Richard Edwin Snell, Towanda, Pa., in place of Rosanna McGee, retired.

Noah W. Nase, Tylersport, Pa., in place of M. K. Leister, resigned.

Richard E. Sayres, Willow Street, Pa., in place of Florence Layman, deceased.

PUERTO RICO

Oscar Rios Santiago, Corozal, P. R., in place of A. M. Bou, retired.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charles A. Evans, Anderson, S. C., in place of R. H. Gaines, retired.

Sallie M. Hollins, Beaufort, S. C., in place of L. A. Hall, retired.

Daniel M. McCaskill, Camden, S. C., in place of Benton Sheorn, deceased.

Joe H. Giltner, Jr., Chester, S. C., in place of C. C. Wilkes, retired.

James B. Miles, Coward, S. C., in place of T. J. Lynch, deceased.

Lou Ann Wilder, Hemingway, S. C., in place of W. T. Hemingway, retired.

Robert Morris Clayton, Laurens, S. C., in place of M. J. Simpson, retired.

Robert W. Rutland, Rion, S. C., in place of A. M. Blair, retired.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Milton H. Collmann, Isabel, S. Dak., in place of M. J. Matthews, retired.

Fred H. Knudsen, Viborg, S. Dak., in place of C. A. Hattervig, transferred.

TENNESSEE

Charles B. Gray, Afton, Tenn., in place of R. V. Earnest, retired.

Harold N. Tidwell, Bon Aqua, Tenn., in place of A. J. Frazier, resigned.

Elmer J. Atkinson, Clarkrange, Tenn., in place of E. M. Peters, retired.

Opal B. Wilkinson, Fayetteville, Tenn., in place of R. F. Buchanan, retired.

Keith L. Patterson, Friendsville, Tenn., in place of C. K. McDowell, resigned.

Eugene S. Mitchell, Limestone, Tenn., in place of H. B. Gillespie, retired.

Thomas Harold Wilson, Madison, Tenn., in place of D. I. Huggins, resigned.

William Hal Redmond, Maury City, Tenn., in place of H. B. Riddick, retired.

Erma J. Hall, Mayland, Tenn., in place of E. L. Phillips, resigned.

John C. Hamilton, Pikeville, Tenn., in place of Cecil Hitchcox, transferred.

TEXAS

Jake Fortenberry, Adrian, Tex., in place of A. J. Witt, resigned.

Gwynn A. Boswell, Athens, Tex., in place of E. M. Jackson, transferred.

Jean M. Barnhart, Cactus, Tex., in place of L. G. Cleveland, resigned.

Thomas D. McManus, Channelview, Tex., in place of L. L. Bradley, Sr., deceased.

James Ray Moore, Clarendon, Tex., in place of J. C. Estlack, retired.

D. L. Stoker, Jr., Crowley, Tex., in place of R. H. Chapman, retired.

Frances M. Harvey, Fort Davis, Tex., in place of J. W. Kemp, removed.

Etta L. Chamberlain, Goree, Tex., in place of C. R. Chamberlain, deceased.

Lloyd V. Keller, Lacoste, Tex., in place of A. E. Jungmann, retired.

Darrell R. Sherman, Leander, Tex., in place of J. S. Cluck, resigned.

Billy Wayne Newman, Moody, Tex., in place of C. C. Canuteson, retired.

James M. Sullins, Oglesby, Tex., in place of James Everett, Jr., transferred.

Homer B. Copeland, Palmer, Tex., in place of H. M. Culpepper, retired.

Helen R. Biggerstaff, Pierce, Tex., in place of E. D. Farmer, retired.

Carl F. Baumgartner, Refugio, Tex., in place of G. E. Warren, deceased.

William A. Farek, Schulenburg, Tex., in place of F. L. Herzik, retired.

Jake R. Demere, Sierra Blanca, Tex., in place of G. C. Stephens, retired.

Ila B. Hulme, Stowell, Tex., in place of Ethel Miller, retired.

Vivian L. McElligott, Terminal, Tex., in place of B. J. Beene, resigned.

William H. Summers, Trenton, Tex., in place of W. J. Huff, retired.

Horace M. Camp, Whitney, Tex., in place of M. E. Herrington, transferred.

UTAH

Rulon S. Wood, Cedar City, Utah, in place of G. L. Janson, retired.

VERMONT

James M. McCabe, Arlington, Vt., in place of I. M. Vaughn, retired.

Sadie R. Hamilton, Cuttingsville, Vt., in place of D. M. Stewart, deceased.

Raymond A. Petelle, Derby Line, Vt., in place of A. A. LaFrance, deceased.

Lawrence H. Riggs, Hinesburg, Vt., in place of M. C. McKenzie, retired.

VIRGINIA

James R. McLearen, Herndon, Va., in place of S. F. Hutchinson, retired.

James L. Kinzie, Troutville, Va., in place of E. L. Boone, deceased.

WASHINGTON

Harrison H. Holmes, Cosmopolis, Wash., in place of E. M. Davis, retired.

Lawrence B. Howe, Enumclaw, Wash., in place of W. A. Gross, retired.

Ione M. Jurgens, Kahlotus, Wash., in place of A. E. Buchanan, retired.

Hazel L. Buckingham, Mansfield, Wash., in place of M. M. Ward, retired.

Lawrence A. Winn, Oakesdale, Wash., in place of W. L. McClure, retired.

Randall L. Stroud, Puyallup, Wash., in place of Andrew Hunter, retired.

Joseph Everett Reed, Selah, Wash., in place of L. H. Saur, retired.

Harvey L. Jones, Tacoma, Wash., in place of G. P. Fishburne, retired.

Leslie J. Marsh, Wilkeson, Wash., in place of D. B. Hreha, resigned.

WEST VIRGINIA

Rex A. Pygman, Huntington, W. Va., in place of Roy Lewis, resigned.

Thomas C. Booth, Littleton, W. Va., in place of Arthur Jackson, retired.

WISCONSIN

Francis H. Sumnicht, Appleton, Wis., in place of S. D. Balliet, retired.

Golden M. Barritt, Barron, Wis., in place of C. R. Lawton, deceased.

Arthur E. Reid, Boscobel, Wis., in place of M. P. Tierney, deceased.

Robert E. Dietrich, Cassville, Wis., in place of F. H. Kartman, transferred.

Lucille M. Radtke, Embarrass, Wis., in place of K. F. Baker, deceased.

Donald C. Swanson, Lakewood, Wis., in place of L. H. Hardebeck, retired.

Elmer E. Bressler, Menomonie, Wis., in place of C. V. Porter, retired.

Carl F. John, Montello, Wis., in place of C. J. McAfee, removed.

Arthur E. Rafferty, Mountain, Wis., in place of A. L. Olson, retired.

Ellen M. Schmidt, Newton, Wis., in place of H. H. Eberhardt, retired.

Harold A. Wendt, Owen, Wis., in place of R. C. Graham, retired.

Ruben G. Duchow, Potter, Wis., in place of O. A. Kasper, deceased.

Valentine H. Habel, Ripon, Wis., in place of W. J. Amend, deceased.

Vaughn W. Biles, Stockholm, Wis., in place of M. E. Johnson, deceased.

Leroy H. Graves, Sullivan, Wis., in place of K. G. Lynch, retired.

Marcella M. Wilke, Zachow, Wis., in place of W. J. Kreil, failed to return from military duty.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1958

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. John C. Jutt, director, Lithuanian affairs, Knights of Lithuania, Worcester, Mass., offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

O Almighty and Eternal God, ever present before us, we adore Thee as our creator and sovereign master and we give Thee thanks for the innumerable blessings of freedom which Thou hast given us.

O Heavenly Father, source of all authority, we humbly beg Thee to look down with paternal solicitude upon these Thy servants, the Members of this august body, the House of Representatives of the United States. Grant them, in whom Thou hast placed Thy authority, the wisdom by which, fortified in their deliberations by the inspirations of the Holy Spirit, they may be the constructive influences for the preservation of peace among those whom they represent and for the attainment of peace by those who unjustly are being denied it.

O Eternal Father, source of all freedom, regard with benign favor the sufferings and the hardships of the people of Lithuania. Please hear our prayer that precious freedom, to which all nations have an inalienable right and which comes to nations living in harmony and friendliness, may soon come once again to her. Through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, February 10, 1958, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that, on the following dates, the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On February 11, 1958:

H. R. 5938. An act to amend section 812 (e) (1) (D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 with respect to certain decedents who were adjudged incompetent before April 2, 1948;

H. R. 7762. An act to amend section 223 of the Revenue Act of 1950 so that it will apply to taxable years ending in 1954 to which the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 applies;

H. R. 8216. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to prevent unjust enrichment by precluding refunds of alcohol and tobacco taxes to persons who have not borne the ultimate burden of the tax;

H. R. 8865. An act relating to the administration of certain collected taxes;

H. R. 9035. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the basis of stock acquired by the exercise of restricted stock options after the death of the employee; and

H. R. 10146. An act making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1958, and for other purposes.

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

On February 12, 1958:

H. R. 9739. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to establish and develop certain installations for the national security, and to confer certain authority on the Secretary of Defense, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 533. Joint resolution making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION, 1959

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight Friday, February 14, to file a report on the Interior Department appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1959.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN reserved all points of order on the bill.

MARGIE C. STEWART

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 266) for the relief of Margie C. Stewart, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the President of the United States is hereby requested to return to the House of Representatives the enrolled bill (H. R. 8038), for the relief of Margie C. Stewart; that if and when such bill is returned by the President, the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and of the President of the Senate in signing such bill is hereby rescinded; and that the Clerk of the House of Representatives is hereby authorized and directed, in the reenrollment of such bill to make the following changes: On page 1, line 9 of the House engrossed bill, strike out ", 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."

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

There was no objection.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT OF THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1957—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of section 13, Public Law 806, 80th Congress, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *February 13, 1958.*

AMENDING THE NATURAL GAS ACT

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include certain resolutions regarding H. R. 6790 and H. R. 6791, amending the Natural Gas Act, and that the Speaker refer these resolutions to the proper committee.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, in recent days, I have received a great deal of mail in opposition to the bills, H. R. 6790 and H. R. 6791, which proposes to amend the Natural Gas Act.

Included in the opposition to this proposed legislation are three resolutions from cities in my district.

One is Resolution 9236, adopted by the Council of the City of Hamilton, Ohio, on February 5, 1958.

The second is an informal resolution adopted by the City Commission of the City of Dayton, Ohio, on January 29, 1958.

The third is Resolution 635, adopted by the Council of the City or Miamisburg, Ohio, on February 4, 1958.

I ask that you receive these resolutions and refer them to the proper committee.

THE WITNESS OF THE PAST, THE INSTRUCTOR OF THE PRESENT, AND THE MONITOR TO THE FUTURE

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. ROOSEVELT] may address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend his remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fact that February 9 through the 16th is Negro History Week. The second week of February has been observed as such in many communities throughout the United States since 1926 when the late historian, Carter G. Woodson, persuaded the Nation that the significant accomplishments of the Negro in all areas of our American culture should be more widely recognized.

Observance of Negro History Week is not designed to lend assistance to those who would rip the national social structure apart in slivers of ethnic groups, each competing with the other in worship of its own heroes. Its purpose is to serve as a device to inform all Americans of far too little known contributions of American Negroes to the Nation's past.

These contributions are not solely represented by famous names now a part of the great American characteristic of accomplishment in spite of handicaps—Benjamin Banneker, Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, George Washington Carver—names with which all of us are familiar. Just as important are the more subtle contributions which have been so interwoven into the fabric of our national patterns that they are identified the world over as "American," such as our music, our dance.

During Negro History Week this year, February 14 has been set aside as Proud American Day, so designated by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The association has set two goals for this day: First, it hopes to stimulate pride in the great American heritage of all our people; and, secondly, to reiterate the examples of American Negroes of history who overcome far greater difficulties than exist today to make their considerable contributions. The emphasis here is on responsibilities of citizenship and the enlightenment of all our youth toward understanding their heritage. Knowledge is needed to replace ignorance and prejudice, and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is to be commended for its role as "the witness of the past, the instructor of the present, and the monitor to the future."

HISTORY OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL INDUSTRY

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

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday of this week we celebrated the 150th birthday of the anthracite coal industry to the first burning of anthracite coal in a grate. All of the wonders of our modern technological age could never have been achieved without coal, and for many, many years, it was anthracite coal that was king.

There is a tradition that between 1750 and 1755 there were a few Indians near Nazareth, Pa., who knew that anthracite or stone coal would burn.

It was in the Wyoming region that white men first discovered anthracite in 1762. In that year, Parshall Terry and a company of Connecticut pioneers found coal on the banks of the Susquehanna River, near the present city of Wilkes-Barre. At that time anthracite was called stone coal because of the difficulty of igniting it and maintaining a fire. It was not generally considered of much value.

Judge Jesse Fell, of Wilkes-Barre, employed stone coal in his nailery as long ago as 1788. But it was 150 years ago today, on February 11, 1808, that Judge Fell demonstrated that anthracite could be burned in an open grate without the aid of a forced draft. He carried on his experiment during the dead of night to avoid ridicule of his less enterprising neighbors who had laughed at his persistent efforts on behalf of stone coal. Judge Fell jotted down the following memorandum:

Made an experiment of burning the common stone coal of the valley in a common fireplace in my house, and find it will answer

the purpose of fuel, making a clearer and better fire at less expense than burning wood in the common way.

And that fire kindled the glow of anthracite throughout the world.

Just 2 years before Judge Fell's demonstration with stone coal, two pioneering brothers, Abijah and John Smith left their home in Connecticut and purchased land with coal beds below Wilkes-Barre. They staked their fortune on a dream. But anthracite was finding use in blacksmiths' forges and as a domestic fuel. Their dream was coming true. Following Judge Fell's success with stone coal, the Smith brothers sent several loads of anthracite down the Susquehanna to Columbia. This coal was shipped in arks—strange looking barges with diamond-shaped bow and stern. By 1812, the Smith brothers found a market for stone coal as far away as New York City.

Anthracite was becoming more widely known and accepted and shortly its use in the industrial sphere was broadened beyond the blacksmith's shop. For in 1812, anthracite was used as fuel in the iron wire works of White and Hazard at the Falls of Schuylkill and about the same time in the rolling mill of Mellon and Bishop.

It was in the smelting of iron ore, that anthracite developed into an indispensable factor in the industrialization of America. Can you imagine American civilization without iron? Iron for engines, stoves, and rails for the miles and miles of railways. But most important of all, in the making of steel for machinery and equipment, girders in buildings, ships, bridges, tools, instruments.

Let us go back to the year 1833, when a Mr. F. W. Geisenheimer took out a patent for smelting iron ore with anthracite. He experimented with anthracite at the Valley Furnace near Pottsville in Schuylkill County—not too successfully. However, in the following year, the hot-air blast was adopted in this country and it became possible to use anthracite in blast furnaces. Two years later, the first really successful smelting of iron ore with anthracite in the United States was achieved by Baughman, Guiteau & Co. near Mauch Chunk in 1838, 120 years ago.

The iron industry was revolutionized by the substitution of anthracite for charcoal. As long as charcoal was used, iron furnaces were limited in size, producing 2 to 4 tons a day. By utilizing anthracite, large and larger furnaces were possible. By 1860, a run of more than 50 tons of pig iron a day was recorded. In 1880, more than a million tons of pig iron were made entirely with anthracite coal as fuel. The center of the iron industry was eastern Pennsylvania.

Today, with airplanes, railroads, and busses, we take for granted swift transportation and travel. But 150 years ago, roads were little better than trails, unimproved, rutty, muddy, impassable during the winter and in the thaws of the spring. The horse, oxcart, and stagecoach were the accepted modes of transportation.

Of what value are natural resources unless they can be marketed? In those days to haul a ton of merchandise from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh via turnpike cost $125. Again, anthracite coal played a stellar role in the economic development of America. The first attempts at providing a system of inland navigation originated in building canals in this very anthracite region to ship stone-coal to market. These waterways marked the first great revolution in our means of transportation.

The building of the Schuylkill Canal was one of the earliest such projects agitated in this country. Although the canal was not completed until 1825, part of it was in use as early as 1818. The first shipments of coal were made in 1822. In that year, 1,480 tons were poled down the river. There were as yet no towpaths.

By the end of 1824, boats were making the complete trip from Pottsville to Philadelphia, a distance of 108 miles. In 1827, 2 years after the completion of the canal, the tolls from shipments of coal amounted to $33,317, of a total of $58,149.

The largest private enterprise undertaken in America up to that time was the Delaware and Hudson Canal. On January 7, 1825, the subscription books for stock of the company were opened and all the stock was taken up on that day. The purpose of this canal was to ship anthracite from the Northern Wyoming field to tidewater at New York. On December 5, 1828, the first boats carrying coal arrived at Rondout from Honesdale. Anthracite from Pennsylvania transported via the Delaware and Hudson Canal to New York and New England was one of the underlying factors in establishing the industrial supremacy those centers enjoyed for many years.

Many canals were built in the 1820's and 1830's. The North Branch Canal connected Wilkes-Barre with other towns along the Pennsylvania system of canals. The first boat to be used on the canal was built in 1831 and hauled anthracite. The second one, the Luzerne, named after the Luzerne coal region, was launched in 1834 and made a complete trip from Wilkes-Barre to Philadelphia and back again. Anthracite coal canals soon gave way to the "iron monsters" of the new machine age. In actual fact, locomotive engines were the result and anthracite coal the cause; locomotives were first used to move coal.

Our story now takes us to England. It was there in 1825 that George Stephenson, an engineer, invented the steam locomotive. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. sent one of its engineers, Mr. Horatio Allen, to England to purchase four locomotives for use in moving coal on its extensive mining properties. There he met and was hospitably received by George Stephenson. Allen purchased 1 locomotive from Robert Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle, and 3 from Foster, Rastrick & Co., of Stourbridge. The Stourbridge Lion arrived first in the United States in 1829. It cost the company $2,914. On August 8, 1829, Mr. Allen, alone, made the trial run from Honesdale to the present site of Seeleyville and back.

Many years later, Mr. Allen said, in speaking of this historical event, "The impression was very general that the iron monster would break down the road or that it would leave the track at the curve and plunge into the creek. My reply was, that it was too late to consider the probability of such occurrences. As I placed my hand on the throttle-valve handle, I was undecided whether I would move slowly or with a fair degree of speed; but believing the road would prove safe, and preferring that, if we did go down, to go down handsomely—I started with considerably velocity, passed the curve in safety and was soon out of hearing of the cheers of the large assemblage present."

And that was the first operation of any railroad locomotive in the Western Hemisphere. I need not underscore the significance of this feat in the annals of the development of our country. In a few years, the sound of locomotives, "apuffing, asnorting, and awhistling," were heard throughout the entire anthracite region, and then way beyond, to form the vast network of railroads which we know today.

Meanwhile, in 1835 anthracite coal began to be used for the generating of steam on ferryboats plying the Hudson River, displacing wood. Also, in the rising railroad industry, anthracite was burned instead of wood in the fireboxes of the huge steam locomotives. By the middle of the 19th century, the United States attained second place among the nations of the world in coal production, with an annual output of 7 million tons, two-thirds of which was anthracite.

The Civil War gave great impetus to coal mining and in 1864, the market for the first time absorbed 10 million tons. Production kept climbing higher and higher, and by 1873 had reached 21 million tons.

The steady westward march of the American economy meant tremendous growth—expansion in railroads, factories, shipbuilding. The increase in the population itself was enormous. Coal, and anthracite in particular, was becoming constantly more important as a source of the Nation's power. It was truly an underlying factor in American industrial achievement. Economic developments plummeted the United States in 1899 into first place as a coal producer, even surpassing Great Britain.

From 1890 to 1917 anthracite coal was in its heyday. These were boom years. During these 27 years 2 billion tons in all were dug out of the mines. True, bituminous coal and coke had already challenge anthracite in the smelting of iron, and as a source of power in industrial plants. But anthracite was unsurpassed as a heating fuel in homes, offices, and factories. Production advanced steadily. In 1890, almost 46½ million tons, valued at more than $66 million, were mined; in 1913, more than twice that amount, 92 million tons, with a value of $195 million, were extracted from the mines.

Then came World War I. Anthracite coal miners, working shoulder to shoulder on the home front, joined the ranks of those fighting for democracy. More coal was needed for heating homes and offices, for power, for our allies abroad. The peak output of 100 million tons was

reached in 1917. In that year, 154,000 men were employed in the hard-coal mines.

During those war years, exports to our needy allies abroad mounted. In 1914 more than 4.2 million tons were shipped overseas. The 1917 total—more than 6 million tons—scored a record up to that time.

The patriotic call to duty was no novelty to anthracite. Before talk of the possibilities of successful commercialization of hard coal was hardly more than a whisper, anthracite had played a part in the War for Independence. In 1776 the first shipments of anthracite or stone coal was made from what is now the hard-coal region to the arsenal at Carlisle, Pa. This coal was then used as fuel in the manufacture of arms for the Continental Army and legend tells us that at Valley Forge, famous for the winter of 1776, stone coal or anthracite was burned in the forge.

Following the lush war period, anthracite production fell off during the twenties although in 1923 more than 93 million tons were mined. Value wise, the inflation of the twenties meant good returns. The best year, 1923, saw the value of anthracite soar to an all time high of almost $507 million. During the thirties anthracite mining really slumped.

Some of the biggest headlines in coal news were made during the 1920's and 1930's by mechanization. Since then use of machinery has gone on at a great pace. In 1890, 1 miner with his own 2 arms turned out 1¾ tons of coal a day. Today, with the aid of a third arm, machinery, 1 miner produces 4¼ tons. More and more coal is being recovered from coal seams near the surface. These are called strip mines. Naturally, machinery can be utilized far more easily than in deep mines. In strip mining coal, power shovels or bulldozers are used to remove surface soil. Coal is recovered from the exposed layers by drilling and blasting, and may then be mechanically loaded. The most recent estimates available indicate that almost 36 percent of anthracite was mined in this way from strip pits. In 1925 only 3 percent of production of hard coal came from these surface mines.

The story of mechanical loading of coal is much the same. Almost one-half of all anthracite mined today is mechanically loaded. In 1927, 31 years ago, 3 percent was loaded by machines and all the rest, by arduous hand labor.

High productivity is among several factors which have combined to achieve high wages. Pay of the anthracite coal miners ranks very favorably among American industries.

It would be unrealistic for us not to realize that anthracite mining has become a so-called mature industry. Throughout the century and a half of its existence, the anthracite industry has met with ups and downs. World War II breathed new life into the anthracite industry. The top production year was 1944 when almost 64 million tons were mined. Because of postwar demands, 1947 and 1948 were good years, too. Since then, output has fallen off. Last year, anthracite production was valued at $212 millions. But surely such an industry has a future.

Much effort is being directed toward finding new uses for anthracite. One company is producing coke by mixing anthracite with some bituminous. This could mean that anthracite may stage a comeback in blast furnaces and foundries. In the chemical field, anthracite can be used to produce ammonia and certain alcohols. Also, synthetic gasoline from anthracite is another possibility.

But most important of all is the battle for our natural resources. With no thought of posterity, we have exploited our natural wealth, source of power, heat and light, lavishly and wastefully. Prophetic voices of authority now warn us that at the rate at which we are utilizing natural gas, for instance, we have enough to last only 23 years. And the situation regarding oil is even worse. Furthermore, it will be many years before atomic energy can become a source of cheap, plentiful power. It is also expected that our future demands for energy will be many times greater than present-day requirements.

