. Ramsey, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

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) \$540.37.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 3840 Greenbrier, Dallas, Tex.
 B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Box 48, Durant, Okla.
 D. (6) \$150.

A. Stanley Rector, Washington Hotel Suite 506, Washington, D. C.
 B. Unemployment Benefit Advisors, Inc.
 D. (6) \$1,000.

A. Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$11,021.73. E. (9) \$11,021.73.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$600. E. (9) \$71.85.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1010 Vermont Avenue, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Wheat Growers, Imperial, Nebr.
 D. (6) \$750. E. (9) \$110.17.

A. James Francis Reilly, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Potomac Electric Power Co., 929 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$10,500. E. (9) \$2,754.12.

A. Reserve Officers Association of the U. S., 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$39,795.05.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U. S. Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$8,301.80. E. (9) \$7,403.28.

A. Thomas E. Rhodes, 219 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Sigfried Olsen, trading as Sigfried Olsen Shipping Co., 1 Drum Street, San Francisco, Calif.

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) \$2,040.

A. Harry H. Rieck, Preston, Md.
 B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
 D. (6) \$77.95. E. (9) \$77.95.

A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. C. E. Rightor, 3300 Rolling Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
 D. (6) \$1,250.01. E. (9) \$653.77.

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) \$722.76.

A. H. J. Ripp, 811 North 22d Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$1,506. E. (9) \$1,213.65.

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) \$237.94.

A. William Neale Roach, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$900.

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., 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, 2000 Florida Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$100.

A. Edward O. Rodgers, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$167.40.

A. Philip J. Rodgers, 917 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western States Meat Packers' Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$260.80.

A. Frank W. Rogers, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Western Oil and Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$4,201.75.

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, 409 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Gerald E. Rowley, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Associated Railroads of New York State, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$645.50.

A. Robert M. Ruddick, 738 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United Air Lines, 5959 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.

B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

D. (6) \$195. E. (9) \$444.68.

A. Francis M. Russell, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Broadcasting Co., Inc., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and affiliated companies.

A. Horace Russell, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,375.

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) \$274.05.

A. William H. Ryan, 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. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title & Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. General Petroleum Corp., Los Angeles; Richfield Oil Corp., Los Angeles; Shell Oil Co., San Francisco; Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco; Tidewater Oil Co., San Francisco; Union Oil Co., Los Angeles.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 511 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$4,250. E. (9) \$430.39.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 511 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Smaller Magazines Postal Committee, Post Office Box 975, New Canaan, Conn.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$208.73.

A. L. R. Sanford, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Shipbuilders Council of America, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

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 NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$527.50.

A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 460 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$2,000. E. (9) \$142.73.

A. O. H. Saunders, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,275.

A. R. E. Schanzer, Inc., 608-612 South Peters Street, New Orleans, La.

A. Schoene and Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railway Labor Executives' Association, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$1.

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 Service, 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. James D. Secrest, 1721 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Radio-Electronics-Television Manufacturers Association, 1721 De Sales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harry See, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

E. (9) \$94.41.

A. Leo Seybold, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$2,250. E. (9) \$47.15.

A. P. L. Shuckelford, 4545 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Sheet Metal Workers International Association, 642 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$600.

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) \$1,068.75. E. (9) \$253.89.

A. John H. Sharon, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly & Ball, 224 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Sharp & Bogan, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Imported Hardwood Plywood Association, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; Plywood Group, National Council of American Importers, New York, N. Y.; American Association of Hardwood Plywood Users, Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$1,500. E. (9) \$1,603.47.

A. James R. Sharp, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Imported Hardwood Plywood Association, Inc., San Francisco, Calif.; Plywood Group, National Council of American Importers, New York, N. Y.; American Association of Hardwood Plywood Users, Washington, D. C.

A. A. Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$893.

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) \$1,633.33. E. (9) \$263.08.

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) \$137.50.

A. W. Lee Shield, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$460.24. E. (9) \$10.75.

A. Richard C. Shipman.

B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$720.80. E. (9) \$71.35.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 801 International Building, New Orleans, La.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$2,500. E. (9) \$243.16.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$625.

A. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

D. (6) \$100. E. (9) \$7,638.35.

A. Leonard L. Silverstein, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Women's and Children's Apparel Salesmen, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

A. Six Agency Committee, 909 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

D. (6) \$3,100. E. (9) \$4,980.10.

A. W. E. Skinner, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Stephen Slipper, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$2,600. E. (9) \$19.