What is the answer? Coal. There are about 6½ billion tons of recoverable reserves of anthracite coal still untapped in the ground—enough to last from 240 to 1,200 years. Thus, it may well be that as we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the anthracite-mining industry anthracite will be on the road toward assuming a new importance in our economy.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COMMONSENSE DICTATES USE OF AMERICA'S UNEMPLOYED MANPOWER

Mr. ANDERSON of Montana. 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 Montana?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of Montana. Mr. Speaker, commonsense dictates use of America's unemployed manpower. In the 1st session of the 85th Congress, I introduced a distressed-areas bill and we who are members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency soon will consider this step to relieve areas of severe economic distress.

As a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, I propose to do everything possible to overcome the critical results of the tight-money policy and to achieve a more humane economic condition for the great masses of people in the United States. I am considering a number of such measures, among them a bill to reestablish the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which will aid our fast-ailing American economy.

Today, I am introducing a bill to check the growth of unemployment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments for the construction of needed public works and public improvements—an act that may be cited as the Public Works Act of 1958. This is companion legislation to that instituted by two of my distinguished Congressional colleagues, Senators GORE and SPARKMAN. Together we recognize the symptoms of our ailing economy—widespread unemployment. Nationwide it is becoming more and more serious, and in my home State it already has exceeded more than 12 percent of the total insured labor force.

Government action is plainly indicated as necessary at this time to deal with the slump, recession, or whatever you want to label this severe economic decline. These warnings of economic danger of the United States are becoming increasingly clear, and we must take action now to curb that fearful giant of depression before his weight bows the shoulders of millions of Americans. Once this spiral of recession or deflation gets rolling in its ponderous fashion, it could take years to halt the mighty trend. It could, indeed, cause our defeat in the cold war. So, immediate action is called for. The Public Works Act of 1958, as I propose in my bill, is the action which will provide the economic medicine to allow the recovery of our ailing employment system.

SALUTE TO HONORABLE EMANUEL CELLER

Mr. LIBONATI. 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. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, the House has long known of the forensic abilities of our distinguished colleague from New York, the Honorable EMANUEL CELLER. It is with hesitant feelings that I comment upon the enlightening speech that was given by our versatile colleague on the 6th day of February, dealing with his impressions of Italy and its needs; together with a true analysis of Italian characteristics; and its ambitions to establish a strong republic patterned after our constitutional government.

He depicts Italian life and personality with a philosophical thoroughness that astounded his Italo-American friends. I have never heard any person who, in criticism or eulogy of the Italian or Italo-American type of citizen, is so understanding of their attitudes and emotional character. In a measure, to praise one's own panegyrist is to reflect upon one's ego a feeling of superiority and acceptance of the eulogies heaped upon him. But it would be ungracious not to comment upon his fine efforts to bring about, through his words of praise, the solidarity of all extractions comprising our American peoples. His sincere and

munificent compliments are accepted with the same humility as a student, being instructed by a Master, is stimulated by his words of approbation for the tasks accomplished; thus stimulating greater attainment in the future.

The report of the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, on his travels in Italy this past summer, are informative and factual; and instills in one an acceptance that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] enjoys qualities of sincere understanding. This can only be realized by one who loves people and lives in reality. One is impressed by his complete acceptance of the persons he singles out for approbation as to their works and characters. He is without equal as a man of choice statements and superlative character description. He has a life of experiences that give him great insight in understanding the common man and his problems. He can determine by judging the backgrounds of men, their reactions to unfairness and oppression. He is a deep thinker in solving the problems that confront mankind. He is a man without prejudice and believes that men, as individuals, want to be respected and loved; that men who make mistakes want to be forgiven; that both gentle and rough men want to believe in God. He is a man who respects the pioneer who built the solid social foundation for the development of a free land. Mr. CELLER understands the term freedom, and knows that it cannot be bought; that it is earned by people in living with and respecting the rights of others.

Sometimes greatness glitters through the words of men—his report was written in plain and understandable language, grammatically faultless, almost the work of a literary genius. And it did carry a needed message to all Americans for his stand on the right to admire and give a "pat on the back" to those who seldom feel the sensation of gratitude or plaudits from their fellow men, in recognition of their humble accomplishments.

Congressman CELLER has put us all in his debt, for it was a fine message to all Americans, touching upon the critical problems of a sister republic that believes in our way of life. His histrionic presentation of what Italy has contributed to the world, as in its development of the arts through the ages, is called by those who are cultured the true cradle of civilization.

I am certain that the fine effect his report will have upon all our citizens, and especially upon the Italo-Americans, will reward him for the many laborious hours and extensive research that he spent in preparing the data for the purposes intended.

In conclusion, it could be said that a fertile brain never conceived a barren idea or thought. Congressman CELLER, we, your colleagues, salute you, for what more can a man ask of life after he has met a true and understanding friend. God bless you.

FISCAL PROBLEMS

Mr. WILLIS. 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 Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, all things being equal, which should have priority on the public purse, development of our own water resources and other civilian programs or development of similar programs in foreign countries under the guise of foreign aid? In the light of increasing population and rising unemployment, should we postpone or curtail these domestic projects when there is clear evidence that the Russians are developing theirs at an accelerated pace?

And after Congress takes the initiative and appropriates money for civilian programs, military construction and national defense, does the Bureau of the Budget have the power to freeze the funds and prohibit the agencies from spending them?

The answers to these questions appear to be self-evident on the surface but they go far beyond first impressions. For example, I am satisfied that the average American citizen expects us to provide for a strong national defense. But what most of them do not know is that more and more pressure is being exerted to have purely civilian programs abroad considered as an essential part of our own national defense, and this at the expense of needed similar domestic projects. And carrying out this theory one step further, very few people realize that the Bureau of the Budget in placing a ceiling on the expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress is exercising a function which is fundamentally a Congressional prerogative.

At the beginning of his state of the Union message, President Eisenhower said that we must not become so preoccupied with our desire for military strength that we neglect areas of economic development and other related improvements upon which the foundations of real peace must be laid. Later on, however, he placed unusual emphasis on the foreign-aid program, and concluded by saying that if all the desirable goals he discussed could not be achieved within a balanced budget, then civilian programs must be postponed, transferred in part to the States, or curtailed or eliminated. Now if the latter comes to pass we can anticipate what programs will probably be the first to suffer. I refer to our water resources development programs which all must admit have contributed greatly to our strength through freedom from floods and the provision of industrial increases along our watercourses. This migration to our watercourses by industry contemplated an even greater impetus to our construction effort for resource development—not a decrease ultimately resulting in a reduction of our industrial potential wherein lies a preponderance of our strength.

In any event, a special plea is being made this year for a stronger foreign-aid program. Mr. Eric Johnston, the former head of the United States Chamber of Commerce and more recently connected with the motion-picture industry, has been appointed to spearhead the movement. It was recently announced that representatives of some 300 organizations are coming to Washington the latter part of this month to advocate and dramatize foreign aid. And the President's state of the Union speech is apparently being construed to mean that larger sums must be provided by American taxpayers to build such things as hydroelectric dams and to develop the inland waterway systems in foreign countries and that if we cannot do all of these things within a balanced budget, then we will have to do without similar and badly needed local projects.

Whatever may be the advantages or disadvantages of a foreign-aid program, I personally think that this sort of philosophy puts the cart before the horse. I think the shoe should be on the other foot and I think that the vast majority of the people in this country feel that we should have a reasonable program of development of our own water resources and that only what is left within a balanced budget should be utilized for similar purposes abroad.

I am sure some of my colleagues little realize how much has been, is being, and can be accomplished in our national resource development at small cost compared to the human and economic security that comes as a byproduct. With reference to the civil functions of the Army engineers I note that the President's budget for fiscal year 1959 carries the amount of approximately $628 million for all features of their program for construction, maintenance, and all of their other work on rivers and harbors and flood control. This amount of money represents less than 1 percent of the overall budget and is proposed for improvements in our own country which will benefit our people directly on a nonpartisan and nonsectional basis and in addition continue to contribute to our economic strength which is so necessary in the attainment of peace. I ask you: Are our military needs so far behind that we must curtail or eliminate some of these works which are also vital to our status in the world? I say that both our military needs and water resource needs properly should proceed together. Russia is doing just this and is making great strides in both.

I am apprehensive that unless these water resource programs proceed at other than a curtailed rate we stand an excellent chance of being eclipsed by Russia, and some of her satellites, in the water resource field as we have been temporarily eclipsed in the race in space. Last December it was my privilege to hear General Itschner, Chief of Army Engineers, imply the possibility of eclipse in his New Orleans speech before the Mississippi Valley Flood Control Association—of which I am president. It was alarming to me, and many in his audience, to hear that Russia could progress so rapidly in water resource development while at the same time progress in the missile field to the extent that they could launch an earth satellite.

Since the general made his speech there has been published a memorandum by the chairman, Committee on Interior

and Insular Affairs of the other body which sets forth in detail the strides being made by the Soviets and Red China in river and related water resources development. The ambitious program of work already in being and planned for accomplishment a few years hence is immense and undoubtedly will continue to go forward along with other ambitious programs not aimed entirely at peaceful pursuits.

I would like to quote statements from that memorandum credited to the chief of the Communist Party, Mr. Khrushchev:

> The Soviet Union can in the next 15 years not only catch up with the United States in the production of basic items but also outstrip it.

In connection with this statement the memorandum points out that this prophecy relative to power, irrigation, water transportation, and flood control presupposes firsthand knowledge of not only what the Soviets will do in the next 15 years, but also what this Congress is going to do—or is not going to do—for the development of America in the same period of time.

Mr. Khrushchev also says:

> We declare war on the United States in peaceful production—we declare that war. We will win over the United States. The threat to the United States is not the intercontinental missile. We are relentless.

I want to emphasize that those words come from a man who sounds determined. They are strong words and the memorandum gives detailed information on progress in water resource development which indicates that the threat is not an idle one.

I do not find in the memorandum a comparison of the Soviet budget for resource development with their overall budget. It may well be that the data assembled for preparation of the memorandum contains that information. It would be interesting to know how they compare and I feel that the progress to date and works planned must certainly require a larger proportion than do those of our country.

I am particularly disturbed about the item in the annual civil functions appropriation bill known as the Mississippi River and tributaries. The Engineers submit to the Bureau of the Budget each year an estimate of their money requirements for this item. The Bureau of the Budget invariably uses the blue pencil and reduces the figure; and the President's budget submitted to Congress each year usually adopts the lower amount. In the last few years the Bureau of the Budget figures have been so far out of line that Congress has been forced to provide funds over and above the budget recommendations. But then what happens? The Bureau of the Budget turns right around and imposes a ceiling on the expenditure of such funds. They simply tell the engineers, "Never mind what the legislative branch did; we order you not to spend more than so much of the funds appropriated by Congress."

But this practice, which has been developed over the years, is not limited by any means to civil functions or civilian programs. It is applied across the board—and especially in connection with military construction and expenditure of funds for national defense.

Application of these expenditure ceilings has resulted in an economic loss difficult to calculate; work stoppages, delays and the uncertainties which result are costly beyond measure. In some instances where local matching funds have been involved, bond issues have been clouded and a shadow cast on Federal-level relationships which seriously threatens the future success of the partnership arrangement which the President has so vigorously advocated. Contractors are learning that their Federal contracts no longer mean exactly what they say—rather than having funds available to pay him for his work, the Federal agency must say, "Work for nothing until the Bureau of the Budget releases the funds, or stop altogether."

It seems to me that in arrogating unto itself the power to place a limit on expenditure of funds, the executive branch is treading on extremely thin constitutional grounds. The Constitution says that Congress and Congress alone can appropriate money. In view of this constitutional provision, the President admittedly cannot veto a single item in an appropriation bill; he must either approve or disapprove the bill as a whole. And, admittedly, the President cannot any more reduce than he can strike out a total single item. How then can the executive department accomplish the same thing indirectly by simply forbidding the expenditure of a portion of the money appropriated for a particular item?

Bills have been introduced from time to time proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to disapproval of items in general appropriation bills. Just last year a subcommittee, of which I am chairman, conducted hearings on this very question.

The strange thing is that the present Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr. Percival F. Brundage, asked for specific language which would authorize the President not only to veto but to reduce an item of appropriation and thereby apparently admits that the practice which he and his predecessors have followed in prohibiting expenditure of a portion of funds appropriated by Congress violates the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution. In a carefully prepared statement presented to the subcommittee on May 27, 1957, in support of House Joint Resolution 47 and other bills, whose purpose is to amend the Constitution to authorize the President to veto individual items in appropriation bills, Mr. Brundage said:

> I think it ought to be made clear in whatever bill is reported that authority would be granted to veto legislative provisions as well as appropriation items, and that the authority to veto an appropriation item would include authority to reduce an appropriation—but only to the extent necessary to permit the disapproval of amounts added by the Congress for unbudgeted programs or projects, or of increases by Congress of amounts included in the budget.

Why should the Director of the Bureau of the Budget appear before a committee of Congress to plead for constitutional authority to reduce an appropriation to the extent of increases by Congress of amounts included in the budget, if he already has that authority?

The principle involved in these ceilings is extremely serious and one I believe should be thoroughly explored by the Committee on Appropriations. If carried to the extreme, such an impoundment of funds by the Executive could be used to make the Congress impotent and to defeat the purposes of our democratic form of government.

Is it not possible, for instance, to virtually abolish any function of our Federal system, no matter the wishes of the people as expressed by Congress, simply by refusing to spend the moneys provided? The power of the purse is compelling and should be treated with extreme caution in a government such as ours if we are to maintain its cardinal purposes.

SOIL-BANK PROGRAM

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, the cotton farmers in the District it is my honor to represent, and farmers throughut the entire southeast, are hoping that the Department of Agriculture will recommend sufficient appropriations to take care of all applicants for the soil-bank program. We hope the Department of Agriculture will do this immediately after the closing date of February 21. We realize that some States will not use all of their allotted funds and the Department can allot these funds to South Carolina and the other Southeastern States.

Our farmers realize that even after this transfer there will be insufficient funds and that additional appropriations will be necessary. We also realize that unless the Department of Agriculture recommends this appropriation, the President would be forced to veto any appropriation initiated by the Congress alone. I believe this House will overwhelmingly pass an appropriation if recommended by the Agriculture Department. It is the only fair thing to do and I, for one, will most certainly vote and work for an appropriation to take care of all cotton farmers desiring to participate.

Mr. Speaker, the first come, first served method of signing up is unworkable and is not fair. If the Department is not going to recommend sufficient funds for the soil-bank program, it is hoped that they will strongly recommend a pro rata apportionment of the money so that all farmers wishing to participate can do so. Mr. Speaker, as I have pointed out on the floor of this House before, it is unhumane and unthinkable that elderly people and those afflicted with physical infirmities are required to

stand in line all night in the cold and rail to have their applications considered. Mind you, Mr. Speaker, these applications are scheduled in the dead of winter. In many cases the people needing soil bank payments the most are eliminated from receiving soil bank benefits because of this practice of first come first served. There is much confusion in this program that can only be eliminated by a forthright policy on the part of the Department of Agriculture.

DAVID AARON MILLER

Mr. WALTER. 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 Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, Panther Valley, Lehigh County, my Congressional District and, indeed, the State of Pennsylvania, have sustained an irreparable loss in the demise of David A. Miller, founder of the Morning Call of Allentown, Pa., and the president of the Call-Chronicle newspapers.

Mr. Miller, who would have observed his 89th birthday anniversary next April 7, was an alumnus of the famous Muhlenberg College named after General Muhlenberg, first Speaker of the House of Representatives. He took up newspaperwork immediately upon his graduation, in 1894, and a few months later became the cofounder of the Allentown Morning Call. While building up this great newspaper, which serves my constituents so well, Mr. Miller assumed and consistently, until his death, maintained leadership in community life, devoting his time unsparingly to church work, enlightened community projects and spent his time and efforts most generously in the field of education of our youth.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to include two editorials eulogizing Mr. Miller:

[From the Allentown (Pa.) Morning Call of January 23, 1958]

DAVID A. MILLER

(By Percy B. Ruhe)

"Lord now lettest thou Thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy word."

From the Book of Books come the aptest words to sum up the emotions of this community as it learns today, in deep sorrow, of the passing of David A. Miller to eternal rest.

It is fitting that this, his requiem, should be taken from the Book of which Mr. Miller, with the Psalmist of old, could say: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path."

It was by the light of that word that both his private and his public life was lived during years, all too short in number for all the service that he strove to give to his God and to his fellowman.

This community will mourn the passing of David A. Miller as it has mourned very few others. And it will mourn the more as today it reviews the life of this good and just man, a very paragon of excellence in human virtues.

Shakespeare has such a manner of man in mind when he makes Hamlet say: "What a piece of work is a man. How noble in reason. How infinite in faculty; in form and moving how express and admirable; in action how like an angel; in apprehension how like a god."

Here was a man whom it could be said that, during 63 years of active life here in this community, he never willfully harmed anyone but had aided and encouraged everyone with whom he had come in contact during those years. And like the beloved Will Rogers he could have said, and in effect was saying: "I never met a man I didn't like."

It can be said without fear of contradiction that he devoted his life to this community and used all the forces he could muster to the advantage of our people and our institutions. It will require columns elsewhere in our papers to specify those institutions and how his voice, time, and purse until his very last days were at their disposal. And it is to be noted that his was not lipservice to the many institutions whose cause he espoused. To them he gave active aid and wise counsel.

There were some strange contradictions in his life. Some had important part in the development of this man who, despite intimate acquaintanceship with and deep faith in a religion of ancient foundations, had an entirely modern outlook upon the people of our times and the development of our western civilization.

Throughout all his life he was a person of frail physique. Illness was well known to him. Often his family and friends despaired of his life. Yet he came within a few months of attaining his 89th birthday and it was not until recent weeks that anything like serious illness had afflicted him. This physical frailty as well as the economic struggle in which he engaged during his teenage years militated against participation in and enjoyment of sports. Yet those masculine qualities which make a man's man were his in abundance.

Then too he was a man soft of speech and slow to anger. Profanity was unthinkable for his lips. Violent speech always was eschewed. Yet he had a will as strong as iron and he held inflexibly to deep purpose and firm convictions.

He was, as one can know from these qualities, the humblest of men although his achievements, his prestige and power were such as could have made a vain man, an abomination to his fellows.

Although he was naturally humble and self-effacing, it could have been said of him as was said by a wise man of old: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings." In fact, as destiny shaped his ends, he did stand in all human dignity before kings, political, intellectual and spiritual.

Here was a man endowed with the soundest albeit not the showiest virtues. He was a quiet man, yet his was the quality of fearlessness in the performance of what he regarded as his duty to God and man. Although he himself at times despaired of his own health and sought to live a life of retirement and escape from the rigors of business, destiny, it now can be seen, directed his steps to return to the nurture of his brain child—The Morning Call—and to enhance his helpfulness to his people by direction of the paper along the way that he always believed it should go.

If there was one regret in Mr. Miller's life, as his newspaper enterprise waxed and grew mightily, it was that the intimate relationships and understanding that existed between employer and employee in his early days of newspaper publication could not be developed as rapidly as the staff during its growth to nearly half a thousand full-time employees and many times that number of part-time employees.

Despite this, and to the marvel of our people, it was amazing how he got around to sickbeds and how he turned up, instinctively as it were, when someone needed his help and consolation.

Calmly, with firm and determined strides, he walked through a long life and with surefooted judgment avoided most of the pitfalls that beset man on all sides.

With mighty willpower he fanned the often faint spark of life into flame and extended his years far beyond the traditional threescore and ten.

With strength of character that was in sharp contrast with physical frailty he gave everything that he had to the performance of his duties as he saw them, even to the sacrifice of his own comfort and the sapping of his strength.

Weak himself, he relied upon a higher power, upon the highest power. He long since had followed the injunction of the Apostle: "Set your affections on things above, not on things on the earth."

Those who in even small part share his deep religious faith believe that the souls of the righteous are in the hands of the Lord.

At best we of the Fourth Estate can but feebly engrave our tribute to a godly man with whom it was permitted us to walk through many years. His life and work constitute an imperishable page in our history.

With all who knew and loved him as husband, father, friend, we can say:

His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, "This was a man."

[From the Allentown (Pa.) Evening Chronicle of January 25, 1958]

THIS WEEK: NOTES AND COMMENTS

(By W. D. Reimert)

To those of us who knew David Miller over the years through the intimacy of the Call-Chronicle newspaper organization, the things which set him apart from other men were these:

His utter simplicity.

His uncanny ability to lead an uncluttered life by refusing to permit the extraneous, the tawdry, the wasteful to consume his time and means and strength.

One did not normally consider David A. Miller efficiently energetic as measured by today's standards. Yet there was about him a magnificent orderliness and capacity to get things done, both of which were belied by the appalling disorder of his desk, his slow, swinging gait, the softness of his speech, his refusal to become visibly excited or angry or hurried. He always seemed to have time for everything because he had an infallible sense of the importance of things.

He had no consciousness of things insofar as they would add to his own convenience or gratification. He had no patience with frivolous activities which dissipate men's days and energy because it was his nature to put first things first, and in many cases the things he put first were the simplest—such as friendship and loyalty, religion and the obligations of publishing a newspaper with interests other than making money.

Because of the simplicity of his nature, David A. Miller's approach was invariably the direct one. In him there was no deviousness.

If he got a letter, he answered it immediately, usually on a penny post card or with the shortest of handwritten notes. Only in later years, when failing eyesight made it necessary, did he employ a secretary. If he got a story, he wrote it forthwith and gave it to the city desk. The result was he was habitually caught up with his correspondence and his work. While the rest of us were putting things off, and chafing over the fleetness of the hours he always seemed to have hours to spare.

If he heard someone was angry because of something that had been published in his newspapers or for any other reason involving

him personally, he paid the offended individual a visit. "Never telephone an angry man," he used to say, "go and see him."

That is why David A. Miller had no enemies. He could ask as did the Roman Emperor Sigismund, "Do I not destroy my enemies by making them my friends?

Toward friendship his approach was also simple and direct. If someone he knew was sick, he didn't send a card; he went to the hospital. If a friend died, he didn't send flowers; he attended the funeral. If someone was in trouble, he didn't stand by for a call; he offered help. If someone needed money, he did not wait to be solicited; he sent a check.

So it was with religion. It was David Miller's nature to be religious. He believed religion an intensely personal thing and he dealt directly with his God without show or affectation. He did not think a Christian's duty fulfilled with the writing of a check, large as it might be. No meal was served in his home without prayer; no day passed without a careful reading of the Scripture. Few men knew the Bible more intimately than he, yet even in his later years he was constantly finding in it something new and exciting. He attended church as naturally as most men sit down to breakfast. It never occurred to him to be intolerant of another's beliefs.

David A. Miller knew in his unerring way that change and progress are inevitable, and unlike so many of his generation he did not bemoan the passing of the good old days or yearn for their return. On the contrary, his interest in and his curiosity about the new were insatiable. He flew in airplanes with delight and enthusiasm well into his eighties. If the latest model printing machine was brought into the plant, he did not refer to it as one of those newfangled things he used to get along without; he wanted to know how it worked, and in short order he did.

He did not dwell in the past, but out of the yesterdays he had retained a simple distillation of that which brought him deep pleasure. Part of this distillation was a love of the good earth and a profound respect for the men who bring forth its fruits. He never ceased to thrill over the miracle of growing things. Even in his late seventies he tilled the soil of his home garden with his own hands and planted trees on his Lowhill Township farm. To David A. Miller a bowl of June berries, a platter of July corn on the cob or a dish of red October apples were not just something good to eat; they were an exciting manifestation of Nature's mysterious and ceaseless cycles. He accorded them fitting respect, and so he derived from them exceptional satisfaction. He found a mystic poetry in a field of ripening grain and the ultimate in fragrance in a meadow's newmown hay. Some of his happiest hours were spent on the porch of a summer home in his boyhood town of Saegersville where the song of the cicada made the music he loved the most.

As a newspaperman, David A. Miller had to be interested in the world and what went on from day to day in its farflung corners. But the most important place was always the little section of the world encompassed by the Lehigh Valley. To its growth and development, its institutions and its people he gave of himself and his funds and his understanding and his boundless love, unstintingly and without thought of reward because it was his nature so to do.

One looks around, now that he is gone, and finds on every hand monuments to this man who lived his uncluttered life in a forceful but uniquely simple way. Monuments of brick and stone in school buildings and churches, in hospitals and old-folks homes, in charitable institutions, and business establishments, and newspapers dedicated to public service because they were molded to his own special pattern. And other less tangible memorials, too, in the lives he touched and the characters he helped form and the great surge of affection and grief in the wake of his passing.

On the occasion of Mr. Miller's 80th birthday on April 7, 1949, we wrote in these columns:

"Unlike so many men his age, David Miller does not live in the yesterday of his life. Having done his best in the past, he puts it aside and looks with the vision and energy of a young man toward the bright tomorrow. For 80 years this tomorrow has been unfolding itself to him in an endless succession of wonders, encompassing every phase of man's existence. Unafraid of change, he looks forward, as his ninth decade of life begins, to new landmarks of progress in the march of civilization and his beloved Lehigh Valley with the calm philosophy of one who, having served his fellow men well, is at peace with himself and his God, treasuring in his heart that most precious of all possessions—the respect and abiding love of all who know him."

These lines could also be his epitaph.

USE OF UNITED STATES PLANES IN BOMBING TUNISIA

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, the American people and the Members of Congress are entitled to know by what authority French military forces used United States warplanes to bomb and strafe a Tunisian village causing some 200 casualties, including women and children.

Were these warplanes made available to the French for the common defense of Western Europe or for the purpose for which they were used? Did the French pay for them or were these planes in the nature of gifts under the so-called mutual security program?

The American people are entitled to an immediate and crystal clear statement from Secretary of State Dulles as to how these United States warplanes were obtained by the French and what restrictions, if any, were placed upon their use.

If Secretary of State Dulles does not provide a full and clear statement, I insist, Mr. Speaker, that Congress proceed immediately to summon the Secretary to explain in a public hearing his dereliction to the people by whom he is employed and to whom he is responsible.

It is not sufficient for this administration to be merely disturbed by this deliberate use of United States planes for the killing of virtually defenseless people.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include related matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, some men drift with the times. Others inscribe their names in the pages of history as martyrs to a cause, a cause unpopular at the time but destined in future times to become a rallying cry for men in all walks of life around the world. Knowing the futility of their efforts, they choose not to turn and drift, but to be found by the wall when the victors storm the gates.

It is men such as these that epitomize progress. It is men such as these that shape the history of the human race. Such a man was Thaddeus Kosciusko. Born in tyranny, this man had within him the spark of greatness so many possess but so often is left to die in frustration and disappointment. This man fanned that spark and while not successful in his own native land of Poland, he helped give another land, another people, the freedom he could not give his own.

Thaddeus Kosciusko's name is not a familiar one in our classrooms today. Yet the contribution he made to this Nation's independence was no small one. He borrowed money to come to our shores; he gave of his genius to drive the British troops from our soil; and then, the battle won, he returned to Poland to lead the struggle against despotism there.

For most, it would have been more than enough to have helped one people to freedom. It would have been easy to rest on the laurels so well earned, to enjoy the plaudits of a grateful people. But the driving spirit of Thaddeus Kosciusko could brook no pause. While tyranny existed, he had to fight it. Where he lived, there he had to go.

In 1784 he left this country to return to his native Poland, there to wage an unceasing, but unfortunately, unrewarded, crusade for freedom. He left behind him the memory of a man—a foreigner some might call him—who built the defenses on the Delaware River, who designed the fortification for the battle at Saratoga, a major turning point in the War of the Revolution. But, more than this, he left behind a heritage that belongs to no one country but to mankind.

Love of freedom, friendship for his fellow man, a willingness to sacrifice—these are the legacies of Thaddeus Kosciusko and others like him. They remind us, as we face the threat of a latter-day despotism, that freedom is not easily held, that the price required is high. It is no easy road they blazed. To travel it takes courage and endurance, and those that do not have them will soon find their road leads to slavery.

Today we honor the 212th anniversary of Thaddeus Kosciusko's birth, not only for the great contributions he made to this Nation, but for the ideals he lived by. Today we face the choice he faced—drift or decision. May history judge us as it has judged him, as men who spurned the easy way, who declined to drift and boldly chose the high road of decision. May we never forget his example as we move forward in the everlasting battle for democracy in which he gave his life.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. 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 Utah?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAWSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, predictions have been made freely during recent weeks that the Trade Agreements Act is in mortal danger at this session of Congress. The reason for the growing unpopularity of this legislation is self-evident: too many sections of our country and too many segments of our economy have been hit too hard by foreign competitors wielding an unfair trade advantage.

I speak as one who has voted for each extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act during my tenure in Congress, but I also speak as one who has cast his vote more reluctantly each time as the defects of the legislation became more and more evident.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill which I believe will dissolve much of the opposition to the Trade Agreements Act while retaining provisions of the administration's proposal for a 5-year extension. It will permit sound and vigorous development of world trade but with more adequate assurance that our own economy received fair and equal consideration.

This would be accomplished by strengthening the hand of Congress in those instances where a domestic industry has proved to the Tariff Commission's satisfaction that it is being injured seriously by trade concessions.

Briefly, my bill provides that the Tariff Commission recommendations in escape-clause proceedings shall go to Congress instead of to the President as is now the case. Either House of Congress could overrule the Commission, but in the absence of a majority vote against these recommendations by either House, the recommendations would become effective in 60 days.

As we all know, the escape-clause provision came into the Trade Agreements Act in 1951 as a recognition by Congress that in the balance between foreign relations and domestic well-being, the scales were being tipped too consistently by the heavy hand of diplomacy.

But under the present mechanics of the escape-clause procedure, we still hear the frequent charge that Congress has delegated its tariff-making powers to the State Department.

Since June 1951, the Tariff Commission has completed 71 escape-clause investigations. In 23 of those cases, the Commission found the domestic industry undergoing sufficient injury to recommend escape-clause action; in 5 others, the Commission was evenly divided. But of those 28 cases, the President has invoked the escape clause in only 9. Two are still pending.

I do not suggest that all, or any set ratio, of Tariff Commission recommendations should be adopted. But this low proportion of escape-clause actions certainly suggests that we are still leaning over backwards in our concessions to foreign competitors.

As an example, I shall cite the domestic lead and zinc industry, because that is the proceeding with which I am most familiar.

In 1953, the lead and zinc industry went before the Tariff Commission to complain that it was being seriously crippled by the existing trade agreement on its products. Volumes of expert testimony, pro and con, were submitted and from the record the Commission, with the services of an expert staff, reported unanimously to the President that the domestic lead and zinc industry was being seriously injured by foreign imports.

However, the State Department's opposing viewpoint—to the effect, it seems, that the industry's troubles were only temporary—prevailed. An alternative stockpiling program offered only slight relief, and last year foreign imports again swamped the market.

Today, our lead and zinc mines are in sorrier shape than ever. Deep mine shafts have been abandoned and flooded; thousands of miners are out of work. The industry has been forced to come again before the Tariff Commission, where the case is still under investigation.

But even if help is now forthcoming, our domestic lead and zinc industry—important to our economy and essential to our defense—will never be the same as it was before. It has become only too clear how right the Tariff Commission was in the first place.

My bill does not take away from the President the power to negotiate new trade agreements and to reduce tariffs. But it does give American industries and American workers the opportunity—when they can show the Tariff Commission that they are being injured by an existing trade agreement—to have their case finally determined by someone other than the person who drew up that agreement.

What other body of Government is more qualified to make this final determination than the Congress, in which rests the constitutional power to set tariffs?

WHAT THE NEW BILL DOES

The bill which I have introduced gives the President everything he requested in his trade message. It incorporates all of H. R. 10368, the legislation embodying the President's trade recommendations.

However, my bill makes substantial changes in the theory and procedures under the peril-point and escape-clause provisions. These changes are made by the addition of four new sections to H. R. 10368.

Section 5 of the bill modifies peril-point and escape-clause investigations and procedures.

Section 6 increases the membership of the Tariff Commission from 6 to 7 and the length of their terms from 6 years to 7 years.

Section 7 sets up the machinery whereby the Tariff Commission reports its findings on peril-point and escape-clause hearings and specifies how these reports are handled after being transmitted to Congress.

Section 8 provides how pending cases now awaiting action by the President shall be handled.

Following is a section-by-section analysis in more detail of the material which, in addition to the provisions of H. R. 10368, this legislation would incorporate into the Reciprocal Trade Act.

SECTION 5

The explanation of section 5 is divided into two parts, dealing separately with its effect upon peril-point and escape-clause procedures.

PERIL POINT—PRESENT LAW

Under the present law, the President is required to furnish the Tariff Commission with a list of all articles upon which the duties would be changed by a proposed trade agreement. This list must be presented to the Commission before negotiations begin. The Commission is then required to hold public hearings and report back to the President within 120 days on the extent to which the duties can be changed without causing serious injury to domestic industry. The President cannot act until after this 120-day period.

PROPOSED CHANGES

All of the above provisions of the present peril-point law are retained. The Tariff Commission, in addition, is required to send a copy of its recommendations to both Houses of Congress. This report is for information purposes only.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this amendment is to keep Congress informed as to the effect of proposed reciprocal trade agreements before they are entered into by the President. This is only consistent with the delegation to Congress by the Constitution of the power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, and excises." The present law only requires notification to Congress after an agreement has been entered into.

ESCAPE CLAUSE—PRESENT LAW

The President, either House of Congress, the Senate Finance Committee, or the House Ways and Means Committee, or an "injured party" can require the Tariff Commission to make an investigation to determine whether domestic industry is being threatened by trade concessions. This investigation must be made within 9 months; then the Commission's findings are reported to the President in the form of a recommendation and, within 60 days or sooner if the President takes action on the recommendation, an identical report is sent to the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee. If the President declines to follow the recommendation, he must report his reasons to the Senate and House Committees within 60 days after receiving the Commission report.

PROPOSED CHANGES

The major change is to require the Tariff Commission to make a definite recommendation to Congress rather than to the President. This recommendation must be delivered to both Houses of Congress on the same day, and must be delivered while Congress is in session.

The findings must be specific and may include any of the following or a combination of them:

First. Permanent withdrawal of the trade concession.

Second. Modification of the trade concession.

Third. Suspension of the concession in whole or in part.

Fourth. Limitation of the quantity of the product which may be entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption.

In the event the Tariff Commission finds that any or all of the above actions are necessary to protect a domestic industry, this finding goes into effect—unless vetoed by a majority of the Members of either House—after the first period of 60 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress following receipt of the finding. "Continuous session" is defined as one unbroken by an adjournment sine die. Excluded from the 60-day period are any days in which there has been an adjournment of either House for more than 3 days.

PURPOSE

This section gives to Congress the power to decide what action, if any, should be taken after the Tariff Commission by a majority vote finds that a trade agreement is injuring domestic industry. Either House, by a majority vote of its membership, has the power to overrule the Tariff Commission.

One of the major difficulties we now face is that Congress has delegated to the President the power to set tariffs and quotas. This measure does not take away that power, but it does take away the power of deciding what action, if any, should be taken after the Tariff Commission finds that a domestic industry is being injured by a trade agreement set by the President. In effect, Congress would become the final judge of whether a trade agreement is a mistake, ending the situation whereby the President, by inaction, nullifies a finding of the Tariff Commission.

SECTION 6—PRESENT LAW

The Tariff Commission now has 6 members appointed for 6-year terms by the President with the consent of the Senate.

PROPOSED CHANGE

The membership would be increased to 7 and the terms lengthened to 7 years. The bill provides for a smooth transfer from the 6-year to the 7-year tenure.

PURPOSE

If Congress is to have the final decision on escape-clause recommendations, these recommendations must be definite and have the backing of a majority of the Tariff Commission. It would be impossible for either House to act if the Commission divided 3–3 as it has done in 5 cases in the past. The law still reserves to the President the power of appointment—with consent of the Senate.

SECTION 7—NEW LEGISLATION

This section sets up the procedure by which the Tariff Commission's recommendations are handled in Congress. It provides that the Commission findings shall be referred to the Finance Committee in the Senate and to the Ways and Means Committee in the House. Provision is made to discharge the recommendation from committee if the committee has not reported the resolution within 10 days after receipt. Priorities of motion are defined and debate limits set in this section.

PURPOSE

Special rules must apply for legislation which becomes effective in the absence of action by Congress. The language in this section is necessary for the law to be constitutional. Amendments to the Tariff Commission's specific report are forbidden because the amendment would require signature of the President and thus the plan would be defeated. The automatic discharge is to insure Members of a chance to reject the Commission recommendation.

SECTION 8—NEW LEGISLATION

Provides that the new procedure of transferring decision on "escape clause" from President to Congress shall become effective simultaneous with approval of the act. All pending cases upon which the President has neither made a decision nor reported to Congress would be submitted to Congress as provided above.

1960 OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

Mr. MILLER of California. 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. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill that would permit the Department of Defense to cooperate with the 1960 Olympic Games Committee with respect to the winter games to be held in Squaw Valley, Calif.

Holding of the 1960 winter Olympic games in the United States will mark a new approach in our international relations and center in this country at that time the eyes of the world, just as was the case when these games were held in Germany and Italy.

The VIII Olympic winter games will focus the eyes of the world on us.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR NEXT 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, may I inquire of the majority leader regarding the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on Monday bills on the Consent Calendar will be called and there is one suspension to be considered on H. R. 9700, the Veterans Benefit Act.

On Tuesday bills on the Private Calendar will be called.

The Department of Interior appropriation bill for 1959 will be called up for consideration on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday; thereafter House Joint Resolution 2, which has to do with the Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, will be considered.

There is the usual reservation that any further program will be announced later; and conference reports, if any, may be brought up at any time.

Mr. KEATING. May I inquire of the majority leader in light of inquiries I have had, it is not the intention to program next week the appropriation bill which we had up for consideration on Monday of this week?

Mr. McCORMACK. No. I consider the action of the Committee of the Whole as an instruction to withhold the matter pending further consideration of the bill by the Subcommittee on Appropriations and, I suppose, the full committee.

Mr. KEATING. I thank the gentleman.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday, February 20, 1958, Washington's Farewell Address may be read by a Member to be designated by the Speaker.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to a special order agreed to today the Chair designates the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN] to read Washington's Farewell Address immediately following the reading of the Journal on February 20, 1958.

THE PLIGHT OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO FARMERS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentlewoman from Georgia [Mrs. BLITCH] may extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. BLITCH. Mr. Speaker, thousands of flue-cured tobacco farmers are being forced off the American farms each year, due to the continued reduction of acreage allotments. In my home district, the Eighth Congressional District of Georgia, as well as in all the other flue-cured tobacco farming areas, the reduction of this acreage combined with the rising costs of living have cre-

ated desperate financial burdens, unable to be sustained, by the small farmer.

What is so often overlooked, except by those in the actual operation, is that the cost of machinery and equipment needed for the growing of tobacco does not decrease with the acreage reductions. A barn to cure the tobacco costs the same whether you grow 1 acre or 5 acres. A truck to haul equipment and carry the tobacco to the warehouse will not be one-half the sale price merely because the allotment has been sliced by that amount. It can readily be seen that, as the amount of tobacco a farmer can grow is cut, his chances for financial survival are dwindled.

One of the greatest harms to these small farmers has been the practice in recent years of our American tobacco companies buying and importing flue-cured tobacco from Canada. This, at first impression, seems to be almost harmless. But when you realize the lack of restrictions on Canadian tobacco growers, it becomes fully evident that there is an almost irreparable injury being done to the American tobacco farmer by this practice.

It is a stab in the back to the small tobacco-growing farmer when American cigarette manufacturers import these tobaccos from abroad. The manufacturers have been made rich and are growing richer because the American farmer has been the chief source of supply. If they continue the practice of imports, they will not only wipe out the American tobacco farmer, but they will put themselves at the mercy of foreign growers, who will be able to charge whatever the traffic will bear, just as Canadian paper manufacturers have had a stranglehold on the newsprint industry of America for many years.

Hundreds of farmers in my own district who no longer have enough acreage to farm their own land have to go to Canada during the tobacco season to process the Canadian crop for weekly wages. These farmers are forced to take these jobs in Canada because they are deprived of the opportunity of using their skill to farm their own farms. Although Canadians have no acreage controls on growing tobacco, they are not yet growing it as extensively as they will, once they have learned the process of growing and curing from the American farmer. The sad plight of the tobacco farmer is further aggravated by the fact that our foreign markets for American tobaccos are being taken away from us by giant farm corporations, who move from the United States to Mexico and to countries in Africa with American machinery and know-how and no acreage controls. They sell in foreign countries just below the price within the United States.

We have tried for years to get relief from this deplorable situation from the State Department, but our State Department is not interested in the plight of suffering humanity in the United States—only in that in other countries—where it uses the program of foreign aid to destroy our own producers.

Buying American tobacco is as much a matter of self-preservation to the American tobacco companies as it is a matter of preservation to the American tobacco farmer.

I have written letters to all of the American cigarette manufacturers, warning them of the dangerous situation, and urging revision of their buying policy.

PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY THE LITHUANIAN PEOPLE

Mrs. CHURCH. 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 gentlewoman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, today we join with Lithuanians everywhere in commemorating the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence by the Lithuanian people on February 16, 1916.

The history of this brave people is marked by a never-ending struggle for and devotion to liberty. Although Lithuania has enjoyed self-government only at intervals, her people have not ceased to fight against the dominance of the Russian rulers. Yes; those who have known freedom will not quickly let the flame die in their hearts.

Forty years ago, after more than 100 years of keeping their ideal of national independence alive, the Lithuanian people reached their goal and proclaimed their independence. In the following twenty-some years they clearly demonstrated their ability to progress under self-government. Their achievements in the fields of education, culture, economy, and social welfare are well-known and widely recognized. But soon after the outbreak of World War II, Lithuania again felt the crush of the tyrant's heel.

We know that the historical battle for freedom goes on, though the voices of the Lithuanian people are silent. We who are free must speak for them and rededicate ourselves to the cause of freedom for all mankind.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] may extend his 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. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago, the people of the little nation of Lithuania proclaimed their independence. Only people of Lithuanian blood who are fortunate enough to live in the Free World can openly commemorate this anniversary because this small country, against the will of its fine people, are victims of Soviet aggression and oppression.

While Lithuania is enslaved by its Communist masters, the sad plight of her people is not forgotten—nor has it ever been condoned—by the people of America. On this occasion the great heart of America is extended in sympathetic understanding to Lithuanians and to all those other peoples who have been imprisoned by the whiplash of Soviet police state methods. These people are kept in subjection at the point of the bayonet and the gun. Everyone with commonsense knows what would happen if a free election could be held in Lithuania and her sister states. They would throw out their Communist masters within 60 seconds.

I do not believe that a government which is based entirely upon fear and force can endure perpetually. As long as the spark of freedom burns in human souls, as it does with the people of Lithuania, the hope of liberation will live and it must eventually prevail. Freedom is the God-given right of every man and woman. This sacred right must at length succeed.

The Government of the United States has never recognized the Soviet annexation of Lithuania. I cannot conceive of it ever doing so. The people of this little nation should realize, on this anniversary of their lost independence, that the friendship and the moral support of the American people is theirs. Their prayers for freedom will someday be answered.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE LITHUANIAN PEOPLE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I have the honor and the privilege of bringing to the attention of the Members of the House, the Nation, and the world a commemorative exercise paying tribute to a brave nation and a great people of the Republic of Lithuania I would have you know that the United States of America has never, does not now, and never shall recognize the annexation by Soviet Russia of the Baltic Provinces of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

We here know full well of the great contribution made down through the years by American citizens in whose veins flows the proud blood of Lithuanian ancestry, and so in this Hall, this precise Hall, where for 100 years Americans, on the spot on which I now stand, have held forth in this greatest tribunal of democracy in the history of the world, it is fitting and proper that we pay this tribute to the Republic of Lithuania.

Mr. Speaker, national independence is the most cherished, the most highly prized and sometimes the most difficult of all political goals to be attained by a people. Some people attain it as the result of long and costly struggles. Others, who are more fortunate, are presented with it as a gift from the gods. Still others inherit it from dim and distant past and take it for granted. Those who have struggled and made untold sacrifices for their independence and freedom have the greater satisfaction from the attainment of their national goal.

In contrast to those who have attained independence, there is another group of peoples to whom national freedom and independence have been persistently denied. Because of some historic freak; because of certain turns and twists of

unforeseen and always predictable events, national independence has almost always eluded them even when they had thought it was within their reach. Regardless of the means employed in its attainment, all national groups consider national independence as their ultimate political goal. For that reason they would not hesitate to stake their all, their worldly and spiritual possessions, for its attainment and for its defense. Such has been the course of many national histories, including the history of the Lithuanians.

The birth of modern Lithuanian state goes back to the year 1253. In that year the country was united under the rule of a single monarch. Since that date, for more than 700 years, Lithuania's turbulent and uneven history has had its ups and downs. That history is marked by greatness and glory during the first few centuries, while misery and misfortune claim a large share in the lives of the Lithuanians during the greater part of the last 200 years. During the 14th and 15th centuries Lithuania became one of the most powerful and great states in all eastern and northern Europe. In the 16th century Poland and Lithuania were united under a Lithuanian king. From then on the fate of Lithuania was determined by the fate of Poland. Late in the 18th century, when Poland lost her independence and most of that country was incorporated in czarist Russia, Lithuania shared the same fate.

For almost a century and a half the stalwart and stout-hearted Lithuanians suffered under the harsh and inefficient Russian regime. During that unhappy time, however, the Lithuanians did not lose sight of their national objective, the attainment of their national independence. In 1918, as the result of the Russian Revolution, when the czarist regime crumbled these brave and proud Lithuanians who had weathered many severe storms in their national history, who had quietly maintained their sturdy national characteristics under adversity and had successfully kept alive their love for freedom, proclaimed their national independence on February 16, 40 years ago today.

For the next 22 years, prior to the tragic events of 1940, all friends of freedom followed the steady progress made by the Lithuanians in their newly-created independent country. All Lithuanians were justly proud of the splendid record of performance during those two peaceful decades. Lithuania's political, economic, cultural, and social life had developed along broad and progressive democratic lines. During that relatively short time Lithuania became a model democracy in northeastern Europe.

Early in the last war independent Lithuania became a tragic casualty. First, it was brought by brute force under the heel of the Red army. It was made part of the Soviet Union. Then, when the Nazi and Communist tyrannies began to wage their life-and-death struggle in 1941, Lithuania came under the Nazi yoke. Finally, toward the end of the war, Red forces came in once more as liberators, and they have been there as conquerors ever since. This liberation, Soviet style, has been so complete that since 1945 Lithuania has been hermetically sealed off from the free world. Soviet propaganda and oppressive measures have been at work trying to uproot the spirit of independence and freedom among Lithuanians. These liberty-loving people have either been silenced, incarcerated or carted off in freight cars to distant and desolate parts of the Soviet Union. They have been evicted by tens of thousands from their homes on the Baltic shores and their place is being colonized by Communist Russians from Asiatic Russia. In these tragic circumstances, there can hardly be a celebration of national independence day there.