A. Smaller Magazines Postal Committee, Post Office Box 975, New Canaan, Conn.

D. (6) \$2,280. E. (9) \$2,668.21.

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) \$135.41.

A. T. W. Smiley, 1150 La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$265.30.

A. Harold O. Smith, Jr., 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

A. James R. Smith, 719 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebr.

B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.

D. (6) \$3,750.

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) \$3,962.

A. Wallace M. Smith, Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Mutual Insurance 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) \$1,038.47.

A. J. D. Snyder, Room 1150, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

B. Illinois Railroad Association, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$825.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C.

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) \$2,157.82.

A. W. Byron Sorrell, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 33 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

E. (9) \$210.05.

A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.

D. (6) \$18,293.18. E. (9) \$24,725.82.

A. W. W. Spear, 214 Fremont National Bank Building, Fremont, Nebr.

B. Standard Oil Company, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$1,800.38.

A. Lyndon Spencer, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Spokesmen for Children, Inc., 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$316. E. (9) \$184.

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) \$4,935.73.

A. Howard M. Starling, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$150. E. (9) \$18.75.

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. 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. B. H. Steuerwald, 401 Third Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$230.

A. Stevenson, Paul, Rikkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. The American Textbook Publishers Institute, One Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

D. (6) \$1,200. E. (9) \$27.93.

A. Stevenson, Paul, Rikkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Ampex Corp., Redwood City, Calif.

E. (9) \$60.89.

A. Stevenson, Paul, Rikkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. N. R. Caine and Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

E. (9) \$56.96.

A. Stevenson, Paul, Rikkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Howard F. Knipp, 3401 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.

A. Stevenson, Paul, Rikkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 Eye Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$18.81.

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) \$14,712.25. E. (9) \$15,572.82.

A. Charles T. Stewart, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 36 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,450.

A. Erskine Stewart, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$20.95.

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) \$1,033.

A. H. A. Stoner, 224 Main Street, Osawatomie, Kans.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

D. (6) \$510.

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) \$13.40.

A. Sterling F. Stoudemire, Jr., 61 Saint Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 Saint Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.

D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$223.46.

A. Francis W. Stover, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

D. (6) \$1,437.50. E. (9) \$59.50.

A. Paul A. Strachan, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, Inc., 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

E. (9) \$25.

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) \$1,615.38.

A. O. R. Strackbein, Box 728, Indianapolis, Ind.

B. International 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) \$5,000.

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. The Nez Perce Tribe, 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. The San Carlos Apache Tribe, San Carlos, Ariz.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

D. (6) \$1,250.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. J. B. Sturrock, Post Office Box 2084, Capitol Station, Austin, Tex.
 B. Texas Water Conservation Association, Post Office Box 2084, Capitol Station, Austin, Tex.
 D. (6) \$1,800. E. (9) \$1,166.52.

A. Joseph Monroe Sullivan, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$83.48.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$200. E. (9) \$170.36.

A. Glenn J. Talbott, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
 B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

A. Dwight D. Taylor, Jr., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Airlines, Inc., 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$524.18.

A. Edward D. Taylor, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Office Equipment Manufacturers' Institute, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, 207 West 15th Street, Austin, Tex.
 D. (6) \$5,430. E. (9) \$6,644.03.

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) \$242.58.

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
 B. Nevada Railroad Association, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
 D. (6) \$350. E. (9) \$1,179.95.

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) \$4,333.33. E. (9) \$292.80.

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) \$1,817.27.

A. Eugene M. Thoré, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$2,296.25. E. (9) \$28.09.

A. Richard A. Tilden, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 B. R. E. Schanzer, Inc., 608-612 South Peters Street, New Orleans, La.

A. G. D. Tilghman, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Disabled Officers Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$3,125.

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., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

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) \$255.43.

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) \$2,418.75. E. (9) \$188.34.

A. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.
 B. National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Harry L. Towe, 241 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.
 B. Associated Railroads of New Jersey, Pennsylvania Station, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$3,000. E. (9) \$335.15.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$770. E. (9) \$272.05.

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) \$1,500. E. (9) \$59.22.

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.
 D. (6) \$1,250. E. (9) \$16.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$8.88.

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.
 B. Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railway Co.; Southern Pacific Co.; Union Pacific Railroad Co., Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.

A. William S. Tyson, 736 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Local No. 30, Canal Zone Pilots, Post Office Box 601, Balboa, C. Z.
 D. (6) \$4,000. E. (9) \$217.10.

A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
 E. (9) \$1,693.98.

A. United States Citizens' Association, Canal Zone, Box 354, Balboa, C. Z.
 D. (6) \$2,080. E. (9) \$2,753.87.

A. United States Savings & Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
 E. (9) \$43,228.49.

A. L. R. Van Bibber, 1404 Walnut Street, Marysville, Kans.
 B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, BLE Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$525.

A. Richard E. Verner, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$105.60. E. (9) \$12.60.

A. Vegetable Growers Association of America, Inc., 528 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$28.05.

A. Veterans of World War I of the U. S. A., Inc., 44 G Street NE., Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$1,622.46.

A. R. K. Vinson, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Machinery Dealers National Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

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) \$162.50. E. (9) \$1.45.

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) \$518.16. E. (9) \$178.85.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$239.

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. Han Hong Wang, 157-16 20th Road, Whitestone, Long Island, N. Y.

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) \$2,899. E. (9) \$2,778.89.

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) \$2,126.25. E. (9) \$97.04.

A. J. R. Watson, 1 I. C. R. R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.
 B. Mississippi Railroad Association, 1 I. C. R. R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.
 E. (9) \$548.53.

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. Hilary Waukau, Box 82, Neopit, Wis.
 B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.

A. Lloyd W. Weaver, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
 D. (9) \$750.

A. William H. Webb, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1720 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,844.95. E. (9) \$443.15.

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) \$3,304.38.

A. Bernard Weitzer, 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. A., 1712 New Hampshire Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$2,499.96. E. (9) \$403.07.

A. Edward M. Welliver, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,140. E. (9) \$125.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Courthouse, Bradenton, Fla.
 E. (9) \$629.45.

A. Joseph T. West, 1 Salem Street, Houlton, Maine.
 B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
 D. (6) \$735.

A. Robert V. Westfall, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. George Y. Wheeler II, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Radio Corporation of America, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Montana Power Co., Electric Building, Butte, Mont.
 E. (9) \$2.41.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.
 E. (9) \$2.43.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash.
 E. (9) \$2.41.

A. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 E. (9) \$1,500.

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) \$82.78.

A. Whiteford, Hart, Carmody & Wilson, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. The American Humane Association.
 D. (6) \$1,249.98.

A. Roger J. Whiteford, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Marian Diane Dalphine Sachs, Beckman Hotel, New York, N. Y., and Arthur Sachs, care of Moses & Singer, 29 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$250.

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. Warren E. Whyte, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,125. E. (6) \$38.59.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.
 D. (6) \$450. E. (9) \$25.

A. Albert E. Wilkinson, 417 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. The Anaconda Co., 616 Hennessy Building, Butte, Mont.
 D. (6) \$2,250.

A. Franz O. Willenbacher, 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, New York, N. Y.
 E. (9) \$1.89.

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) \$459.67.

A. Kenneth Williamson, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$2,568.87. E. (9) \$293.26.

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) \$50.16. E. (9) \$50.16.

A. John J. Wilson, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Whiteford, Hart, Carmody & Wilson, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 D. (6) \$1,249.98.

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) \$600. E. (9) \$1,093.98.

A. Everett T. Winter, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
 D. (6) \$4,125. E. (9) \$495.47.

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. Frank G. Wollney, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
 B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$225.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 1828 Bank of Southwest Building, Houston, Tex.
 B. Angelina & Neches River Railroad Co., Kelty's, Tex., et al.
 D. (6) \$6,250.42. E. (9) \$1,626.86.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 1828 Bank of Southwest Building, Houston, Tex.
 B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.
 D. (6) \$1,805.91. E. (9) \$2,079.54.

A. Albert Young Woodward, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Signal Oil & Gas Co., 811 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Frank K. Woolley, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
 D. (6) \$1,662.50. E. (9) \$49.38.

A. Edward W. Wootton, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Robert D. Yeomans, West 2301 Pacific Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
 B. Washington Water Power Co., P. O. Box 1445, Spokane, Wash.
 E. (9) \$157.85.

A. Donald A. Young, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. Banks Young, 1832 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
 D. (6) \$1,170. E. (9) \$78.12.

A. William Zimmerman, Jr., 1700 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., 48 East 86th Street, New York, N. Y.
 D. (6) \$125. E. (9) \$62.44.

A. O. David Zimring, 11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C.
 B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the second calendar quarter 1957:

(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".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (a) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (b) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(a) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302 (e).