In this country we join all Americans of Lithuanian descent today, on the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day. To these people who did so much in the regeneration and rebuilding of independent Lithuania, who gladly made sacrifices for the well-being and happiness of unfortunate Lithuanians, we join in the commemoration of this historic event, and express the hope that in the not too distant future, Lithuanians will also be celebrating their independence day in their own homeland.

We hope that these words and these ceremonies will be projected by the Voice of America to every place in Lithuania, where the torch of liberty still is held high this day, that this message to the Lithuanian people and the underground "forest men" may be clear: "We here in America have not forgotten you and we never shall. We say to you in that most ancient and beautiful tongues, Kaz bas! Kas bas! reprazus Oh Lietuva, Lietuva!

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

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

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I trust and hope that the voice of the gentleman will be heard all over the world and particularly in enslaved Lithuania, where Soviet Russia has embarked on a policy of extermination of that brave, small nation. It seems tragic to me that when we are appraising the effects of the efforts of the Russian imperialists toward world domination and colonization of large areas of Europe and Asia, too few people remember the plight of the subjected and brutally exploited peoples of the Baltic, particularly those in Lithuania. I congratulate the gentleman on his timely and splendid reminder.

Mr. FLOOD. I thank the gentleman and, Mr. Speaker, you know, of course, the gentleman who has just addressed us is the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER], chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. We in the House know that he perhaps more than any speaks with knowledge and wisdom of these facts that I recite.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

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

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. 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 Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep emotion that I join with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] and others of my colleagues in expression of our stout friendship for the brave people of Lithuania on this, the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

There are many fine and outstanding men and women of Lithuanian blood in the district that I have the honor to represent. In the city of Chicago in every activity, in the cultural arts and in the professions, in religion, business, and in the trades, the Lithuanian-Americans have made a rich contribution. My association with many of them in the folds of a warm personal friendship has extended through several decades.

Stanley Kodis, wrested from his home in Lithuania and thrown into the torture camps of Siberia, finally escaping to Chicago to renew the battle for a free Lithuania, was my friend, and with him it was my privilege to plead the cause of Lithuania before many mass meetings in Chicago. This was several decades ago. Stanley Kodis has been gone many years, but the battle of the proud people of Lithuania for freedom and human dignity continues in this day as always it will until Lithuania is a free and sovereign nation with a government chosen by the people and dedicated to the service of the people.

President Harding was a friend of the cause of Lithuania, and when he died a national delegation of Lithuanian-Americans attended his funeral. I was honored by invitation to accompany the delegation and when we passed in the line of mourners we noticed with an appreciating sentiment that the floral offering, expression of the grief of Lithuanian-Americans, had been placed at the head of the casket. Since then we have had the Presidencies of Coolidge, Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower—five Presidents—and the battle of a proud people for freedom and dignity goes on with undiminished spirit. So it will continue until Lithuania again is free with a government chosen by the people and dedicated to the service of the people.

In the dreadful years of the depression, when all but courage and faith had been swept away, it was a young woman, daughter of emigrants from Lithuania, who abandoned a musical career that might have carried her to the heights to render her unselfish service to alleviating the suffering of a generation crushed in the debris of an atomized economy. Hers was the spirit of Lithuania, the spirit of a proud people that no tyrant can crush nor any power of evil long imprison, the spirit of a humane and proud people that will never be quieted until Lithuania again is free with a government chosen by the people and dedicated to the service of the people.

Lithuanians constitute only 1 of some 200 nationalities in the Soviet prisonhouse. For two decades Lithuania prospered as an independent republic. Con-

stitutional difficulties were well on the way to being resolved before the Soviet intervention in autumn 1939. Economically, the state provided for the general welfare of the people; and in the interwar period Lithuanian culture achieved a new level of achievement.

Soviet domination, however, brought to an end Lithuanian independence. In one of the most brutal acts of aggression in our time, the Soviet Union invaded peaceful Lithuania in open defiance of internationally recognized treaties which were designed to preserve Lithuanian independence and territorial integrity. Mass deportations, executions, forcible collectivization of agriculture, nationalization of industry, general religious and cultural suppression in every form—all instruments of Communist imperialism—have been employed by the Soviets during the years of their domination over Lithuania. Thus, by sheer force Lithuanians have become a part of the Soviet prisonhouse of nationalities.

This 40th anniversary of Lithuanian independence calls the attention of the world to Soviet imperialism and colonialism at its worst. I join with my colleagues in the prayer that soon will come the happy day of liberation when Lithuania again will be free with a government chosen by the people and dedicated to the service of the people.

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

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

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] for reserving this hour to commemorate this day as a milestone in the fight for freedom of a great people.

February 16, 1958, marks the 40th anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. It is very fitting that the Congress of the United States devote time to commend the Lithuanian people and to remind the world that Lithuania and its people are fighting and will still continue to fight for the reestablishment of complete independence and self-government.

Lithuania's valiant fight for liberty and independence is not of recent origin but the pages of her history are emblazoned with heroic battles for liberty since the 12th century. During the 16th century, Lithuania battled against the same Russian tyranny which envelops it today. In the 18th century, this valiant country suffered a decline which brought about complete Russian domination. This tyrannical yoke was inflicted for 120 years, but during that period 5 major revolts took place against its conqueror.

The people of this nation during intervals of time in the 19th century enjoyed the opportunity to exist as a free and independent people. World War I brought about an international situation which gave Lithuania a long-awaited opportunity to proclaim to the world that it is a free and independent nation. For more than 20 years as a free country, no nation has ever demonstrated its capacity and ability for self-government more than Lithuania. Its civic leaders brought about long-needed land reformation, created and expanded industry, established an adequate transportation system, and enacted social legislation and an educational policy which could well be copied by other nations throughout the world. This great progress by a free nation continued up until World War II when Lithuania again became the victim of a powerful aggressor nation who succeeded in enslaving its people.

I have on former occasions spoken on the floor of this House outlining the infiltration duplicity and force used by the Communists to submerge Lithuania and I shall not repeat these sordid facts today. I can only say that the people of Lithuania will not be alone in their fight for freedom against the Soviet tyrants. Millions of others are today temporarily held under the yoke of Communist tyranny. They, along with the free nations of the world, including the United States, must keep up the fight not only to curtail the expanse of communism but to wipe its tyranny from the face of the earth and restore liberty and independence to the valiant and heroic people of Lithuania.

Mr. FLOOD. I thank the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. Speaker, as you know, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] was chairman of the Special House Committee on the Investigation of the Katyn massacre. I had the privilege of serving with him and later serving upon the House committee investigating Communist activities among other satellite nations in Europe. His words carry great weight with us today.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, I have a great many people in my district who were born in Lithuania and many of Lithuanian extraction. I certainly want to congratulate the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the fine discourse he is giving us here today. I join with him in extending congratulations to the Lithuanian people for their persistence in trying to unloose the shackles of tyrants and in trying to reestablish their independence. I know that, like the Polish people, the Lithuanian people, too, will rise again to the place where they will enjoy independence.

Mr. FLOOD. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is an old coal miner from a district adjacent to mine in the great State of Pennsylvania. You know that in his district, as in mine, there are many Americans of Lithuanian ancestry. As a doctor of medicine, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON] stands high in the esteem of his constituents, as he does in his capacity as their Representative in this body.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEARNEY].

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Speaker, along with the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] and my other colleagues in the House, I, too, wish to extend my congratulations on the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take this occasion to extend to the people of Lithuania on the 40th anniversary of their independence, February 16, greetings and our hope that the outstanding courage and gallantry they have so long exhibited will soon be rewarded. What should be a glorious national holiday for the people of the nation of Lithuania once again will be celebrated in secret in the shadow of the Russian military machine.

Seventeen years have intervened since the tragic events of June 1941, which saw thousands of Lithuanian patriots wrested from their homeland and exiled to Russian slave labor camps. Families were separated, executions, starvation, and hunger were commonplace and took their terrible toll. It was the sort of brutal action brought against the people of an unoffending nation which it is hard to imagine being initiated by any world power other than the Soviet Union. It is this sort of history which makes the Free World slow to accept the talk of Russian leaders in recent weeks as anything more than skillful propaganda.

We feel the deepest sympathy for the people of Lithuania. Though we are unable to give them anything more than our moral support in their political martyrdom, we will continue to support the principles daily being violated by the Soviets in their treatment of these people—the principles of national sovereignty and independence and the avoidance of force and violence as a means of settling international disputes. We hope and pray that these principles soon will triumph.

Mr. FLOOD. I thank the gentleman from New York. As you know, Mr. Speaker, he is a retired general of the Armed Forces of the United States. Through the service of himself and his comrades, our liberties were preserved, and I hope the liberty and freedom of Lithuania will be nearer as a result.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I congratulate my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FLOOD] for getting this time today so that we might pause to conduct these exercises in celebration of Lithuanian Independence Day.

History shows that the Lithuanian people are one of the stanchiest and stoutest fighters for freedom and independence. They have always championed the elementary rights of the individual, and throughout their modern history they have fought hard and ceaselessly for those fine democratic ideals against the forces of oppression and tyranny. In fact most of their modern history may be written in terms of unending struggles against their oppressors. For centuries they fought against Russia's autocratic regime. Their unyielding and uncompromising spirit, their firm resolve to cling to certain cherished ideals, and their steadfast belief in basic principles of Indo-Christian civilization have served them well in times of distress and despondency. During all that time they waited for

the chance to liberate themselves, and in 1918 they had that chance.

On February 16 of that year, 40 years ago today, even before the end of the First World War, they proclaimed their national political independence. In their historic homeland, they established a truly democratic government. That government lasted for more than two decades, and the people of Lithuania enjoyed for the first time in more than a hundred years the blessings of freedom. Unfortunately, soon after the outbreak of the last war the Lithuanians, through no fault of their own, once more found themselves in a desperate predicament, and their independence became one of the first casualties of that war. In mid-1940 the Red army moved into Lithuania and soon the country was annexed to the Soviet Union. Ever since then Lithuanians have been denied in their homeland both personal and national freedom.

Today, while we all gladly join Americans of Lithuanian descent in the celebration of this holiday, the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day, the millions of Lithuanians in their homeland are not permitted to celebrate it, or even to talk or write about it. There they suffer under the tyrannical Communist dictatorship imposed upon them by the ruling international gangsters in Moscow. They live in dread of the secret police and they have been exiled by the thousands to the far and desolate corners of the Soviet Union. On this day, in commemorating Lithuanian Independence Day, it is a privilege to join with Lithuanians and with their descendants in the United States in a common prayer that Lithuanians in their homeland as well as in this land of liberty may quickly breathe the fresh air of freedom again.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that communism is going to be defeated by people who are willing to fight and die for liberty. Communism, as constituted, is going to be defeated in the minds of people who believe in God and his word and his law, as a result of which develops the way of life that we have here, and that every man and every woman, everywhere want, under their own law. Communism is going to be defeated, as evidenced by the brave people of Hungary, in those lands behind the Iron Curtain dominated by the Soviet Union, where countless millions of persons are longing for the day of freedom, and they are looking with hope to America to bring that freedom to them as quickly as possible.

Lithuania is one of those great countries where the people are imbued with that intense love of God, from which comes the intense desire for freedom. Communist dictators can never destroy that desire, because that desire was not created by man, and what man did not create man cannot destroy. Man may temporarily suppress but man can never destroy the inherent rights that we all possess as individuals, which come from God himself through his natural law. That is the great reservoir we have to capitalize. Our foreign policy should be connected up with that inherent desire that we know exists in the minds of countless of millions of persons. What policy have we got if another Hungary happens? Suppose there is an uprising tomorrow in Lithuania, what is our policy? Suppose there is an uprising in Poland tomorrow, what is our policy? Suppose there is an uprising in East Germany, where there is contiguous territory between East Germany and West Germany of several hundred kilometers, and where the spark might happen that would bring about a conflagration for the restoration of liberty.

In the event of an uprising, suppose several hundred thousands of the Germans in Western Germany, the Bonn government, should cross the dividing line that exists now, cross as volunteers, what is the policy of our Government? Have we profited as a result of what happened in Hungary? And if it happened sooner or later in Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Poland, East Germany, or any other Soviet-dominated country, have we a policy to capitalize on the situation which flows as a result of the inherent desire of men and women to possess what God has given to them, liberty and independence?

So, Mr. Speaker, while Lithuania and other countries are under the heel of the ruthless Communist dictator, the most ruthless type of dictatorship recorded in the known history of man, it is, in my opinion, only a matter of time until the people of Lithuania and other Communist-dominated countries will regain their liberty. But we must always be strong, not only militarily, but also we must be strong morally, because it is our moral strength that is going to enable us to engage in affirmative action that will defeat communism; and it is moral strength that is keeping the people of Lithuania and other Soviet-dominated countries alive today, their belief in God and their hope for early restoration of independence and liberty. They are looking to America for leadership, and America should not fail when that day comes.

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

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

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made on this subject.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLOOD. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the gentleman for his extremely fine statement in appreciation of Lithuania. I have very few Lithuanians in my district, but there are many in the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts; they make very wonderful citizens in this country. I have the greatest admiration for them.

Mr. Speaker, it behooves us to see that there is no effort in this great country of ours, made up as we are from many different foreign strains, to take away our freedom of religion, to take away our freedom of action, to take away other freedoms we enjoy today in our own country. I have recently seen some signs of trying to set brother against brother in the United States. This, I think, is communistically inspired. That is one reason why I think the gentleman's speech commending Lithuania's continuing fight for freedom and independence is particularly timely.

Mr. FLOOD. I thank the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

We have over 2 million Americans of Lithuanian ancestry who served in the Second World War and in Korea. No one in this assembly has done more for the American veterans than the distinguished gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

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

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

Mr. RABAUT. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I would like to associate myself with my colleagues in this House in commemorating the 40th anniversary of the independence of Lithuania.

Mr. Speaker, proud people never forget their independence day, and they always celebrate it with due solemnity. Perhaps no other day in the history of a people is as deeply venerated as is the day of their national independence. Just as the birthday is of distinct significance to the individual, so independence day is of utmost significance to free and independent nations.

Yet many free and independent nations celebrate their independence day as a matter of course because they live in freedom and take their independence for granted. But this is not so with peoples who have won their independence after centuries of stress and strife, after long and sacrificial efforts, and after suffering almost endless miseries and hardships. To such peoples the celebration of independence day means the reviving of old historic memories, retelling of episodes and events which led to the culmination of their independence and freedom. And if such people had the misfortune to lose their regained and fondly cherished independence, then its commemoration takes an additional meaning. It becomes the standard, the goal toward which they vow to work, even though it may mean sacrifice. Such is the significance of the commemoration of the Lithuanian Independence Day.

The Lithuanians were for centuries a sovereign, independent people in their historic homeland. Late in the 18th century they lost their independence, and their country became part of the Russian Empire. For more than 100 years they endured the harsh and oppressive regime of autocratic Czars, but they never relinquished their right to freedom, nor for a moment did they forget their goal-national independence. They dreamed of it, they planned their work in its attainment, and often they plotted against the Czarist regime. Their only real chance for freedom came only after the Russian Revolution of 1917. Then the Czar's regime collapsed, and the Lith-

uanians, feeling free, proclaimed their national independence in February of 1918.

From that historic day on, for more than 20 years, hard-working and patriotic Lithuanians labored lovingly and diligently to make their homeland one of the most prosperous, progressive and orderly democracies in Europe. All free peoples watched the industrious Lithuanians build their war-torn country as a model; they were glad and overjoyed to see Lithuanians succeed so well in their task. Not so, however, were the feelings of dictators and powerful oppressors in some neighboring countries. They seemed to be envious of Lithuanian freedom and prosperity, and were determined to put an end to that democratic show. The Soviet Union was Lithuania's most-feared neighbor. Unfortunately her grave apprehensions were justified, when early in World War II Lithuania was overrun by Soviet forces and annexed to the Soviet Union.

Since then, for more than 17 years, Lithuanians have been suffering under totalitarian dictatorship. They endured the oppressive Nazi overlords during part of World War II, but during most of the last 17 years they have suffered under Communist tyranny. Their once free country has been turned into a large prison house where everyone is in Communist bondage. Under these oppressive conditions they still retain their hope for freedom and liberty. Though they cannot celebrate their independence day openly, yet we all know that they cannot forget it. To them, even more than to those in the free world, it brings hope and fortifies their faith in their eventual freedom. We in the free world in celebrating the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day, echo their genuine and irrepressible feelings and ardently hope that soon Lithuanians attain their goal—genuine freedom in their own homeland.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

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

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

There was no objection.

THE MISSILE AND THE MIND

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, many have said that this session of Congress should be concerned with missiles, space, and atomic submarines. All these questions, and others like them, are of the greatest importance to the survival of this Nation as a free and independent entity.

It would be wrong, however, to equate these materials of war with permanent peace. They can prevent new aggression, but they cannot destroy the effects of past oppression. The missile can never replace the mind, for it is in the minds of men, and only there, that everlasting peace can become a reality.

Yesterday marked the 40th anniversary of the independence of a people. It is not an anniversary we can celebrate without a good deal of regret.

The people of Lithuania are proud and vigorous. For centuries they have struck back at overwhelming odds in a gallant, and oftentimes futile, fight for freedom. Since 1253 when Mindaugus the Great was crowned first king of Lithuania this small but vital country has waged a never-ceasing battle in defense of its sovereign rights.

Today 3 million Lithuanians live, or perhaps I should say exist, under the hobnailed boot of Communist dictatorship. For the brief space of 22 years the previous century-long rule of terror by Russia was lifted. Then in 1940, in abrogation of all the rules of international law and universal morality, the new rulers of Russia, to protect themselves, smashed this tiny nation—a giant crushing a delicate vase.

At a time when the conflict between the free and Communist worlds has reached a new stage, the experience of these oppressed peoples is particularly significant. To the so-called uncommitted nations of the world, I say, "Look to Lithuania—look at her citizens, look at her laws, look at her slaves. Look, and say this is not naked, unashamed Communist imperialism."

We are engaged in a great struggle. In that struggle missiles are important. The deterrent effect of ICBM's and IRBM's of hydrogen bombs and pestilence bombs are of great value. For what, after all, guides these men in the Kremlin? Fear and a never-satisfied thirst for power—a thirst only briefly slaked by the blood of their victims. So long as we can balance that thirst with fear of devastating power held by free men, they will not drink again.

But these are negative weapons to hold off new rapes of nationhood. They cannot, in themselves, do more than maintain the status quo. For this is a struggle not basically of missiles, but of minds. To win we must gain the allegiance of freedom-loving men and women around the globe.

The hard, the brutal, difference between the two ways of life is illuminated in the cold reality of Lithuania today. The stark terror, the murders, the concentration camps all scream their message. The many Lithuanians living in this country today attest to the kind of nation Lithuania could be. The blood of barbarism testifies to what it is.

In our country many Americans of Lithuanian origin have proved able and conscientious citizens, contributing much of their heritage and culture to their communities. Through such people as these is America growing, enriched by new customs and new ideas.

As free men and women we are bound by laws, not only of self-preservation, but of morality, to strive to the end that all peoples everywhere will enjoy the dignity of democracy. Abraham Lincon said:

> In giving freedom to the slaves we assure freedom to the free.

So long as the lamp of liberty is dark anywhere, our own light is in peril.

Security is not won by missiles alone. It is won by a steadfast determination that the minds of men must and will be free. Lithuania today wears the collar of communism, but it no less capable of the contributing to freedom's cause.

The example of a proud people, jealous of their rights, shackled to the iron maiden of the Communist conspiracy carries a message of great impact for the minds of those uncommitted nations. The reality of present Communist imperialism, as epitomized in Lithuania should constitute a major weapon in the arsenal of democracy. Past colonialism may be a thorn pricking the memories of these peoples, but today's threat to freedom from the Kremlin is a sword of Damocles hanging over their heads, over their newfound independence.

As we celebrate the anniversary of that day in 1918 when this tiny nation declared its independence, we celebrate by renewed resolve; that these people and their enslaved compatriots behind the Iron Curtain shall know freedom once again, that their lamps of liberty shall once again be lighted and the darkness of despotism shall haunt their homes no more.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, Sunday will be Lithuanian Independence Day. To the people of Lithuanian descent it is both a day of joy and a day of extreme sadness. It is a day of joy, because history recalls that it was on February 16, 40 years ago, that started an era of happiness and freedom for Lithuania, an era of more than a score of years of independence to a little country that has been under Russian rule since 1795. It is a day of sadness, because the independence of their fatherland does not exist any more. The Soviet fist is today clenched tighter than ever over their country.

On this 40th anniversary of Lithuania's independence, we who live in liberty and freedom extend to the people of Lithuania our assurance that we shall continue to support them in their fight for liberation so that they may once again be free to enjoy freedom and peace.

We assure them that we have not forgotten their valiant fights of the past against tyranny and dictatorship, and we feel confident that the day will come again, as it did in 1918, when the people of Lithuania will rise in their wrath and break the yoke which the Soviets have placed around their necks. We know that the present Government of Lithuania is not one of the will of the people but one that has been imposed on them by brute force.

The history of Lithuania is one of struggle by a freedom-loving people to get along with their neighbors. She was ever ready to take upon herself even more than her just share; thus when the Nazi persecution of Jews began in Germany, and many Jews were looking for refuge, Lithuania, in response to an international appeal, admitted almost double the number of her legitimate quota. Then again, in the darkest hour of recent Polish history, when the German and Soviet armies were tearing Poland to pieces, Lithuania, albeit deeply wronged by Polish occupation of her capital, which Poland never returned to Lithuania, wholeheartedly offered asylum to

thousands of her adversaries, the Polish refugees fleeing now before the German and Soviet invaders. The history of Lithuania is also the story of a people that has been subjected to persecution at the hands of greedy nations who not only took control of its Government but also stifled religion by closing its churches, raided its library, expelled thousands from the country, drove thousands into slave labor and armed services, and chased into the forests other thousands of men and boys who refused to fight under the Germans and later under the Russians. These holdouts preferred to become guerrillas and to suffer undue hardships in order to carry on the harassment of the invaders.

The Lithuanians are fine people—industrious, conscientious, peace-loving, and loyal. These fine qualities are evident in the nearly 1 million Americans of Lithuanian descent who are in this country, as well as in the 26,000 Lithuanian displaced persons who have found a haven in the United States.

I am happy that our Government adheres to its statement made on July 23, 1940, in which the United States protested against the annihilation of the 3 Baltic Republics by Soviet Russia.

To the people of Lithuania, and to their many friends and relatives, we say: Have faith; your country will again gain prominence and position in the world with the aid of your many friends here in the United States.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting, that in this week that marks the birthday of the Great Emancipator, and in this Chamber where once his voice was heard, we join in homage and recognition of the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

For the slavery that Lincoln abhored so much was not one whit more evil than the slavery that has been forced upon the brave people of that little land.

The ideals of freedom for which Lincoln lived and died are the same ideals that burn fiercely in the breasts of Lithuanians everywhere, those fortunate enough to be breathing the free air of America and those now oppressed by the stifling bonds of communism.

Even a brief glance at the history of this tiny nation makes one feel humble, deeply respectful and greatly amazed at the courage and bravery of her people.

A victim of wars and oppression over the centuries; battered by Napoleon's retreating army and again by advancing Cossack hordes; tossed like a shuttlecock from Russian to German to Russian; her fertile acres stripped and unproductive; her literature and language supplanted by the godless mouthings of the Kremlin; her families torn apart and her people deported by the thousands.