(b) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(c) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

- 1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports.
- 2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the specific legislative interests by reciting: (a) Short titles of statutes and bills; (b) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (c) citations of statutes, where known; (d) whether for or against such statutes and bills.
- 3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (a) Description, (b) quantity distributed; (c) date of distribution, (d) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed.)

- 4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report disregard this item "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]

A. Joseph P. Adams, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
 B. Association of Local and Territorial Airlines.

A. Howard R. Alexander, 106 North Main Street, Fon du Lac, Wis.

A. Association for the Best Use of Florida Lands, Inc., 614 Aledo Avenue, Coral Gables, Fla.

A. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 1500 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Va.

A. Baker, McKenzie & Hightower, 901 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Club Managers' Association of America, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. N. C. Banfield, 110 Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska.

B. Klukwan Iron Ore Corp., 110 Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska.

A. Richard B. Barker and Jay W. Glasman, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. William Dzus, Box 185, Babylon, N. Y.

A. Rex M. S. Beach, 3900 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Freedom of North Africa, Cairo, Egypt.

A. John J. Boland, 40 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

B. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, 70 Pine Street, New York City, N. Y.

A. Fleming Bomar and Joseph E. McAndrews, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. American Automobile Association.

A. Wallace Mason Bradley, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Committee for Competitive Television, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Charles Bragman, 838 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. M. F. Comer Bridge & Foundation Co., Care of T. D. Gray II, 901 Northwest 14th Court, Miami, Fla.

A. C. B. Brown, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John T. Carlton, Fort Hunt Road, Box 217, R. F. D. 1, Alexandria, Va.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Braxton B. Carr, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. William L. Carter, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Justice N. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The Great Eastern Shipping Co., Ltd., 14 Jumschedji Tata Road, Bombay, India.

A. Ernest W. Clausen, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Joseph Coakley, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Building Service Employees International Union, 155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Coles & Goertner, 813 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Detroit Atlantic Navigation Corp., 3050 Guardian Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. M. F. Comer Bridge & Foundation Co., care of T. D. Gray II, 901 NW. 14th Court, Miami, Fla.

A. Bernard J. Conway, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Dental Association.

A. Arthur J. Cunningham, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. John T. Curran, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Charles L. Cusumano, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Vincenzo Buttaro, 64 Nelson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Domenica Buttaro, Via Zuccarino No. 76, Mola de Bari, Province of Bari, Italy.

A. Charles L. Cusumano, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

B. Dr. Kuo-York Chynn, 235 West 75th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Josephus Daniels, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. United World Federalists, Inc., 179 Alyn Street, Hartford, Conn.

A. John C. Datt, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.

A. Mrs. Opal D. David, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Citizens Committee on the Fair Labor Standards Act of the National Consumers League, 718 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 925 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Joseph B. Davis, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Medical Association, 535 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Detroit Atlantic Navigation Corp., 3050 Guardian Building, Detroit, Mich.

A. Stephen F. Dunn, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Association of Manufacturers, 2 East 48th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Dwight, Royal, Harris, Koegel & Caskey, Wire Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Monsanto Chemical Co., World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Joseph L. Dwyer, 5863 Chevy Chase Parkway, Washington, D. C.

B. Contract Carriers Conference, American Trucking Association, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joseph W. Dye, 527 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Renault, Inc., 425 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Walter E. Doherty, Jr., 1 State Street, Boston, Mass.

B. Carpet Institute, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

A. Mortimer B. Doyle, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John H. Eisenhart, Jr., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Waterways Operators, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

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. First United Corp., 80 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Clyde L. Flynn, Jr., Elizabethtown, Ill.

B. Independent Fluorspar Producers Association, Rosiclare, Ill.

A. W. Robert Fokes, 400-402 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

B. Florida Railroad Association, 400-402 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

A. Allie Frechette, Neopit, Wis.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.

A. James G. Frechette, Keshena, Shawano County, Wis.

B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.

A. Gordon H. Garland, 300 Montgomery Street, Sacramento, Calif.

B. Westhaven Farmers Association, J. G. Boswell Co., Salyer Land Co., Salyer Grain & Milling Co., Salyer Irrigation District, Corcoran, Calif.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Douglas L. Hatch, 715 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Tungsten Mining Corp., Henderson, N. C.

A. Alan S. Hays, 527 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. Renault, Inc., 425 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Boston & Maine Railroad Co., 150 Causeway Street, Boston, Mass.

A. Hedrick & Lane, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Motorola, Inc., 4545 Augusta Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charles H. Heitzel, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.