One stands in awe and wonder, that this tiny country has been able to hold on to its identity, its people able to keep the torch of freedom still flaming brightly in their hearts.

In deep humility and with reverent hopes we salute Lithuania, her sons and daughters who walk proudly and unafraid in their adopted homeland, and those still writhing under communism's yoke. May we be inspired by their courage and dedication, and as we stand today to honor their brief but glorious day of freedom—so may we stand tomorrow in mutual rejoicing over their final deliverance from the bonds of tyranny.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, 1918, Lithuania was proclaimed an independent kingdom after 123 years of Russian rule. In November of 1918 the country became an independent republic. Lithuania overcame insurmountable difficulties in throwing off the yoke of over 120 years of Russian rule. As a member of the family of free nations she made remarkable progress in all fields of endeavor. But after World War II Russia incorporated Lithuania into the U. S. S. R. and, for 12 years, she has been hidden behind the Iron Curtain. Here today is the world's largest concentration camp whose frontiers are sealed off even with its neighbors and no contact with the outside world.

For centuries Lithuanians have had a reputation for successfully resisting amalgamation with the nationalities which have overrun their country. They have clung obstinately to their culture, religion, and ethnical entity. For 12 years now they have been completely blacked out. Even the pipeline running from the Roman Catholic Lithuania through Poland to the Vatican, which functioned through the 1939–40 Soviet invasion and the subsequent German occupation has become clogged.

Today only the peoples of the free world can commemorate this important anniversary and speak for these silenced people. And we must continue to speak for them until their independence is regained and they can once again speak for themselves.

Mr. CRETELLA. Mr. Speaker, February 16 marks the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence by the people of Lithuania.

This nation is not a new one but dates back to many centuries as an outstanding military, political and cultural power in the eastern section of Europe.

The Soviet dictators have done their best to obliterate all traces of Lithuanian nationality and culture, but I believe the sparks of freedom still exist in the hearts of the Lithuanian people. They look to the United States as the leader of the free world to provide them the moral and spiritual support on which they rely for the perpetuation of their crusade for freedom. In the interests of freedom and independence we cannot fail them.

This is why Congress should speak up continually against the cruel Soviet terror tactics and colonization until every nation beyond the Iron Curtain is freed from the Soviet grasp and allowed to live without fear.

I am most gratified and honored to be among those Members of this body who speak against Russian attempts to communize Lithuania permanently. History is against the Soviets, as it has proven to us that the enslavement of people is doomed so long as the will for freedom and independence exists.

Lithuanian Americans have taken a very active part in speaking against the capture of their nation. The Lithuanian American Council is the spokesman for nearly one million Lithuanian Americans here, and the council is to be commended for keeping alive the crusade for freedom in asking their many friends in Congress to pay tribute to Lithuanian independence. They have not forgotten the country of their birth.

May we hope that one day in the not too distant future, through the efforts of us in the free world, that Lithuania will once again be returned to her now silenced people.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence by the people of Lithuania will be observed by freedom loving people everywhere on February 16 this year.

Because those of us who live in the United States hold so dear the blessings of freedom, we take this time in the House today to recall that little nation whose struggle continues, and I know I am joined by my colleagues in Congress in wishing her well today and always in the future, hoping she, too, may before too long enjoy those blessings of liberty and freedom with which we here are so richly endowed.

Mr. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the many friends of Lithuania in Congress who are acknowledging the 40th anniversary of her independence which falls on Sunday next, February 16.

Lithuania, together with her Baltic neighbors, Estonia and Latvia, was one of the early victims of imperialistic Communist aggression in 1940 when the Soviet Union tore up the pacts of nonaggression and friendship she had signed with these three small countries and forcibly incorporated them as Soviet socialist republics in as naked a display of ruthless aggression as the modern world has ever seen. Be it to the credit of the United States Government, under both Democrat and Republican administrations, that this international rape has never been recognized and that we still maintain diplomatic relations with the representatives of the Baltic nations here in our own country.

I wish to pay particular tribute, Mr. Speaker, to the Lithuanian American Information Center and the Lithuanian American Council, Inc., which has labored tirelessly to keep the course of Lithuanian independence before the conscience of the free world. I likewise call attention to the fact that our Government has still evidenced its concern in the fate of the captive peoples and has reiterated its belief in their right of freedom and self-determination. The recognition of occasions such as the 40th anniversary should help to convince the people of occupied Lithuania that they are not forgotten and that our people believe that one day this anniversary will again be celebrated in freedom by the people of Lithuania itself.

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, throughout their long and turbulent history Lithuanians have always struggled for their freedom. They have prized both personal and national freedom so highly that they have always been prepared to sacrifice all their worldly possessions and their lives in fighting for its attainment

and preservation. Their history has been one continuous and strenuous struggle for this common goal; the attainment of personal as well as national freedom. However, even when they were prepared to defend their cherished freedoms with all physical and moral power they were able to muster, at times they were no match to forces infinitely larger and far more powerful. And because of this they lost their freedom in the late 18th century; by sheer power and strength of numbers they were overpowered, overwhelmed, and subdued by the Russians. Then for more than 100 years, until 1918, they were held down by the callous officials of their careless overlords. The Russians imposed their inefficient but stern and unrelenting regime upon the Lithuanians and they tried every means at their disposal to curb, stifle, and choke the Lithuanian spirit of nationalism, of freedom, and of liberty, But fortunately they were unsuccessful in their evil efforts. The unbending and unwavering Lithuanians withstood all oppressive measures and preserved their independent spirit and their love of freedom. In the end when they had the opportunity of freeing themselves from foreign yoke, they seized upon it and proclaimed their independence in February of 1918.

The independence thus regained was acclaimed everywhere as the just reward of a people richly deserving this long cherished prize. Thenceforth for more than 2 decades the Lithuanians in their historic homeland labored diligently, joyfully, and ceaselessly, and succeeded in making Lithuania one of the most prosperous and progressive democracies in Europe. Unfortunately, however, this happy situation was not to last long. The evil eyes of Lithuanian's powerful neighbors seem to have watched life in free Lithuania with envy and jealousy. They were not disposed to tolerate a free Lithuania. They were determined to destroy it. This they did in 1940. In June of that year the Red Army of the Soviet Union marched into Lithuania, overran it, and then the country was annexed to the Soviet Union. Since those evil days unhappy Lithuanians have not known freedom; they have suffered, and are still suffering under Communist tyranny.

In the past while Lithuanians were enduring the oppressive foreign yoke in their homeland, many of them crossed the ocean and found themselves on these hospitable shores. Here they found refuge in freedom. Here they found the freedom for which their forefathers had fought for centuries in Europe. And in full freedom here they gave an excellent record of themselves in every field of endeavor. In business and industry, in the artistic, academic, and scientific fields, in the laboring forces, and in the fighting forces of this country, they have distinguished themselves and thus have contributed immensely toward the enrichment of our American civilization. They are noted for their loyalty to the institutions of this country and for their readiness to fight for the preservation of these institutions. In short they have become model citizens of this great Republic. We are indeed proud of them, of their record, and accomplishments.

Today we are glad to join these Lithuanian-Americans in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of this independence day, the Lithuanian Independence Day. We know that many Lithuanians are not free to do this. The Lithuanians in their homeland are not permitted to celebrate it. But we also know that as long as those stouthearted and brave Lithuanians live in the hope of attaining their freedom, then the day may not be far off when they will enjoy it in their beloved homeland.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, Moscow is irritated when we speak up for Lithuania.

It would like to have us forget, but that is impossible.

There is nothing in the Soviet bag of tricks that can silence the voice of the world's conscience.

Every year on this date we celebrate the anniversary of Lithuania's independence.

Paying tribute to the spirit of her people; the spirit that can never be conquored by the atheistic materialism of communism. The Reds have occupied the physical area of Lithuania, but they can never take over its mind and heart.

The spontaneous uprising of the Hungarian people, and their tremendous courage against impossible odds, was a clear warning to Communists everywhere that they have failed. In every captive nation, this pressure for freedom is a force that cannot be held in check forever. Inevitably it will erupt and like a chain reaction, it will vaporize all tyrants and their evil works.

Year after year, on February 16, we rededicate ourselves to the cause of Lithuanian independence.

And there is nothing that the Communists can do to stop it.

Inexorably, the fundamental yearnings of people must be satisfied.

With increasing power, the tyrants become increasingly worried.

That is the paradox of communism.

The more material power they acquire, the less sure they become.

Where, in their record of cruelty and enslavement, is the answer to their fears?

Being soulless, communism has no eternal truths to sustain it.

On every February 16, the freedom bell reminds all men of the vindication that is coming.

But, to the uneasy overlords in the Kremlin, the bell does not have a happy ring. It tolls the warning of their doom, of the retribution from which there is no escape.

For communism is the most monstrous crime in the annals of history.

It has murdered millions.

It has tortured many more.

And the tragic irony is that the bloodbrothers of Russian and Chinese communism have vented their hate and fury upon their own people first.

But when they reach out to destroy the soul and the mind of humanity that is the threat to all true life on earth.

In the tiny country of Lithuania, bordering on the vast land-mass of Soviet Russia, and presently occupied and overpowered by Red troops, secret police, and a few traitors, there lives a people who can never be conquered.

Patiently they endure, strengthened by their faith in God, and by their love for the culture and the traditions of their land.

Encouraged by the fact that we have not forgotten them.

In every Lithuanian home, they think of their relatives, friends, and countrymen who have become American citizens living in a country whose example inspires everyone who yearns for freedom.

Because they have placed their trust and confidence in us, we cannot fail them.

In the Congress of the United States, on this day set apart to honor Lithuanian Independence Day we reaffirm our determination to work for the liberation of Lithuania and every captive country.

Knowing that our words will reach them, in spite of every Communist effort to keep us apart.

Lithuanians, we admire your spirit; we believe in your cause. We shall not rest until you are free.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, freedom speaks in many tongues. The great tragedy of our era is that she now must speak in a whisper in so many lands and languages. It is a testimonial to the deathless vigor of freedom, however, that her voice never has been silenced, even under the particularly cunning and cruel repression of Soviet communism.

As leaders of the Free World, it is important that we not forget where the spirit of liberty must live in hopeful hiding, as, for example, in Lithuania. This homeland of a people who have fought repeatedly for freedom, and stand ready to do so again when history provides a new opportunity of promise, no longer is an independent nation. It is fitting that we honor this people and this nation as the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of its independence approaches.

To those not of Lithuanian extraction, it is easy to forget that there was a free Lithuania. The Soviets pretend that it enjoys a certain autonomy within the U. S. S. R., but it has been swallowed, although not digested, by the Russian Bear.

In that land that was and is Lithuania, however, many hearts are buoyed by the conviction that there will be another day to match the day now being recalled, February 16, 1918, when a sturdy people again found independence—the status of an entity in the community of nations which Lithuania had known as early as the 13th century.

There was a free Lithuania for two decades—two decades of substantial progress which reflected the energy and inherent capacity of the Lithuanian people. This was to come to an end with World War II. The Red Army extinguished the main flame of Lithuanian independence, but the pilot light remained aglow—an inspiration to those of Lithuanian blood wherever they might find themselves in the world.

Now, another anniversary approaches, and Lithuania remains enslaved. It is an unfortunate fact that we cannot offer, even from our position as leader of the

free peoples, a promise of early liberation. We can recall with some satisfaction, however, that the United States never has recognized the Soviet annexation, and we can resolve anew to make no compromise with tyranny, to the end that the smaller nations now in captivity behind the Iron Curtain once again shall rise in independent dignity.

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, one of the factors that makes our country great is the blending of foreign cultures into the multicolored stream of American life. The reasons that have encouraged immigration to our free land are many: Perhaps the most tragic has been the loss of freedom and human dignity in the Old World. This was true of Lithuania.

When Lithuania was overrun by the Czars many Lithuanians, finding religious liberty and freedom more precious than home ties, fled to America. The ones who remained behind continued to fight for a free Lithuania. Their work was not to be in vain; for independence was finally achieved on February 16, 1918. Although their homeland was once again free, many Lithuanians decided to stay here in their adopted land.

Lithuania's loss was America's gain. Ever grateful for the freedom and opportunity the country provided, the Lithuanian immigrants became outstanding American citizens.

America has been grateful for the contributions. In all parts of the country American Lithuanians have provided leaders in their chosen field of endeavor. The list of outstanding Americans of Lithuanian descent is long. Mikas Petraukas, Anna Kaska and Shirley White are familiar names to theater lovers. Jack Sharkey, Jack Goodman, Vito Tamulis were prominent sports personalities. Many more have, and are serving faithfully in, public office throughout the country. All these and many more have enriched and enobled American life.

Although Americans first, they have a natural concern for the land of their forebears. Once again their native land is not free. Today, on the 40th anniversary of the independence, Lithuanian hearts are sad. They know that today will be one of sad memories and unfulfilled hopes in their homeland.

All Americans join with their Lithuanian friends in commemorating the anniversary of Lithuanian Independence. They take this opportunity to express with them sympathetic concern for their countrymen in the enslaved homeland, and to join them in their prayers for genuine freedom and peace.

Mr. KLUCZYNSKI. Mr. Speaker, February 16 is the 40th anniversary of Lithuania's Independence.

We the peoples of the United Nations, determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Thus, a new chapter of truly sincere words of good will in the spirit of Christian doctrine had been added in the field of international relations. This beautiful document was signed on the 26th day of June in 1945. Since then, time and again it has been quoted, commented, and a new generation of children, from all walks of life and from all over the world, have studied these words and many of them have left their schools with the thought to better international relations along the lines of the above United Nations Charter. Generations from now mankind will study the above quoted lines but only a very few of them will ever learn the true historical aspect that was the background which led the signatories to affirm their signatures to this document.

Whoever has read the preamble of the U. N. Charter undoubtedly will be under the impression that it was written by men who believed in the good of the human race. They will firmly believe that those who signed the document were idealists of good human nature, excellent standing, and beyond reproach. This, unfortunately, was not the fact. And today most of us know so. We know that one delegate to the San Francisco Conference came there like the Trojan Horse men in 1195 B. C., and that he and his successors have obstructed the work of the U. N. ever since. And we do know also, that as long as the "distinguished gentlemen" from the Soviet Union remain participating members of the U. N., no good will ever come out of it.

Our great Woodrow Wilson, in an address to the United States Senate on a World League of Peace, had said:

I am proposing government by the consent of the governed.

When we formed the United Nations, did we ask the people of the Soviet Union whether their representatives sent to San Francisco came there by consent of the 200 million people comprising Soviet Russia? No, we know that these representatives were sent merely to represent the henchmen known as Stalin and company. Wilson's ideals embodied in the League of Nations have gone forgotten. And yet the entire conception of the U. N. was nothing but a replica of Wilson's League of Nations. Are we that shortsighted not to see this?

Following Wilson's idea of "the recognized right of nations to self-determination," as laid down in his famous 14 Points, Lithuania's Declaration of Independence was signed on February 16, 1918. She enjoyed her freedom until Soviet troops marched into that country at the outbreak of World War II. Since that time Lithuania, with its gallant people, has become a doomed country, just as doomed as Latvia and Estonia.

None of the members of the U. N. first conference in San Francisco had courage enough to demand the full independence and sovereignty of that little state that came into existence in the year 1200 A. D. During the Middle Ages Lithuanians had established a powerful and independent state in Europe. For centuries they succeeded in opposing a German drive to the east and vice versa they protected Europe from Mongolian and Tartar hordes. They furnished a power and a government behind which the eastern Slavs could live in peace and safety with a freedom that was unknown in Russia. They encouraged education and tolerance and the part they played in the general development of European civilization was great. But they were forgotten when the first chapter, "We the peoples of the United Nations," was drafted.

It is a shame to think of it when we witness how new countries come into existence. Countries that one has never heard of. Countries in the Middle East with no historical background, and countries that had no more than 15 college graduates when the U. N. declared their independence. Should there not be some priority? Should the blood spilled through centuries in the fight for freedom by the Lithuanian people not be vindicated, at least by some encouragement?

Mr. Speaker, for years I have been pleading to do something about the sealed fate of the Baltic States. Let us not lose our face as we have lost it on many occasions in the past. Today on the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence let us once again think about that little nation with its proud history and ask Mr. Khrushchev: "How long do you intend to keep these people enslaved?"

Mr. ZELENKO. Mr. Speaker, the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence of the people of Lithuania occurs on the 16th day of February, 1958. The United States recognized the sovereignty of Lithuania in 1922. Since that day Lithuania has been the victim of Soviet occupation and annexation. If this dreadful occurrence had not taken place, the United States would have had a free, democratic and friendly ally in the Government of Lithuania. Here in the United States one needs but to know his neighbor of Lithuanian descent to realize that had Lithuania not been the victim of Communist aggression it would have been among the leaders of the world in social, economic, cultural, and political progress in the interest not only of its own citizens but of all people.

We can only hope and pray that in the not too distant future the shackles of the Communists will be broken and Lithuania will take its rightful place among the free nations of the world.

Mr. CURTIS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, February 16 marks the 40th anniversary of the Lithuanian declaration of independence. I am glad to join with the nearly one million Lithuanian-Americans in celebration of this anniversary—which cannot be observed by the peoples of Lithuania, who have been silenced and subjected to the tyrannical rule of Soviet Russia. Our Nation, for

which the concepts of freedom and humanity have been a guiding light, views with sadness the present plight of the Lithuanian people, and looks to the time when their independence day will celebrate a vibrant living freedom.

Mr. BYRNE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago, on February 16, 1918, the independence of Lithuania was declared, after a great many years of forced annexation to the Russian Empire, and this independence was recognized by several free countries, including the United States. But this situation was comparatively short lived, and because of its geographical location, unfortunately, close to the Soviet Union, Lithuania was among the first victims of the tentacles of communism.

The Soviet Union, by various vicious means, placed and held its yoke of oppression upon the heroically rebellious and frustrated people of Lithuania. Then in the farcical so-called free election held in 1940 the citizens of Lithuania were compelled to go to the polls and forced under Communist-controlled circumstances to vote for a single list of candidates—this during a time when the Soviet secret police and the Red army were terrorizing the freedom-loving people of Lithuania. The result of this election was a Soviet-dominated Parliament, which promptly met and passed a resolution humbly requesting that Lithuania be admitted into the Soviet Union. The Supreme Soviet feverishly granted this request and announced on August 3, 1940, that Lithuania was declared to be a part of the Soviet Union. The United States has held fast to its refusal to recognize this absurd and fiendish annexation, and we continue to give the gallant people of Lithuania our moral support in hopes and prayers that the day will not be long coming when peace, freedom, and independence will again be restored to Lithuania and other oppressed territories behind the Iron Curtain. Our best wishes go out to them today.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, February 16 marks the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence by the people of Lithuania.

Today, all of the friends of free Lithuania pause to pay tribute to the freedom-loving Lithuanian people behind the Iron Curtain who are not free. These 3 million enslaved Lithuanians are daily denied liberties and freedoms which we in America often take for granted.

We in Cleveland are proud of the large segment of our population who are of Lithuanian extraction. They have made a tremendous contribution to the civic life of our community. In their diligent work and provident thrift, in their respect for the Constitution and the laws of our community, they are exemplary citizens. They have every right to be proud of their culture and heritage. It is well that we share their concern for the welfare of their less fortunate relatives and friends who remain in Lithuania.

On Sunday, February 16, over 1,000 Americans of Lithuanian descent will attend a program in the WHK Auditorium in Cleveland to further commemorate this 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence under the auspices of the American Lithuanian Council in Cleveland.

In this way each year, much is done to keep alive the spirit of Lithuanian Independence until the restoration of freedom and democracy in their homeland is finally achieved.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, during most of their modern history Lithuanians have suffered under various alien regimes. All of these regimes have been oppressive, but the Russians, who ruled over Lithuanians since late 18th century, were intolerable and totally unbearable. In February of 1918 that heavy yoke was overthrown and the Lithuanians regained their national political independence. For almost 150 years prior to that date, Lithuanians had dreamed and planned, and worked for the realization of that goal, and now that they had attained it, they were determined to maintain it, and defend it against all comers. For two decades they were a united people and with the help and encouragement of friends abroad, they rebuilt their country, and shaped their democratic government to suit their modest needs. In the course of two decades Lithuania became a respected member of the European family of nations.

But the rise of the totalitarian dictators proved to be fatal to small independent nations and Soviet Communists would not allow little Lithuania to enjoy the luxury of freedom and other amenities of democratic rule. Early in the course of World War II Lithuania was overrun by the Red army and the country was annexed to the Soviet Union. In mid-1940 Lithuanians lost their national independence which they had treasured for 40 years and today they still suffer under the unbearable rule of Communist Russia. They are forced to endure this tyranny but they live in the hope that some day their country will again be free from the Soviet tyranny. In commemorating the 40th anniversary of their independence day we all ardently hope that that day will not be too far off, for the love of liberty which is characteristic of these great people cannot be quenched. It is something that is dear to their hearts and it is their tradition, handed down from generation to generation, that no sacrifice is too great to be made on the altar of freedom.

The Lithuanians will continue their struggle for liberty and they will continue to receive the support of the citizens of all freedom-loving nations. The example which they have set the world in the past has been an inspiration to everyone and it will be cherished by this nation which is mighty in soul and which is indestructible. It is a privilege to praise the courage of such people and offer them the hand of friendship.

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago the Lithuanian people threw off the yoke of oppression after 120 years of Czarist rule. Thereafter the citizens of Lithuania worked industriously and successfully to create a modern democracy. All of these hopes and all of this hard work was brought to naught a short 20 years later by the cruel heel of Soviet and Nazi aggression. Although the Lithuanian State has been extinguished for the time being, Lithuanian devotion to liberty and to freedom serves as a beacon light to all of us in these troubled times.

It is indeed tragic that a people who for hundreds of years have been devoted to the causes of freedom and to Christianity have been so cruelly subjected to oppression and hardship. Our hearts go out to this brave people, and we only hope that the time will soon arrive when once more the Lithuanian State will take its place among the free democracies of the world.

A lesson can be learned from Lithuania by all those who think that they can do business with the Russians. Only 18 short years ago Soviet Russia in the Treaty of Moscow recognized the sovereignty and independence of Lithuania without reserve and renounced all sovereign rights ever possessed by Russia over the Lithuanian people and territory. This treaty was not even as good as the paper on which it was written. This was only one more instance of Russian perfidy, and yet the Russians still protest against Western imperialism and Western colonialism.

We can only fervently hope and pray that this great people will soon be able to throw off its shackles.

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, just 40 years ago, on February 16, 1918, the independent Baltic Republic of Lithuania was founded as a democratic and sovereign state. Its independence, however, was shortlived. It lasted a little more than two decades until the beginning of World War II when Lithuania was occupied by Soviet Russia. It still remains an occupied country suffering under the brutal yoke of communism.

The Kremlin leaders are constantly denouncing colonialism and are posing as ardent champions of the oppressed and downtrodden small nations. At the same time, Moscow has subjugated more small nations than all the colonial powers ever did and certainly in more brutal ways. One need only look at Lithuania as an example of Russian tyranny practiced against a small people. Ruthless suppression of freedom, liquidation of its national independence, destruction of culture and religion, deportation of many thousands of Lithuanians to slave labor camps, severance of all contacts with the Free World and their kinsmen living there—these are some of the cruel achievements of Lithuania's Russian overlords.

Notwithstanding all of this suffering and enslavement, the people of Lithuania continue to strive for freedom and to hope for liberation of their country. Each year on the occasion of their glorious but not forgotten day of independence, they wait for a word of spiritual and moral encouragement from the freedom-loving people of America. It is to us that their eyes and their hearts turn for expressions of friendship, for signs of sympathetic understanding. Let us give them this desired encouragement in the fullest possible measure.

On this occasion we express our solidarity with the Lithuanian people. We pledge ourselves not to forget them in

their tragic plight during these dark days. We hope and pray for their early liberation. We send our greetings and our wishes that they may live to see their nation restored to full independence and to its rightful place among the free nations of the world.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, all men unite in praise of courage. It is proper therefore to celebrate the courage of the Lithuanian people on this the 40th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Lithuania.

The first information about Lithuania comes from the 10th century. Many tribes and independent groups of the Baltic area had been welded into the single state of Lithuania. From this beginning Lithuania advanced, during the Middle Ages, until its boundaries extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea. It became one of the great nations of Europe. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that it was of considerable importance in the history of western civilization that the courageous Lithuanian rulers were able to withstand the pounding waves of the Tartar hordes which threatened to overrun Europe.

Although the power of Lithuania declined rapidly until the state was absorbed first by Poland and later by Russia, the people clung valiantly to their traditions, language, and religion. Even the harsh Czarist efforts to stamp out the language and the cruel deportation of large numbers of the people to Siberia failed to destroy the tenacious spirit of freedom.

None but the brave deserve the fair.

And the fair was liberty. Finally on February 16, 1918, during the German occupation Lithuania proclaimed her independence from Russia. For a period of 20 years the wine of freedom invigorated the people, and substantial progress was made in political, economic, and cultural fields. Lithuania assumed her rightful place in the family of nations.

The independence of Lithuania came to an end during the Second World War with the invasion of the Germans in 1941, and in 1944 the country was incorporated into the Soviet Union. The chains of Russian bondage are heavy, but the Lithuanians have not ceased to hold their heads high.

We join today with the million American citizens of Lithuanian descent to celebrate this anniversary and to express our hope and faith in their eventual deliverance.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today is a historic and memorable day for the people of Lithuania. Forty years ago, on February 16, 2 million Lithuanians, who had for generations clung to their ancient traditional tenets, to the high ideals of democracy, freedom and independence, proclaimed their national independence. Ever since this small people had been forced to accept the Russian rule and acquiesce to the annexation of their country by Russia, they had thought, planned, and even plotted against the government of their overlords in Lithuania, but they simply did not have the physical power to do it Toward the end of the First World War, when that decrepit regime collapsed, the Lithuanians, along with a large number of other national groups of Russian empire, felt themselves free and asserted their independence.

Today's celebration of that event, the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day, is marked with mixed feelings; it is charged with mixed emotions. It brings forth memories of joy and glad tidings which accompanied the proclamation of independence and signalized happier days. This celebration also brings grief and sorrow when we think of the fate of millions of unfortunate Lithuanians who once more find themselves under the harshest and most brutal of tyrannical forces, heartless Communist totalitarianism. While we on this memorable day celebrate that event, we remain fully and keenly conscious of the sad lot that has fallen to Lithuanians in their country. And on this day we once more express our heartfelt desire that soon they will regain their freedom and enjoy it in their homeland.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, Sunday, February 16, will mark the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence by the Republic of Lithuania. Since the House will not be in session on that day, I would like to join today with my colleagues in calling attention to that important anniversary.

Human values and desires have always played a vital role in shaping the course of history. While technological inventions and material progress may influence the shape and form of human institutions, it is the human spirit which sparks the destiny of man.

In an age when our attention is preoccupied with scientific achievement, when new and terrifying weapons appear to be the only determinants of the future of man, we must not forget the age-old lesson. The human spirit is still the ultimate weapon in any global conflict. Men, rather than the mechanical weapons developed by them, will decide who shall be the winner in the struggle between freedom and totalitarianism.

For this reason, it is proper that we pause today in our legislative deliberations to pay tribute to the indomitable spirit of the people of Lithuania, whose courageous deeds give ample testimony of their devotion to freedom. The people of Lithuania have bravely resisted all Soviet attempts to convert them to the Communist outlook and way of life. They continue to long for the day when liberty and national independence will be restored to them.

On this the 40th anniversary of their declaration of independence, let us join the people of Lithuania in their hope that their nation will soon again take its rightful place in the ranks of the free nations of the world.

Mr. RADWAN. Mr. Speaker, the celebration of Lithuania's 40th anniversary of independence is an occasion of such significance in the annals of human endeavor that I am proud to share in it. The spirit of Lithuania has survived vicissitudes of such magnitude that a people of lesser fortitude, of lesser moral stamina, of lesser attachment for the ideals which we hold most high would have succumbed long since. For the Lithuanians, however, not only survival but an inspiring example of an epic tradition has been their contribution to an admiring world; and this throughout adversity extreme and prolonged.

The sustained story of Lithuania's spirit of independence, which has endured despite innumerable unfortunate ramifications of history, stands as a beacon to all oppressed peoples. The anniversary we celebrate, dating as it does from the reestablishment of this doughty Baltic Republic after World War I, marks not only the birth of this freedom-loving, rightfully proud, and spiritually undivided nation in 1918. It marks too the rebirth of a liberty which, though lost as a nation for centuries, was never dead in the hearts, the annals, and the vision of the Lithuanian people. Their rightful heritage was but restored to them—as we unfailingly trust that it will be once again restored.

After nearly 800 years of domination by rich, powerful, envious, and belligerent neighbors, this ancient race was able to maintain its identity, preserving throughout its distinct language and literature, its ideals. Indomitable of soul, unconquerable of faith in its restoration, these people whose realm once extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea, became once again a sovereign and united country, 40 years ago today.

What has transpired since the gloom of World War II descended upon humanity is but another shadow across the page of history. Nonrecognition by the United States of the Soviet Union's attempt at absorption of this fortitudinous people is evidence in itself of the faith which the Lithuanians have inspired, the honor which they have earned.

With such a history as theirs for a foundation, Lithuanians today, despite temporary control of a Goliath, may face the future with the inspiration and the confidence of a David. We applaud their tenacity, their vigor, and their steadfast belief in the ultimate triumph of the right.

Mr. OSTERTAG. Mr. Speaker, it is my wish to mark the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence by the Lithuanian people of February 16, 1918. At this time I join with the many friends of this once-free nation who have pledged their faith and efforts for the restoration of its independence.

Lithuania flowered in freedom for 22 years after World War I until 1940, when the Soviet Union overran the little Baltic country and commenced ruthless efforts to stamp out its identity. The friends of Lithuania, by their efforts, are keeping before the world this reminder of Soviet brutality and imperialism and are keeping alive the desire of millions of Lithuanian peoples for freedom.

In this age when freedoms constantly are under pressure, we are grateful for this inspiring example of resistance and determination. The cause of Lithuania is the cause of all captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain who have not surrendered their desire for freedom and liberty to the tyranny of communism.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in paying trib-

ute today, on the 40th anniversary of Lithuania's Independence, to a gallant Lithuanian nation which is today enslaved, but not defeated.

Those of us who had the privilege of serving on the House Committee on Communist Aggression had the opportunity to hear firsthand the authentic accounts of the brutality of the Communist forces which invaded and occupied Lithuania—and of the courage, patriotism, and spirit of the Lithuanian people in resisting the forcing upon them of Communist ideology and domination.

The lesson that is to be derived from those tragic days should never be forgotten by us or by the Free World. It teaches us the treachery and duplicity of the Communists and the futility of reliance upon their word. The example which the Lithuanian people gave the world in their resistance to tyranny and in their loyalty to the ideals of freedom and democracy certainly needs to be emulated by all of us who work and dedicate ourselves to the cause of a just and lasting peace.

I join in extending my congratulations to this fine and brave nation and in wishing for them the freedom and independence which they seek and which must, undoubtedly, be restored to them if the Free World is to survive.

Mr. FRIEDEL. Mr. Speaker, two score years ago, on February 16, after more than 120 years of foreign domination, Lithuania proclaimed its independence. For 23 happy years until the Nazi occupation of 1941 Lithuania prospered under her democratic form of government and became a respected member of the world community. Then in 1944, Soviet Russia swallowed up the Baltic Republics.

The terror tactics employed by the Soviets to enslave the Lithuanian people shocked the American people. However, despite these methods of persecution and deportation, the Reds have failed to extinguish the desire for freedom in the brave country. The Communists themselves were first to admit that after the Hungarian revolution in late 1956, repercussions were felt in Lithuania. Once again the nationalists were a cause for concern for the Red regime.

Today, on the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian independence, the American people have an opportunity to denounce anew the inhumane methods of Soviet tyranny and to express their sympathy for the brave and long-suffering Lithuania. All freedom-loving Americans are confident that Soviet despotism will one day come to an end and we hope and pray that that day may be soon.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, it was 40 years ago this week that Lithuania joined the family of free nations as an independent, democratic state. The reestablishment of the Lithuanian state came after nearly two centuries of bondage that began when Russian legions swarmed over the country in 1795.

Not a people to grovel before any conqueror, the Lithuanians revolted three times in the 19th century and again early in the 20th century against the might of the czars. This same people earlier in their history had demonstrated their unquenchable love of liberty by battling against the Tartars and Huns.

Imbued with this centuries-old tradition of devotion to freedom, Lithuania was able on February 16, 1918, to proclaim its independence from Russia. This Baltic nation began taking giant strides in industry, in farming, in education, and in the arts.

Then, in June, 1940, the Soviet Union, following the pattern of conquest laid down by the czars, broke its peace treaty of 1920 with its Lithuanian neighbor and once again the yoke of Russian tyranny was clamped down on the proud state of Lithuania.

Remembering the fierceness with which the Lithuanians had fought against past enslavement, the Soviet invaders deported hundreds of thousands of Lithuanians from their homes and farms to the vast darkness of Siberia.

And so for 18 years, Lithuania has been a nation in chains, a nation where freedom is only an unextinguishable spark in the national soul.

But as long as this ember of freedom glows, there is hope for Lithuania and the other nations in the shackles of Soviet imperialism. I would tell the Lithuanian people today that they are not forgotten. One day, the chains forged by the conqueror will melt before the torch of liberty.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, do we not hear the desperate cries of the subjugated people of Lithuania? Have we forgotten what crimes have been perpetrated against this martyred people by the Soviet Union? Do we not see in the fate of Lithuania a manifestation of the complete evil of atheistic communism? Mass deportation, slavery, and liquidation have taken place in an effort by the Soviet Union to eliminate the Lithuanian state, its culture, and its religion. We can only imagine what sufferings and what humiliations must have been endured, and are still being endured, by this valiant people.

No, we and the entire Free World have not forgotten. We cannot forget. We work and we pray for the eventual glorious liberation of Lithuania and all other enslaved peoples.

On February 16 we celebrate the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence. After more than a century of domination by Czarist Russia, Lithuania assumed her rightful role in the ranks of the free nations of the world, in 1918. Yet even as we celebrate the anniversary of its independence, we note sadly the 18th anniversary of its enslavement by the Soviet Union. In having endured 18 years of oppression we might sympathetically understand if their hope had been replaced by despair, and their faith had been replaced by bitterness. Yet, we know that this is not the case. The light of their hope and the strength of their faith has never diminished. The danger is rather that the rest of the world might forget, might despair, or might lose faith.

For this reason, on February 16 and on every day of the year, we should have some reminder of our responsibility to the tortured peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

I propose that every time we read a newspaper born of our free press—every time we vote in our free elections—and every time we speak with complete freedom expressing either approval or disapproval of any phase of our society, we do so in full awareness of the terrible fact of our time—that millions of our fellow human beings are denied these basic freedoms of expression.

We cannot rest, we cannot cease to work, and we cannot cease to pray that soon Lithuania—and all other enslaved peoples, including the subjugated people of Russia—will find the strength to throw off the terrible weight and brutality of communism and return to the family of free nations.

Mr. McVEY. I deem it an honor to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the gallant nation of Lithuania, which, after more than 100 years of subjugation by Russia, proclaimed its independence on February 16, 1918. Her status as a free country was of short duration, but during that period her progress in all fields of endeavor was outstanding. The independence for which her people fought so hard and long came to an end in 1940 when Russia, in violation of its treaties with Lithuania, seized and occupied that country again. Since that time there has been no freedom in Lithuania, and the 40th anniversary of independence will not be celebrated in the homeland.

We Americans have not forgotten the Lithuanians. We are mindful of the tragic events that brought about the enslavement of their peaceful nation, and we will never approve of its occupation by the Russians. We salute the courageous people of Lithuania and assure them of our continued interest in their welfare. It is my fervent hope and prayer that Lithuania will soon throw off the yoke of Communist aggression and once again rejoin the family of free nations.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, February 16 marks the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence by the people of Lithuania. Upon gaining independence, Lithuania maintained it for 22 years until that country was occupied by the Soviet armed forces which have kept the freedom-loving people of Lithuania in bondage to the present day.

There can be no public celebration of this 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence in present-day Lithuania where the Soviet Communists are the masters. But the people of Lithuania and of the other Baltic States, Latvia and Estonia, have not given up hope that their prayers for freedom will be answered and that liberation will come.

Today, life in the Baltic States is hard and difficult, testing the courage and resourcefulness of every man, woman, and child who must live under Communist tyranny. The following letter from a factory worker of Riga, Latvia, presents a factual account of life in the Baltic States under Communist oppression:

You wish to know how we live? Well, the upper class, i. e., Russian officials and officers of the armed forces, as well as Latvian Communists in high positions, live very well.

But the majority of the people, including factory workers, do not really live, but struggle like nudes in a nettle bush. Wages are very low, amounting to 600 rubles per month in average for the majority of skilled workers, while beginners and unskilled workers make not more than 250 rubles a month. Hospital aids are paid 300–350, steno-typists 400, and nurses 450 rubles a month. Workers with exceptional skill may earn as much as 1,000 rubles, but their number is not great. Prices are still exorbitant.

Then follows a lengthy quotation of prices for foodstuffs and commodities, and descriptions of the various hardships to which consumers are subjected in their daily struggle for physical survival.

A man's suit of very low quality costs 465 to 520 rubles. Such a suit, containing hardly any wool, wears out in no time. The upper crust, such as executive officers, factory bosses, and functionaries of the party, are being served in secret by men's-wear cooperatives where their clothes are made to order by skillful tailors for 1,800 to 2,500 rubles per unit. They also can afford to buy woolen cloth of good quality on the black market for up to 500 rubles per meter.

To live comfortably, one needs an income of 2,000 rubles per month. But such earnings are accessible only to members of the Communist upper class. There are some who earn even much more than that. Kalnberzins (first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party) for instance, derives a monthly income of 6,000 rubles, in excess of his basic salary, and other income from various sources. In contrast, the average Latvian worker must balance the family budget, as far as that is possible, by making everybody in the family—wife, children, and grandparents—seek some gainful occupation. Apart from honest work, pilfering of factory property and produce, which we workers call fending, has become an inevitable and important source of income. Stealing is everybody's business in Soviet society, being practiced by high executives as well as simple workers. The stolen goods we sell on the black market, to complement our meagre diet. And why not, since we ourselves are dependent on the black market for acquiring indispensable goods at exorbitant prices? Pilfering and black market operations do not cause us any pangs of conscience, for we say to ourselves: Since the Communists exploit us without mercy, there is no obligation to hold their property sacred.

If a worker is caught stealing, he will be sentenced to hard labor for a number of years. As for the sleek bureaucrats, they know how to get away with murder. The Latvian workers are filled with hatred against their exploiters, and their devices for imposing unbearable production norms and socialist competitions. These norms are being raised constantly, leading in actual fact to lowering of wages. The trade unions of Mr. Voltmanis (boss of Latvian trade unions) are nothing but yellow organizations, subservient to their superiors and afraid to do anything for the benefit of the workers. The Latvian workers hold them in dire contempt, just as they despise the accursed Russian overlordship, and the arbitrary regime of the Communist Party.

NEPIZANS.

This letter was published in the November issue of the Stockholm Latvian Socialist periodical paper Briviba.

The American people join with the people of Lithuania and those of Lithuanian ancestry on this 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence by the people of Lithuania, in the hope that the Lithuanian people shall soon be liberated from their oppressors and once again gain their rightful place in the Free World as independent citizens of an independent Lithuania.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, in the course of their long history, particularly during the last several hundred years, Lithuanians have seldom had the privilege of enjoying the blessings of peace and liberty in their homeland. They have done their best to live in peace and to maintain their freedom, but their more powerful, envious, and aggressive neighbors often had evil and expansionist designs on Lithuania. This desire for expansion on the part of Lithuania's neighbors has been and remains the principal cause of her woes. In the midst of long periods of subjugation and servitude, Lithuanians enjoyed freedom and independence, for a short period during the interwar years, a period long enough to prove to the Free World that they were fully deserving of national independence, but hardly long enough to make their small country a bastion against the darkness of communism.

On February 16, 1918, after suffering under Czarist autocracy for more than 100 years, Lithuanians proclaimed their national independence. That act, the fact of proclaiming their freedom, caused great joy not only to liberated Lithuanians but also to their friends everywhere. Those friends helped Lithuanians in the difficult task of rebuilding and remolding their country and its institution to suit their modest tastes and desires. And in the short time allotted to them they were eminently successful in this great task. In 1940, however, soon after the outbreak of World War II, their independence was fatally endangered. Soon it was swallowed in the Communist flood. Their country was overrun by the Red army in June of 1940 and then incorporated into the Soviet Union.

Since then, unfortunate Lithuanians have neither national or individual freedom; and under the almost unbearable yoke of unrelenting Communist regime, they do not even have the freedom to lead a decent life. Under such abominable circumstances it is of course impossible for them to celebrate their sacred national holiday, their independence day. We in the Free World and in this country celebrate it in due solemnity and give a resounding echo to their genuine patriotic sentiments.

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it has become the custom in Congress each year to pay tribute to the people of Lithuania. February 16, 1958, will mark the 40th anniversary of Lithuania's Independence.

Unfortunately only Lithuanians now residing in the Free World can commemorate this anniversary and speak for a silenced people. Let it be known that all Americans, whether of Lithuanian descent or not, have not forgotten them in their present plight.

Lithuania overcame insurmountable obstacles in throwing off the yoke of nearly 120 years of Russian domination. For a period she took her place among the free nations of the world and made remarkable progress. During the years 1918–40 Lithuania received the recognition of the other free nations for her cultural, educational, and economic growth.

We all hope that within the near future Lithuania will once again be able to take her rightful place among the nations of the world.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to have this opportunity to join with my colleagues in the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence Day, which will fall on Sunday, February 16.

In past years we have felt the deepest sympathy for the plight of Lithuania. A small and peaceful nation, it fought valiantly for freedom, and—having achieved it—worked hard to gain great progress in land reform and education during the few short years before it was once again enslaved by the ruthless Soviet military machine; an occupation so harsh that only a handful of Lithuanians have been allowed to travel out of the country since 1939 and only the briefest reports concerning conditions within Lithuania are available.

All of our Christian teachings, our principles of democracy, our deepest conviction of human worth, are outraged by the Lithuanian story, and we are always more appreciative of our own freedom and good fortune after remembering Lithuanian Independence Day.

But this February, after the appearance of the Russian sputnik, the plight of Lithuania has a new and ominous meaning. The Russians' "stars" in the night sky serve, as nothing else could, to announce the tremendous power and driving ambition of the Soviet; and while we hail the remarkable progress of Russia—her great strides forward in industry, in education, and particularly in science—the memory of Lithuania does nothing to reassure us about the ambitions and aims of this military colossus. Rather it suggests plainly what may be the fate of any peaceful, prosperous nation if the real significance of Lithuanian Independence Day is forgotten.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent granted me to revise and extend my remarks, I rise to join with many of my colleagues in this House, to take notice of the significance to free people everywhere of Lithuanian Independence Day, which will be observed on February 16, to mark the 40th anniversary of Lithuania winning her independence from Russia.

This year, although Lithuania today is not free, it seems to me that this anniversary has greater significance than ever before.

It is symbolic of the eternal flame, the yearning for freedom, that burns in the breasts of all men, that although Lithuania's status as a free and independent republic was comparatively short lived, enduring only a short 22 years until the dictators of Soviet imperialism by subversion and military coercion swallowed up free Lithuania, it is the anniversary of Lithuanian Independence that the Free World notices and not any anniversary of Lithuania's so-called voluntary amalgamation as a bogus "republic" of oppressed people.

The rulers of Soviet imperialism may count the 3 million souls who comprise Lithuania's present population as among the military and economic assets of Soviet Russia, but the thousands of Americans of Lithuanian stock who live in my own State and in the other States of the United States of America know that in the homeland they merely are biding their time. The fires that feed the torch of freedom burn as brightly as they ever have through Lithuania's long history.

The Kremlin propagandists talk much of their peaceful aims. They seek disarmament of the Free World.

Our country and our friends wisely have insisted that before Soviet Russia can expect any concessions from the Free World, Russia must give satisfactory guaranties of peaceful intentions.

Such guaranties have not been forthcoming; but in the swiftly changing panorama of world politics and economics, the time is near when the dictators, to save themselves, must give heed to what the conscience of the whole world demands. When this time comes, and it may be even before that, the people of Lithuania will speak, without obstruction. When they do, Lithuania again will be a free and independent state.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to join with my colleagues here in the United States House of Representatives and pay tribute to a valiant nation which on February 16 celebrates the 40th anniversary of its independence. Lithuania, with great traditions of national sovereignty going far back in time, proclaimed its independence on February 16, 1918, ending generations of oppression by the Russian czars. Today after another World War against tyranny and in defense of freedom, Lithuania again finds herself under the iron heel of the oppressor.

It is a sobering thought to realize that for the people of Lithuania, this day cannot be other than a day of sadness. We, in America, who so rightly cherish our own Independence Day can well understand the feeling of sorrow that all Americans of Lithuanian ancestry must have at the realization that that great nation has been denied the very right to exist as an independent nation under a government of its own choosing.

The regime imposed on Lithuania by communistic Russia has violated every man's individual freedom. It has persecuted religion, enslaved labor, and destroyed every democratic principle. It has endeavored to instill hatred in the hearts of the Lithuanian people toward the Western democracies. That they have not been successful is due only to the strong inborn love the Lithuanian people have for the cherished principles of freedom and liberty.

It is a good number of years since tragedy struck Lithuania but history will assuredly show that this valiant nation cannot long remain in subjection. Tyrants can destroy men and institutions, but they can never destroy the love of liberty which springs eternally in men's hearts. The Lithuanian cause is a matter of concern for freedom-loving people throughout the world.

The future freedom of the Lithuanian people will surely come. We know it because we know something of the spirit of Lithuania and we know it will not be trampled underfoot forever. We know that Lithuania will one day be free—if only she can survive this terrible enslavement—and we know that she will survive it for we know her will to survive it. We must, however, let her know that she does not fight alone. We, in America, must pray for her and incessantly work for her eventual freedom.

Let men who cry "peace" also cry "justice"—the two are inseparable. Let the voices of honest men everywhere shout their loyalty to the cause of brave Lithuania and we can have justice. Those who pay lip service to peace, yet ignore the plight of our sister country in distress, do a disservice to that goal which they claim to seek.

Our honor must be maintained. It can be maintained by remembering Lithuania.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday, February 16, marks the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence by the people of Lithuania. I join my colleagues here in the House today to commemorate this occasion.