A. Harry B. Hollins III, 1040 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. United World Federalists, Inc., 179 Aly Street, Hartford, Conn.

A. Richard C. Holmquist, 777 14th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. C. N. Hope, 401 Third Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Lawrence W. Horning, 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. New York Central Railroad Co., 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. S. H. Howard, 1414 Evergreen Avenue, Millvale, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Suzanne Hughes, 1607 West Exchange Street, Akron, Ohio.

A. William J. Hull, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Ashland Oil & Refining Co., 1409 Winchester Avenue, Ashland, Ky.

A. William J. Hull, 1625 I Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc.

A. John L. Ingoldsby, Jr., 201 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Societe Commerciale Antoine Vloeberghs, S. A., 209 Avenue D'Italie, Anvers, Belgium.

A. Edwin C. Johnson, 1135 Grant Street, Denver, Colo.

B. Committee for Oil Shale Development, 1036 Grant Street, Denver, Colo.

A. Max M. Kampeiman, 1700 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Lipschultz, Altman, Geraghty & Mulally, 530 Minnesota Building, St. Paul, Minn.

A. Kimon T. Karabatsos, 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. Kenneth C. Kellar, Lead, S. Dak.

B. Homestake Mining Co., Lead, S. Dak.

A. W. A. Key, 401 North Hayes Avenue, Jackson, Tenn.

B. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A. Harry L. Kingman, 200 C Street SE, Washington, D. C.

A. Richard S. Kitchen, 320 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

B. Committee for Oil Shale Development, 1036 Grant Street, Denver, Colo.

A. W. H. Kittrell, Commercial Building, Dallas, Tex.

B. Wintershall A. G., Kassel, Germany, and Salzdetfurth A. G., Bad Salzdetfurth, Germany.

A. Julius Klein Public Relations, 1039 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Klukwan Iron Ore Corp., 110 Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska.

A. Randall J. Le Boeuf, Jr., 15 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.

A. Charles B. Lipsen, 261 Constitution Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Direct Mail Advertising Association, 3 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Walter J. Little, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Regular Common Carrier Conference, 1424 16th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Republic of Panama, Panamá, Panama.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Western Medical Corp., 415-423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

A. Charlton H. Lyons, Sr., 1500 Beck Building, Shreveport, La.

A. William D. McAdams, 1121 Arlington Boulevard, Arlington, Va.

B. American Meat Institute, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. J. A. McCallam, 1507 M Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. American Veterinary Medical Association.

A. Clarence A. McGillic, Jr., 8654 Piney Branch Road, Silver Spring, Md.

B. Parcel Post Association, 925 15th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. Robert H. McNeill, 815 15th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Western Tax Council, Inc., 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. John H. Mahoney, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

B. Seaboard & Western Airlines, Inc., 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

A. MacArthur H. Manchester, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

A. John J. Marr, 401 Third Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. The Order of Railroad Telegraphers, 3860 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

A. J. Paull Marshall, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Association of American Railroads, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

A. David Mathews, Jr., 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

B. The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. Metropolitan Businessmen's Association, 1511 K Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. Louis J. Michot, Jr., 1107 16th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Air Transport Association of America, 1107 16th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

B. Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., and Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass.

A. Harold C. Miller, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. American Society Composers, Authors, and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

A. Harold C. Miller, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. World-Wide Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City, N. Y.

A. Seymour S. Mintz, 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Tennessee Products and Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, the Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Lewis, Field, DeGoff and Stein, DeYoung Building, San Francisco, Calif.

A. H. S. Mosebrook, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Clarence S. Moses, 1900 Euclid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

B. National Optical Association, 1900 Euclid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. National Counsel Associates, 211 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Independent Airlines Association, Washington, D. C.; city of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.; Association of First Class Mailers, New York, N. Y.

A. Joseph A. Noone, 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street NW, Washington, D. C.

A. N. C. Northcutt, 110 Highland Road, Fort Mitchell, Covington, Ky.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Novins & Novins, 10 Washington Street, Toms River, N. J.

B. United States Poultry and Egg Association.

A. R. E. O'Connor, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. John A. O'Donnell, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, D. C.

B. Lineas Tres M., Vallarta 1, Mexico, D. F.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Renault, Inc., 425 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Edwin F. Padberg, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Six Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Everett L. Palmer, 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

B. Pennsylvania Power & Light Co., 901 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

A. Iris V. Peterson, 4201 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Air Line Stewards and Stewardesses Association, 55th and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Rufus G. Poole, Simms Building, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.

B. Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Post Office Box 381, Washington, D. C.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, 653 Cortland, Fresno, Calif.
B. Western Cotton Growers Association, 2201 F Street, Bakersfield, Calif.

A. James W. Robinson, 173 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

B. American Corn Millers Federation, 173 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Maurice Rosenblatt, 316 A Street NE., Washington, D. C.

B. National Counsel Associates, 211 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Harry N. Rosenfeld, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Society of Safety Engineers, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Francis J. Ryley, 519 Title and Trust Building, Phoenix, Ariz.

B. General Petroleum Corp., Los Angeles; Richfield Oil Corp., Los Angeles; Shell Oil Co., San Francisco; Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco; Tidewater Oil Co., San Francisco; Union Oil Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. John L. Schroeder, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Metropolitan Business Men's Association, 1511 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hilliard Schulberg, 211 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

B. Washington, D. C., Retail Liquor Dealers Association, Inc., 211 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. C. E. Schwab, Box 29, Kellogg, Idaho.
B. Emergency Lead-Zinc Committee, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C.

A. Stephen M. Schwebel, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Denbel Realty & Construction Co., Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Seaboard & Western Airlines, Inc., 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Donald H. Sharp, 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 195 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. M. Q. Sharpe, Kennebec, S. Dak.

B. Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of Indians, Pierre Agency, Pierre, S. Dak.; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of Indians, Fort Yates, N. Dak.

A. George T. Slocum, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. International Association of Fire Fighters, 815 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Verne W. Smith, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Railroad Yardmasters of America, 537 South Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

A. Stevenson, Paul, Rikkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Howard F. Knipp, 3401 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.

A. H. A. Stoner, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. William L. Sturdevant, Jr., 8300 Burdette Road, Bethesda, Md.

B. National Counsel Associates, 211 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Clarence D. Todd, 1825 Jefferson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Contract Carrier Conference, American Trucking Association, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Warren L. Turner, First National Bank Building, Grand Junction, Colo.

B. Committee for Oil Shale Development, 1036 Grant Street, Denver, Colo.

A. United World Federalists, Inc., 125 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Universal Research & Consultants, Inc., 221 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Republic of Cuba, Post Office Box 1383, Habana, Cuba; Embassy of Venezuela, 2445 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D. C.; Arab States Delegation, 120 East 56th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. L. R. Van Bibber, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Engineers' Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Charles A. Washer, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hilary Waukau, Box 82, Neopit, Wis.
B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street, NW., Washington, D. C.

B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Gene T. West, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Munitions Carriers Conference, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. W. F. Wimberly, 873 Spring Street NW., Atlanta, Ga.

B. Pure Oil Co., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. Marjorie M. Wise, 1310 Leyden Street, Denver, Colo.

B. Committee for Oil Shale Development, 1036 Grant Street, Denver, Colo.

A. V. T. Worthington, 1500 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Va.

B. Association of Petroleum Re-Refiners, 1500 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Va.

A. Howard Zahniser, 6222 43d Avenue, Hyattsville, Md.

B. Trustees for Conservation, 251 Kearney Street, San Francisco, Calif.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A Word of Appreciation to Army Legislative Liaison

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ELMER J. HOLLAND

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1957

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, as this first session of the 85th Congress draws to a close, it is only fitting and proper that we look about and thank those agencies and persons in the Government who have helped us discharge our obligations and responsibilities, as Members of Congress, to our individual constituents, to our districts, and to the Nation.

In the forefront of these alert and responsive people are the personnel of the Army legislation liaison, under the able leadership of Maj. Gen. J. H. "Mike" Michaelis and Col. Donald "Sandy" MacGrain. They have with them as fine a staff of intelligent and cooperative young men, as, I am sure, the Army can assemble. The results are self-evident. We, the Members of Congress, can call for Army liaison no matter what the situation and be assured of a correct, prompt, and courteous response. If we need an officer by our side to meet with visitors to our office, we can be sure they will be there and tide us over smoothly and smartly.

Many of my colleagues have expressed these same sentiments on many occasions. I feel that they should be offi-

cially and properly reflected in the RECORD before we adjourn so that there will be some tangible evidence of our appreciation for Army liaison's fine work in behalf of us all.

Equal Rights Amendment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. CHARLES S. GUBSER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 22, 1957

Mr. GUBSER. Mr. Speaker, on July 19 several Members spoke in favor of the equal-rights amendment. I regret that