It is my sincere hope that soon again February 16 may be observed as Lithuanian Independence Day not only here in the United States and in the free world but within the confines of Lithuania. We in this country have every reason to admire the people of Lithuania for their display of extraordinary courage during their years of enslavement by the tyrants of the Kremlin. With their resolute determination to restore their nation to freedom, I am confident that it won't be long before they regain their independence and again occupy their rightful place among the freedom-loving nations of the world.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, on July 4 each year American citizens celebrate their Independence Day with gay abandon. They give little thought to the struggles of their forefathers. This is understandable, because we take freedom and independence for granted. It seems as natural and free as the air we breathe.

But the celebration of independence day for a people who have no independence and no freedom is quite another matter. To peoples chafing under a foreign yoke, the memory of a historic day of deliverance is painful. If it is celebrated at all, it must be celebrated in a mood of tragic irony, like prisoners commemorating a brief interlude of freedom between two periods behind bars.

Sunday we recall the plight of the heroic Lithuanian people. We honor them for their fortitude. But instead of looking back to the past we look toward a more hopeful future—a future that we must face with courage and without wishful thinking. Everyone knows that the fate of the captive peoples in Eastern Europe is tied up with the future of the great struggle between Communist totalitarian and Western democracy. The best tribute we can pay to Lithuania today is to rededicate ourselves to the cause of genuine democracy at home and to express our willingness to pay the high price of American responsibility in the present international crisis.

Mr. BOYLE. Mr. Speaker, by observing today the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence do we merely salute a ghost of the past? Is the tragic picture of a helplessly subjugated country, stripped of her liberty, her people oppressed and persecuted, an authentic one?—I think not.

The real Lithuania lives in the minds and hearts of its brave people. Today these people are a captive nation of the Soviet Union, subjugated and enslaved under the brutal yoke of communism. But despite their suffering and isolation from the rest of the world, they have kept alive their burning desire for freedom and independence. Communist oppression has failed to destroy their indomitable spirit.

The people of Lithuania are dedicated to the principles of individual liberty and national independence, and they have maintained their national identity during their long term of enslavement. A look at Lithuania's history is eloquent testimony of the character of her people and the promise of their future. Their courage was tested and proved as early as the 12th century, when they accepted martyrdom as the penalty for conversion to Christianity. In the centuries that followed, Lithuania was to suffer the steady encroachments of Teutonic knights, Polish overlords, and the Russian czars, who for more than a hundred years meted out harsh and relentless treatment.

In the 13th century Lithuania became united under one king, but enjoyed independence and self-government only at intervals between invasions by the Russians and Teutons, seeking world conquest and domination. But through centuries of conquest, occupation, insurrection, expansion, partition, and dispersion the Lithuanian people have retained their identity and patriotism.

Finally in 1918, when the Lithuanians earned their freedom, they and the friends of freedom all over the world thought the misery of foreign rule had come to an end for Lithuania. At last the chains of their involuntary servitude had been broken. A new day had dawned and a new promising life began for them as a free nation.

For more than two decades Lithuanians enjoyed their newly won independence by setting up a democratic republic and enacting social and economic measures that would revive their country. During this period Lithuanians earned and held an honorable place in the League of Nations, and, by their dedication to democratic principles and their remarkable economic and social achievements, the people of Lithuania proved their capacity for self-rule. But this glorious renaissance was doomed to a very brief life.

In 1940 the Communists after agreeing with Hitler on a division of Europe, cynically marched into Lithuania to "protect" its independence. On July 21, 1940, Lithuania was incorporated into the Soviet Union—clearly a violation of international law and a crime against humanity. During the war the country was under Nazi occupation for 2 years;

then, in 1944, the dreaded Red Army returned with its political commissars and secret police. That was 14 years ago—the Red Army is still there.

The tragic story of Lithuania since 1944 has included torture, enslavement, murder, rebellion, and deportation. But in this tragedy lies a lesson to the world. Freedom must be guarded jealously and defended stoutly, otherwise it will be lost.

These valiant people of Lithuania have never forgotten the sweet taste of freedom. Despite the torture and oppression the Lithuanian people suffer today, we know that their love for liberty has never dimmed and that they have never given up the fight to regain the freedom that was once theirs. The Communist oppressors can prevent the Lithuanian people from exercising their natural right of freedom, but they cannot force these brave people to accept and believe in the tyranny imposed on them.

The people of Lithuania must know that their countrymen throughout the world, and we in the United States, have not forgotten their plight. In marking this day, we do not merely recall the dead past. But rather, we reaffirm our faith in this brave country's devotion to liberty and independence and express the hope that the day may soon come when Lithuanians may breath the air of freedom again. These people look to us as the leader of the Free World to provide them with both moral and spiritual support which they need for the perpetuation of their noble crusade for freedom. We cannot fail them. Freedom is indivisible and is diminished everywhere when it is lost anywhere.

In Lithuania, on this the 40th anniversary of their lost independence, there are no celebrations—only silent prayer that Soviet despotism will one day disappear so freedom may reign again. Our prayers join with theirs that on a future February 16 there will be great celebrations of Lithuanian Independence Day not only in the United States, but in that little country which stubbornly refused to surrender.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I join with all my fellow Americans in commemorating the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian national independence, and take this occasion to extend my personal greetings to all of our fellow citizens of Lithuanian descent.

The case of Lithuania stands as a symbol of the right of every nation, large or small, to be free and independent. It also carries with it a great human story, of a heroic people who struggled over the centuries for their independence—a struggle carried on by an entire nation against the Russian despots. The Lithuanian nation, after winning its independence, demonstrated its real friendship for the United States and its unfaltering allegiance to the same free institutions which we so cherish. We Americans have always been proud of the support we gave to the Lithuanian nation in its struggle against the Russians and in building their democratic way of life which characterized Lithuania during the period between the great wars.

There is an unbreakable bond between the United States and Lithuania which has been solidly forged upon the anvil of time and experience.

All men of good will are saddened by the plight of Lithuania today, as it stands occupied by the Russian despots. Lithuania has an alien government imposed by the Kremlin which has proclaimed its bitter enmity for the United States and our free way of life, but the Lithuanian people have kept faith with us in their determined adherence to the cause of human freedom—despite the terrible penalties they must continue to pay for that position.

Lithuania, like the other non-Russian nations occupied by the Kremlin, sees in the United States the last great hope for civilization. We as a Nation stand as a bright symbol to the certainty that Lithuania will once again be free and independent.

There are strange voices in the world today calling for a recognition of the status quo, a deal with the Russians whereby Russia would keep intact its vast empire of slavery in exchange for which we would be spared the Russian hatchet for a few fleeting, humiliating years.

The modern-day Russian czar, Khrushchev, in a speech delivered from Minsk, stated that the only problem to be negotiated between the Russians and the Free World was acceptance of a status quo. He stated in unmistakable words that unless the United States and our allies are prepared to accept this first condition, negotiation of such other problems as there might be would not be considered by the Russians. In other words Khrushchev told the world that the Russians were prepared to grant a temporary peace if the Free World would recognize the present day Russian empire and undertake a nonaggression pact which would announce to the world that all the people behind the Iron Curtain were doomed to everlasting slavery.

But the voice of Khrushchev is not the only voice being heard in the world advocating this proposal. The misguided and naive George Kennan, who has been posed as a Russian expert, is the spokesman in the Free World for this plan of silent surrender. But there are other such voices, most fearing to speak out publicly, but nevertheless actively working behind the scenes for this sellout. With each passing day the devious effort to force the United States Government into recognizing the status quo takes on added intensity. This maneuver does violence to the hopes and aspirations of all the American people. The American people do not seek a few fleeting and humiliating years during which they cringe awaiting the final death blow from the Russians to our free way of life. But these voices, alien to the United States and the wishes of the American people, are gaining strength in the high councils of the Government.

There is greater need today than ever before in our history for the American people to be vigilant in the defense of our individual liberties and the advocacy of the right of every nation to be free and independent. We know that the best guaranty for our own liberty and safety is a world in which every nation is free and all empires are dissolved.

On this 40th anniversary of Lithuanian national independence, I urge that the foreign policy of the United States be brought under critical review by the American people. In this respect the Congress of the United States can and will perform its part. The American people will, in the end, however, determine how soon we will drive these strange voices advocating a silent surrender to the Russians out into the open where they can be properly dealt with. I shall continue to do all I possibly can to hasten the day when Lithuania will be restored to its independence and its rightful position among the nations of the world.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, a small but gallant nation which is today enslaved celebrates its anniversary day on Sunday, February 16. It is proper that we should note this day—the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence—because all Americans of all national origins share a common belief that Lithuania should once again be free, and a common faith that once again she will be free.

The pages of history are filled with accounts of political systems based on oppressing the inherent rights of people and crushing the spirit of other nations. Lithuania suffered this all-too-familiar fate. Nevertheless, Lithuania has continued to strive for independence and freedom. The undying dedication of her people to democratic principles and their equally undying passion for the convictions and beliefs that make those democratic principles possible have nurtured the Lithuanian desire for national survival. All of us admire this great determination to survive.

The United States has never recognized the so-called annexation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union. Today we reaffirm our confidence that the many years of struggling and suffering which the people of Lithuania have endured will not be in vain.

Mr. DOLLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to join with the friends of Lithuania in commemorating the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of Lithuania's independence.

At great sacrifice, and after triumphing over insurmountable difficulties, Lithuania finally, in February of 1918, declared her independence and freedom from the yoke of Russian misrule. As a free nation, she proudly took her place in the world's family of free nations. She made great strides in industry, education, self-government, commerce, and in all other fields of endeavor open to her. She gained the respect of all democratic nations.

Her joy was short-lived, for in 1940 she was occupied by the Soviets and proclaimed part of the U. S. S. R. Her people have put up a fierce struggle against her oppressors; a freedom and independence-loving nation, Lithuania will continue to repulse the Communist ideology and to work toward the day when freedom will be restored to it.

The people of Lithuania have our sympathy and prayers. It is to be hoped that their prayers for freedom will be answered; that their efforts and courage will be rewarded.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I am glad to join once again in a word of tribute to Lithuania and its sons and daughters on the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Lithuania on February 16.

I have been fortunate, Mr. Speaker, in having many friends and neighbors of Lithuanian descent and in learning through them and their activities how much they and others like them in this country have contributed to America, and how much we are indebted to the land of their forebears.

We know the fine contribution which Lithuania made to the world while free.

We realize how greatly the people of Lithuania have suffered under the heel of the Communist Government of Russia.

Our hearts go out to them in their tribulations.

We join once again, Mr. Speaker, in proclaiming the hope that Lithuania may once again enjoy the freedom for which it yearns and occupy its rightful place among the nations of the Free World.

Mr. FARBSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues and with the friends of Lithuania in paying tribute to the peoples of that country today.

Any nation born of a fight for freedom would respond quickly to the Lithuanian's love of liberty which is almost synonymous with their history. Although for centuries they had been subjugated by their more powerful neighbors, the Lithuanians have refused to give up their past and allow themselves to be absorbed in the Slavonic culture. Even the intense Russification policy of 19th century Czarist rule, with the prohibitions against printing or teaching the Lithuanian language, failed in its purpose. The short period of freedom from 1918 to 1941 taught the Lithuanian people after centuries of slavery the invigorating influence of liberty and independence.

The Lithuanian people have persistently preserved their cultural heritage and their sense of racial identity from prehistoric times. The continuity of their traditions is illustrated remarkably in the Lithuanian language which, of all living European speech today, shows most closely the derivation from ancient Sanskrit, the source of all the Indo-European languages.

We must reaffirm on this occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania that the Lithuanian people are not forgotten and that we, along with their countrymen in the United States, look forward to their release from the Soviet tyranny.

Mr. HILLINGS. Mr. Speaker, the indomitable spirit of a free Lithuania lives with the more than a million Americans of Lithuanian descent, and we join with our fellow citizens in praying and hoping that this gallant country will soon break off the chains of Communist slavery that has temporarily choked off her freedom and liberty.

On February 16, 1958, Lithuanian Americans will mark the 40th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Republic of Lithuania. Moreover, February 15, 1958, marks the 705th anniversary of the establishment of the Lithuanian state in 1253 when Mindaugas the Great was crowned the first king of Lithuania.

Communism has crushed the freedom and liberty of Lithuania, but not her spirit.

Americans of Lithuanian descent have made a major contribution to the social, economic, cultural, and political growth of the free society we enjoy in the United States.

The desire for freedom still burns fiercely in Lithuania, where only a handful of Communists, aided and abetted by the godless kings of the Kremlin, have imposed their arbitrary, cruel will on the vast majority of Lithuanians.

The United States can well be proud of our fellow citizens of Lithuanian descent. With them, we pause to rejoice in the knowledge that one day Lithuania will be free again when Communist tyranny bows and dies before the inexorable forces of freedom.

We cannot and must not forget that communism has enslaved the people of Lithuania. It was not and is not their choice, and the day is coming when a free and independent Lithuania will rise again.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, the world does not forget, as these tragic years go by, that the people of Lithuania proclaimed their independence on February 16, 40 years ago. It is a poignant reminder to all their peoples everywhere that liberty itself can never be taken for granted. How much more poignant then is this day to the oppressed people of Lithuania, who fought so valiantly for liberty and then lost it to the ruthless, iron grip of the Soviet Union's insatiable ambition.

The history of man proves again and again that tyranny carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction; the thirst for liberty is unquenchable. Lithuania again will be free. From this belief we must never waver. Lithuania's independence reaches back to the 11th century. We can therefore, readily understand how profoundly tragic it is for the people within Lithuania to find themselves unable to express for themselves the meaning of February 16. The Free World must then speak for them in their sorrow, in their secret dedication, and for their hope.

Mr. DIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in extending to the people of Lithuania my warm tribute on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Lithuania's proclamation of independence.

One hundred and twenty-three years of Russian rule came to a close when Lithuania was proclaimed an independent country on February 16, 1918, pursuant to the principle of national self-determination enumerated in President Woodrow Wilson's 14 Points. Following its invasion by Russian troops in 1940, the Republic of Lithuania again became subject to Russian control. The Soviet Union would have us believe that its annexation of Lithuania was in accord with the wishes of the people of this brave Republic, but it has been the consistent policy of the Government of the United States not to accord diplomatic recognition to the Russian annexation and I hope we will continue to insist upon restoration of its independence.

Lithuanian Americans can well be proud of the rich cultural heritage their forefathers shared with the world. The language and literature of this country are among the oldest in Western civilization. It is our fervent hope and prayer that these silenced people will once again—and soon—join the ranks of the free nations of the world and lift up their own voices in freedom.

Mr. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives will not be in session on Sunday, February 16, 1958, the day on which we would ordinarily observe the anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. In view of that fact, I would like to take the liberty of joining with the other Members of the House today in paying tribute to this brave country and her people.

Forty years ago on February 16, 1918, Lithuania proclaimed her independence. Although her existence as a free nation was short lived, and was smothered once again by Russian domination in 1940, the courage of the Lithuanians in the face of adversity and tribulation, and their loyalty to the principles of freedom and justice, are most admirable.

February 16 is a day of significance; it is a day on which we honor those who have experienced terrible hardships and persecutions at the hands of the Communists, and yet still look forward to the day when their country will once again enjoy her freedom.

We do not acknowledge the annexation of Lithuania by the Soviet Union, but anticipate the day when the cause of liberty will triumph throughout the world.

Resistance to communism continues within the borders of Lithuania itself, at great personal sacrifice to her people, and we here in the United States must continue to encourage them in their dedication to democratic principles, and in their fight to regain their independence. Our prayers are with them, and with God's help, the day will come when Lithuania is once again free to choose her own destiny.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to the Lithuanian people upon the 40th anniversary of their lost independence.

We recall with great admiration the undying spirit of these brave people who struggled for centuries to break the chains of enforced servitude. In 1918 the Lithuanians won this precious freedom and demonstrated to the world a capacity for self-government, and social and economic progress. Since 1940, however, these valiant people have been suppressed by Communist tyranny. Yet they cling steadfastly to their love of liberty and patriotism.

Today, in Lithuania, this occasion cannot be celebrated except in the minds and hearts of these brave people. Nevertheless, we as free Americans express our admiration of them and our conviction that they will soon once again enjoy the freedom and peace they so justly deserve.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker and my other distinguished colleagues, once again we are about to commemorate Lithuanian Independence Day, and each year this to me is an inspiring occasion. In my Congressional District, some of the finest citizens are of Lithuanian descent, and we of Connecticut are proud that these great individuals number among us.

Now Mr. Speaker, the sturdy and stouthearted Lithuanians always ready to defend their long cherished ideals of freedom, enjoyed national independence centuries before the discovery of America. At times they formed one of the most powerful and the largest kingdoms in Europe. For hundreds of years they defended their country and its independence against all comers, but in the late 18th century they were overwhelmed and overrun by the superior and larger forces of an expanding Russia. From then on Lithuania became part of the Czarist empire, and Lithuanians its unwilling subjects who were accorded second-class citizenship.

They resented deeply the presence of foreigners on their soil, they detested their oppressive regime, and they suffered immeasurably for more than a hundred years under Russian autocracy, yet they never wavered in their devotion of the idea of national independence, nor did they entertain any doubt about the rightness of their yearning for freedom. In 1918, with the collapse of the Czarist regime, they freed themselves and proclaimed their independence on February 16 of that year.

This period of independence was to last for only two decades. Then they were caught in the grip of World War II, and their independence became one of the first casualties of that war. Since those days, for more than 17 years, Lithuanians have been suffering under the brutal agents of the Communist regime. Long ago they were forced to exchange their freedom for totalitarian tyranny, and they are groaning under it today. There they have no opportunity or freedom to observe their most sacred national holiday, their Independence Day. Here in this land of liberty we observe that anniversary, the 40th anniversary of that memorable event, and rightly echo their sentiments, and we hope that soon they also have the privilege of celebrating their Independence Day in a free Lithuania.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, 1958, Americans of Lithuanian ancestry will be remembering a once joyous occasion of 40 years ago when a group of patriots proclaimed the declaration of independence of Lithuania. This once-known freedom did not come easy. Only through struggle, hardship, and bloodshed did Lithuania regain its right to live as a free nation. Truly this was a repetition of the history made by our own Colonies which culminated with the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

For more than two decades Lithuania grew in stature. Major progress was made in agriculture and industry. In March 1939 this hard-fought freedom came to an end. Today Lithuania is an enslaved nation ruled by a puppet government. Her people are scattered throughout slave-labor camps of Europe and the wastes of Siberia.

The United States has not recognized the absorption of Lithuania, and the Voice of America broadcasts inform the people of Lithuania of the fact that their brothers and sisters in the United States are continuing their fight through the many American Lithuanian organizations.

On this the 40th anniversary of the Lithuanian declaration of independence the freedom-loving Americans of Lithuanian descent and American friends of Lithuania renew our pledge to the peoples of Lithuania. We assure them of our hope for the restoration of freedom to Lithuania and the day that all Lithuanian nationals will be returned to their native land.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday was the day when Lithuanians celebrate their independence day—the day in 1918 when at the end of World War I freedom was again restored to that troubled land.

But, alas, it was to be short lived. For after only a comparatively few years of liberty, the Russian colossus, in 1940, swept down upon the little country and, contrary to her solemn pledge, eliminated all vestiges of freedom and by decree absorbed Lithuania into the Soviet empire.

But no decree can wipe out the love of liberty in the hearts of the Lithuanian people. Those who live in that land and those here and abroad who take pride in their Lithuanian descent pray for that day when tyranny will be wiped out and the flag of freedom will again wave high.

Mrs. DWYER. Mr. Speaker, on February 16, 1918, the people of Lithuania proclaimed their independence as a nation.

Today, 40 years later, the people of Lithuania once again are living under the rule of foreign tyrants—the same Russian tyrants who for so long have held this small but proud nation in bondage.

It is a tragic fact that only outside Lithuania—in the countries of the Free World to whom Lithuanians have brought their great cultural heritage—can the memory of Lithuanian freedom be celebrated. Only in the Free World can Lithuanians speak for their brethren in the silenced homeland of their unceasing struggle for freedom.

It is to the eternal credit of our American neighbors of Lithuanian descent that they have been true to their heritage, that they have faithfully rededicated themselves each year on this anniversary occasion to the great cause of freedom.

In doing so, they serve not only the cause of independence for their own homeland, but the greater cause of freedom and justice for all mankind.

As Americans, they join with others of our neighbors whose roots go back across the sea—to Poland and Scotland, Italy and Ireland, Czechoslovakia and Greece, Israel and England—to native lands whose histories recount the never-ending fight of the free man to secure this birthright for all his fellows. Together, we have made America the bastion of the Free World.

Let us, then, on this occasion, join with our Lithuanian friends everywhere in reasserting our firm opposition to Soviet aggression, in pledging never to forget our obligations to the people of Lithuania and other captive nations, and in making our own freedom here at home real and true and effective for all our people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge our colleagues in the Congress to take renewed inspiration from the devotion to these goals of our American citizens of Lithuanian descent.

As evidence of this resolution, I ask that the following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Linden (N. J.) branch of the Lithuanian-American Council, be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks:

RESOLUTIONS UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED ON FEBRUARY 2, 1958, BY THE LITHUANIAN AMERICANS OF LINDEN, N. J., GATHERED UNDER AUSPICES OF LITHUANIAN AMERICAN COUNCIL, LINDEN BRANCH, FOR COMMEMORATION OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF LITHUANIA'S INDEPENDENCE

Whereas Lithuania was formally declared a free and independent Republic by the Council of Lithuania in Vilnius on February 16, 1918; and

Whereas Americans of Lithuanian descent commemorate this year the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Lithuania as a free and independent state, and hope it may again regain the liberties and rights of a sovereign nation; and

Whereas the worldwide problems confronting the United States have grown in number and magnitude to an extent unequaled in our Nation's history; and

Whereas no nation, large or small, is today secure from the perils of international communism supported by the destructive weapons of modern science: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Americans of Lithuanian descent, shall continue to support the efforts of the Lithuanian people to regain their liberation; and

Resolved, That the Government of the United States enter into no agreements which would in any way acknowledge the fruits of any past, present, or future Soviet aggression; and

Resolved, That we record our appreciation of the United States policy of nonrecognition of the forcible incorporation of Lithuania into the Soviet Union; and

Resolved, That it is our hope this policy will be firmly maintained by representatives of our Government at any forthcoming deliberations concerning the status of subjugated nations; and

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, His Excellency Dwight D. Eisenhower; to the Secretary of State, the Honorable John Foster Dulles; to the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; to the United States Senators of New Jersey, the Honorable H. Alexander Smith and the Honorable Clifford P. Case; and to the Representative of the Sixth Congressional District of New Jersey, the Honorable Florence P. Dwyer.

JOHN LIUDVINAITIS,
President.

VLADAS TURSA,
Secretary.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, wars are always destructive. They cause irreparable physical damage and leave scars in human relationships that are seldom erased. Sometimes they set back the clock of advancement and progress in human affairs by decades and centuries. And sometimes it takes generations for certain countries to recover from severe war losses.

In spite of the fact that war is hell, people sometimes willingly enter war for the attainment of certain high goals, such as liberty, justice, independence, and other inalienable human rights. National independence is one of these rights. To some people political freedom is the most noble of ideals.

The First World War caused indescribable horrors and unheard-of-misery in all parts of Europe, but it also ushered in a new era, to many submerged and suppressed nationalities. Herein many people found some justification for that war. Many of these peoples emerged, even before the end of that war, as independent and sovereign states. In due time they became respected and respectable members of the family of nations. Lithuanians formed one of these old but newly formed, reemerged, rehabilitated and reborn nations.

These brave and courageous people had their national independence and enjoyed full freedom in their historic homeland on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea long before the birth of the Russian state, but late in the 18th century Russia conquered Lithuania and annexed it. For more than one hundred years Lithuanians endured Russia's autocratic regime. Several times they tried to shake it off, but it was not possible for a people of a few millions to shake off the rule of a gigantic colossus. In 1917, however, the Russian autocracy was over thrown in the revolution. Then Lithuanians felt free and proclaimed their independence on February 16, 1918.

It is that day, the 40th anniversary of that historic event, which is being celebrated today by all Lithuanians and their friends in all free countries. It is of course most appropriate that it should be celebrated by Lithuanians in Lithuania, but by a tragic irony of fate that supreme privilege is denied to them by their stern and unbending Communist masters. Their friends and descendants in the Free World today solemnly commemorate Lithuanian Independence Day, by adding their prayers to the supplications of the suffering Lithuanian people that their day of delivery from under the heel of their cruel oppressors may be speeded so that they may emerge from behind the infamous Iron Curtain of Soviet tyranny, that is holding a courageous, God-fearing, and peace-loving nation in abject slavery.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, once again we take occasion to commemorate with our Lithuanian-American friends a day of dedication in the place of what would be, under more auspicious circumstances, a day of festivities: Lithuanian Independence Day, February 16.

To these friends of ours this day will be a day of dedication to the past, to the memory of the brave people of Lithuania who have remained unsubdued in spirit even though imprisoned by Soviet tyranny.

But even more, it should be a day of dedication to the future. This we in the Free World can express in a number of ways. In the first place, we can continue to share with the Lithuanian and other peoples of the captive European nations, insofar as we are able, our faith and hope in their eventual freedom. Modern weapons have, it is true, added a new dimension to the ancient struggle against tyranny. These weapons in the possession of despots provide a powerful deterrent to the forces of freedom. But over the long course of years the sword has never been mightier than the spirit. In captive Europe the human heart, the human will, the human mind will yet prevail over the might of the overlords.

In the second place, we can promote the concept of a free Lithuania as part of a free Europe. European integration has been making rapid strides in the past few years. Our plans, our faith in the eventual dissolution of Soviet imperialism should take into account that the Europe of the future should not be patterned too closely on prewar Europe, many of whose small and disunited states became easy preys to aggression. Indeed, the assembly of captive European nations, in which Lithuania is represented, has gone on record as favoring the integration of Eastern Europe into a United Europe.

And, finally, we can strive to promote by every means, in our own country, in Europe, those human rights without which no man is truly free. The objective of a free Lithuania as part of a free Europe must include as its most vital element the concept of a Europe where the individual is free. A powerful and united Europe imbued with doctrines alien to the freedom of the individual, such as communism or fascism, would be a curse and not a blessing.

May the friends of the subjugated Lithuanian people find ways of keeping alive their faith in eventual liberation; of contributing toward the integration of Europe, which could lead to peace; and of helping to maintain and promote those individual freedoms upon which the Atlantic community could build for the security and welfare of mankind.

Mr. ADDONIZIO. Mr. Speaker, the First World War sounded the death knell of a number of autocratic empires. That war also ushered in a new era of independence and freedom for a large number of suppressed and submerged nationalities in Europe. In that sense World War I, destructive and devastating though it was, produced something on the credit side in the form of the newly formed numerous independent democratic states. One of these states was Lithuania.

The history of modern Lithuania goes back to mid-13th century. The Lithuanian state came into being as an independent entity in the year 1253, more than 700 years ago. Since those days Lithuania's long and turbulent history has followed a rather uneven course; it has had its ups and downs. That history is marked by greatness and glory during the first few centuries, while misfortune and misery claim a large role in the lives of the Lithuanians during most of the last 200 years.

During the 14th and 15th centuries Lithuania became one of the most powerful and great states in all eastern and northern Europe. In the 16th century it was united with Poland, under a Lithuanian king, and from then on the fate of the two countries was bound together. Late in the 18th century, when Poland lost her independence and most of that country was incorporated in Czarist Russia, Lithuania shared the same fate. Then for almost a century and a half the stalwart and stout-hearted Lithuanians suffered under the unrelenting Russian regime, though not for a moment did they lose sight of the prime objective they had as their common goal—the attainment of their national political independence.

At the end of the First World War, when Russia's Czarist regime was overthrown, and the new Communist regime had not yet shown its ugly nature, the Lithuanians proclaimed their independence. They set up a republic, and a truly democratic form of government was instituted which ruled the new state for two decades. For a score of years Lithuanians made significant progress in the task of rebuilding their country. In reshaping their destiny the Lithuanians were helped by their friends everywhere, especially by Americans of Lithuanian descent. Then came the Second World War and Lithuania's woes began to multiply. This small country was one of the earliest victims of that war. In 1940 the country was swallowed up by the Soviet Union. In mid-1941 Nazi forces came, expelled the heartless Communists, and stayed there almost to the end of the war. Then the Communists returned once more with insensate fury and insolence, and there they remain today. No wonder the Lithuanians cannot celebrate this day, the 40th anniversary of their Independence Day, in their homeland. Freedom and democracy have been stamped out there by their ruthless oppressors. We in this country by availing ourselves of the opportunity presented by the observance of this memorable day, hope to encourage the idea of freedom which still burns brightly in the minds and hearts of all Lithuanians.

Mr. DELLAY. Mr. Speaker, 40 years ago the people of Lithuania declared their independence. For the next 22 years, the young republic surged with joyous effort, and the liberated people accomplished more during that time than at any other generation in their history.

Then the darkness came, first from one side and then from the other, until Lithuania was forcibly taken over by the Soviet Union. Since then, more than 50 percent of the Catholic clergy has been annihilated by the ruthless conquerors.

There are holes in the Iron Curtain—tiny though they may be. Even though Russia has launched a satellite, it cannot stifle the religious zeal and sturdy independence of the Lithuanian people. They have outlived other tyrannies and their spirit will finally prevail over those who now oppress them.

The news that leaks through to us tells us of brave resistance. The one thing that the Communists fear above all else is the truth. They realize that if people get to know each other as fellow human beings, the fabric of lies upon which communism is built will topple like a house built on sand.

The intercontinental ballistic missile, carrying a hydrogen bomb, could kill millions of people, but it is the truth that will finally win. And the truth put to work now could immobilize this hideous weapon of destruction and all others like it.

Eventually, the free peoples of the world will get their message through the Iron Curtain, even to the people of Russia, and then they too will rise up against those who keep them in bondage.

The light is dim in Lithuania—but it is still glowing. It glows in every Lithuanian heart where the Communists cannot reach it. It glows in their resistance. It glows as they think of the day when freedom will again be theirs.

I extend congratulations to the Lithuanian people on this anniversary of their Independence Day. Let us also join them in more than words in their efforts to unloose the shackles of tyrants and reestablish their independence.

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, freedom in the world today is a very dear and precious thing. The people of Lithuania know just how dear it can be, for they are living in a world of terror, actually faced with the prospect of annihilation as a people.

It is with great pride that they may look upon February 16, 1958, the 40th anniversary of their declaration of independence. Of course, no Lithuanian under the Communist Government is allowed to celebrate his National Independence Day. Although we of the Free World do not share his lot, we do share his hopes and dreams. It is with great sympathy that we of the United States of America extend our greetings to a beleaguered people.

In recognition of their stanch patriotism, the friends of Lithuania join with those of Lithuanian descent in hoping that this day of national celebration may again be a joyful holiday for a free Lithuania.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored and proud today to join my colleagues in the House in celebrating the 40th anniversary of Lithuanian Independence.

Even the Iron Curtain has been unable to dim the fervor of the Lithuanian people for independence and freedom.

I am convinced that the Lithuanian nation will continue to fight for liberty until it is won; for there is no appeasement in Lithuania, and its noble people will never bow under the yoke of Soviet oppression and persecution.

Nor will their compatriots and countrymen in America abate their interest or cease their efforts until sovereignty and independence is secured for this unhappy land which has been stripped of its political rights and dragged into the orbit of Communist slavery.

Lithuania has a proud and inspiring heritage, and the people of Lithuanian descent in this country are among our best citizens. I have many Lithuanian people in my district, and I am proud of their contributions. They are God fearing and liberty loving. They are honest, industrious, loyal citizens devoted to our free way of life. They have demonstrated by their actions and by exemplary loyalty that they are willing to make every sacrifice to sustain American institutions.

Such a nation and such a people is entitled, not only to our sympathy and our moral support, but to our active, effective assistance in forwarding their high aims for the recapture of their liberties and the reestablishment of their sovereignty.

Our own great Nation must make it abundantly clear to all other nations that we stand for liberation from tyranny and oppression and for self-determination and freedom of choice for all peoples to ordain and to establish their own form of government under democratic processes.

All hail to Lithuania on the anniversary of its 40th birthday. May her courageous people soon regain their precious liberties.

THADDEUS KOSCIUSKO, HERO OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION (1746–1817)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, Thaddeus Kosciusko was one of those rare and brave soldiers of fortune, so abundant in Poland, who was willing to go anywhere and serve under any banner for the cause of liberty and freedom. This gifted and gallant son of an impoverished Polish gentry was destined to be a soldier of distinction. He received his military education on scholarships, first in Poland and then in France. At the time he found few opportunities for his talents in Poland. In 1776 he was in Paris, where his imagination was deeply stirred by the news of the American Revolution. Right there and then he decided to come to America. He did this on borrowed money and arrived in Philadelphia in August of 1776.

On his arrival he immediately applied for military service. First he was employed to draw up plans for the fortifications of the Delaware River. In 3 months the successful completion of these plans earned him a commission as colonel of engineers in the Continental Army. In the spring of 1777 he joined the northern army at Ticonderoga, and there he advised on the fortifications of Mount Defiance. During the next 2 years he was placed in charge of the erection of fortifications at West Point. Subsequently, he saw service at Charleston, S. C., and was one of the first Continentals to enter that city after its evacuation by the British.

In recognition of his signal services for the cause of the Revolution, Congress made him a brigadier general on October 13, 1783. A year later he returned to Poland, hoping to serve there in her struggle for freedom. In 1789 he was made major general in the Polish Army, and for many years he continued to lead the unfortunate Poles in their hopeless struggle. He was disappointed in his gallant attempts, and he died in exile in 1817 in Switzerland.

On February 12 we honor his memory on the 212th anniversary of his birth, the birth of this noble soul of Poland who served courageously and bravely in the service of our Fight for Independence.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WRIGHT). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on February 15 the Nation will observe the 60th anniversary of the diabolical sinking of the battleship *Maine* in Habana Harbor, the frightful tragedy that led to our war with Spain and a chain of world-reshaping events that brought the United States to her present position of world responsibility. As the House will not be in session on February 15, nor on February 14, I am taking advantage of this opportunity, unanimously accorded me in the graciousness of my colleagues, to pay my tribute, and I trust that of the entire membership of this body, to the memory of the brave men who perished with the Maine. Their names are unknown to most of this generation, but to them all mankind forever will be indebted. By their untimely deaths, and the response of the American people to the circumstances of their taking, our United States was started on the road of her destiny.

When I read the history of our country, written by men and women who were not born when 60 years ago the 15th of February the battleship *Maine* was sunk, I wonder how people can grow up and be so unmindful and unheeding of what transpired and what stirred the spirit of people who lived and breathed and died in the remote period before they were born. Reading of these events that transpired in my own life, and in which in a very small way I was a participant, I get to wondering how much truth there is in any written history. I wonder if, in the history of centuries ago, we read that someone was a great servitor that he might not have been the greatest villain of his time, but he had a good press. I wonder if someone that history tells us was a great villain might not have been the greatest servitor of the people of his time, but he had a bad press. So much in the public addresses of the present is written by ghostwriters, how can those who follow make proper appraisement of the virtues and the faults, the intelligent grasp, or the stupidity of those whose part is merely the reading of the lines and the pose that he who reads must necessarily be he who thinks out and writes the lines? Researchers in the future can pursue with fidelity and integrity the record of past

times, but always that which has escaped the ravishes of time is that implanted in the record by those who had the sagacity or the means to employ or to inspire that which we call a good press.

Some years ago the woman who is now my administrative assistant came to me. I was then talking over the air. It was at the time President Roosevelt's court reform was under wide public discussion. She said, "Mr. O'HARA, who are the men who wrote the Constitution?" And I started rattling off the names that we all know, and then I stopped. And she said, "Go on." And I said, "I get your point, I know but a few, the others are unknown to me." There were 55 delegates to the Constitutional Convention, 39 who signed that priceless document. Few persons know the names of more than a dozen. I did not, and I wished to know more about them, these men who wrote the Constitution of our country. She started the task of research and reported back that at that time there was not a single book that contained a biographical sketch of all the men who had made our Constitution. And then this woman a scholar and a skilled researcher, started going into the forgotten tones of history to find something about some of these men that history had passed over entirely. With some there was nothing to be found. On the sands of time they had left no footprints, and were it not for Major Pierce, a delegate who wrote pen sketches of his colleagues, the present generation would know nothing at all of some of that immortal band of 55 that gave to the world in the Constitution of the United States the framework of democratic government.

Now why am I speaking about this? Because only a handful of Spanish War veterans will note that February 15 is the 60th anniversary of the sinking of the *Maine*. Only a handful of Spanish War veterans, with members of their families, and with a scattering of representatives from patriotic and veterans' organizations, will meet in memorial exercises to note the sacrifice of those lives in Habana Harbor 60 years ago. Yet when the news of the sinking of the *Maine* reached the ears of the American people in February of 1898 the emotions and the indignation of the American people were stirred as never before in our history. There followed a war fought by sea and on land in the Atlantic and the Pacific; fought by an Army and a Navy composed entirely of volunteers; fought against terrific odds and under every conceivable hardship, and brilliantly won in the shortest period of time of any war of nations in all recorded history.

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Force in Cuba, said in a speech in Los Angeles:

> There is no use thinking that men can go into that climate at that season of the year and escape diseases than there is that you can put your hand in the fire and escape burning it. That army, I believe, was the best that ever stood up in America. I won't except even the gallant fellows of the northern and southern armies.

Shafter was a Civil War veteran.

> The armies of the North and South excelled my men in only one thing—they knew what fatigue meant. In every other respect, the army in Cuba has never been excelled by any army we ever had in this country.

Brig. Gen. S. D. Rockenbach, who served as a second lieutenant with the 10th United States Cavalry in Cuba in 1898 and later as a line officer in France in World War I, said:

> My observation of the Santiago and Puerto Rico campaigns, in the light of the World War, is that the energy per man exerted and the hardships endured were many times that of 1918 and on half the food. The success was miraculous.

Every year since I have been in the Congress, on the day closest to the 15th of February I have been in this well speaking on the Spanish-American War and remembering the heroes who went down in the *Maine* 60 years ago. Every year that I shall remain in this Congress I shall be here, and my hope is that after I am gone some younger man will take up so that never shall the 15th of February pass that the anniversary of the sinking of the *Maine* is not here being given mention.

I hope that in the years to come when the researchers are digging and digging that they may get an appraisement for the record of history of the things that have happened in the growth of our Republic they will come across some of the things, reflective of the spirit of 1898, that I in my humble and ineloquent way have said on these occasions.

The United States of America has a destiny in the service of mankind. The sinking of the *Maine* and the resultant war with Spain started her on the road to that destiny. Every individual and every nation has a mission. Make no mistake on that. We are not put here as individuals or as groups of individuals banded into States, just haphazardly. For every individual and every State there is a mission. I do not care whether you approach an understanding of this through a religious faith or whether you approach understanding by the realization that the laws of nature that control everything are much more powerful than the laws of man and thus that which is responsible for them is of a higher intelligence than our own. So these United States of ours have had a mission and a destiny. In the earlier years of our national history people always talked about the destiny of our country. They believed in it.

Let me digress here for a moment. I found that same thing, that blind faith in a destiny, recently when I went to Africa and the Near East. I found everywhere many people who may not have had much schooling, if any, but they felt the beckoning of destiny, they felt they were serving a purpose, that there was a future in the making of which they were to have a part. I found it all over Africa. I found it all over the Near East. I would see it in the faces of people and read it in their conduct. I thought back to the earlier days of our country when we did not have much in strength or in material things, but there was faith and in every American mind was the beckoning of a vision and the sounding call of destiny.

In 1898 something happened in Habana Harbor. The *Maine* was blown up. Nobody has ever fixed the cause, and I do not want to convict anybody on suspicion or upon hearsay. Until the cause for the sinking of the *Maine* is definitely fixed, and I do not suppose it ever will be, I am not going to accuse anyone of that dastardly act. But it happened, and the *Maine*, in a peaceful harbor, was blown up and many brave Americans were killed.

All over the country went up the cry, "Remember the *Maine*."

Of course, the American people responded. The call went out for volunteers. We had then an Army of only 25,000 men. Everybody in our country thought, with the close of the War Between the States, we had for all time left the field of Mars. So we were not prepared for war—but it came. The conditions were such that today it is hard for anyone in this generation to believe that such things could have come to pass. There were no records. There were no medicines. There was no organization. In Cuba, in the Tropics and in the dead of summer, we were clothed with winter clothing. We were living on sowbelly—grease—and the meat that was sent down there was all putrid. The campaign in Cuba was fought and gloriously won. The accomplishment of our soldiers justified the highest of plaudits. Then, when the fighting was over, and the victory won over superior numbers and in record time, the condition of our soldiers due to the lack of care and to the lack of medicine and the lack of food was such that if the Army had remained 1 month longer in Cuba, there perhaps would not have been a single person left. They were dying like flies. On the transport on which I left Santiago for Montauk Point, I was the only soldier able to keep on my feet, and that was only because of an earlier experience in my boyhood in the Tropics. Many of the soldiers on that transport died at sea and were buried at sea. Then, when those who survived returned home, many more died from diseases that they had contracted in Cuba.

I know that when future historians, if we leave enough of a record so that researchers can dig it up, write the history of the rise to world responsibility of the United States, they will call it all a 50-year war. It started in 1898. Then there was a period of peace. Then World War I, with practically the same alinement; it was the same war. Then another period of peace. Then World War II. Future historians will call it a 50-year war that carried the United States to her position of world responsibility.

The historian will see in this 50-year war, starting with the sinking of the *Maine* in Habana Harbor on February 15, 1898, the ushering in of the ascendancy of the United States of America as a dominating world power. Then will come the golden centuries of American influence in carrying all mankind to ever higher plateaus of contentment, dignity, and brotherhood. But it is our mission,

while we are here, to give our contribution to making this period of American responsibility in the world one that will forever be remembered in history as the golden years, when in no home in any land was left the bite and sting of poverty. There is no place in a world, rich with all the gifts of God, where 1 child should go to bed at night hungry; where 1 woman or 1 man should want for that which a bountiful God has made available.

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

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield.

Mr. MADDEN. I want to commend the gentleman from Illinois for the statement he is making commemorating years of American history, and especially pertaining to the Spanish-American War. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA] is the only Spanish-American War veteran serving in the Congress of the United States. Each year I have heard the gentleman take the floor and remind the people of our country, and Congress, of some of the factual history of that great conflict.

I was particularly interested in his statement that one of the failures of our historical writers is the fact that so much of our history is not preserved and recorded—for posterity.

As a member of the special Congressional committee that was appointed by the Speaker of the House a year ago last September to represent the Congress at the unveiling of a monument to Commodore John Barry, the father of the American Navy, I made an effort to go into the historical archives at the Library of Congress. I wanted to get some facts regarding some of our Revolutionary heroes. It was astounding to find that on some of our outstanding Revolutionary heroes there was very little to be found.

Commodore John Barry was the father of the American Navy, but for some reason or other facts concerning his great accomplishments and the work he did were not in existence. A few remnants of some of his great work were recorded, but there was very little.

I also was very much impressed with the remarks the gentleman from Illinois made as to the conditions the soldiers had to endure and suffer in the Spanish-American War, conditions which as he afterward stated, were brought about by lack of preparation and preparedness on the part of our Government in those days. But we did not learn any lesson from the experience the gentleman from Illinois and his comrades endured during the days of the Spanish-American War. Within less than 20 years, we were in World War I, and tens of thousands of American boys were drafted to fight with no military preparation whatsoever. Friends of mine, and comrades, were taken in 1917 and within 6 weeks they were fighting in the trenches, some of them in overalls, not even equipped with uniforms. This great Nation of ours lost sight of the fact that preparation and attention should be given to emergencies which are liable to arise at any time.

Nor did our nation learn a lesson from World War I, because not so many years afterward we were in World War II. We were in the same situation, as far as preparedness was concerned, that we found ourselves in when World War I broke out.

Remember Pearl Harbor? I do not need to reiterate to the Members of Congress how poorly prepared we were at the time of Pearl Harbor.

So I think it is fitting and proper that on more occasions Members of Congress should take the interest the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA] has always taken, to remind the American people and the Members of Congress that we should be more alert in the matter of national defense in the future than we have been in the past.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I thank the gentleman from Indiana for his fine contribution.

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

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. I want to compliment the gentleman from Illinois for the splendid statement he has made. I think it is very significant that we remember the suffering those soldiers endured. One of our colleagues a moment ago spoke about the soldiers being unprepared in World War I. I sometimes think we are shortsighted, and I am happy that the gentleman from Illinois is bringing this question at this time to the attention of the Congress. We are facing a situation that might be bad. We are losing sight of the fact that all the wars that have ever been fought have been fought by men on the battlefield.

Today, at this particular hour, we have not learned very much. After World War II, we tore down the forts. We discharged the soldiers. We quit making guns. Then we called the soldiers into the conflict in Korea without guns and ammunition with which to fight and protect themselves and our great country.

Today, at this hour, we are about to cut the Army below the danger point. Some of the best authorities in America, those who have fought the wars, those who are in on the know-how, the Secretary of the Army and others, say that if we cut below 929,000 men we will be below the danger point. We are discharging soldiers that may be needed in a few days or a few weeks. Unless the Congress wakes up to the fact and stops the proposed cut, if war should come, we will be found wanting again. We are cutting the Army this year to 900,000; next year to 870,000—may I repeat, this is far below what many of our officers in the Army think is the danger point.

Let us not repeat this mistake again.

I am not opposed to the missile program. I have and will continue to vote for that program. But the missile program is in its experimental stage. The Army is the old tried and proven. I vote for defense, but I do not wish to be foolish enough to stand idly by and see the Army cut below what many of us think is, and I repeat, below the danger point. Be sure if trouble does come, we will have to have sufficient troops with which to defend this great country of ours, and we cannot defend it on an experimental basis.

I have introduced legislation this day for the Army strength to remain at not less than 929,000 troops. I have written a letter to every Representative and Senator and have received more than 200 replies, all agreeing we should not cut the Army at this time.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. The gentleman from Illinois wishes to say to the gentleman from Louisiana that as a member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs he won the love of every Spanish War veteran and of every Spanish War veteran's widow. He was a real friend of the Spanish veterans and their widows. I hope that as this body has acted on the bill to increase the pension of our Spanish War widows, so will the other body act.

At times during the night I find it difficult to sleep. During the day I have received letters from these old women. They have not any social security, nothing was left them by their husbands, these men who when they were boys were my comrades. They are struggling along on something like $52 a month. They are old women, all of them past 70. I would say most of them are past 80. They have not money with which to buy medicine. In this House unanimously three times did the membership vote to increase the pension of these widows to $75 a month, but the bill has never been acted on in the other body. Oh, yes, the Bureau of the Budget sent a letter in which it said that there is no need of our doing anything for these widows now because their condition is static. Imagine, saying the condition of a person 80 years of age is static; in other words, having lived to be 80 years old she is going to live on forever and can do it on $52 a month. What the Bureau of the Budget most needs is an exchange of ice water for red blood. How static is ice?

The Bureau of the Budget unleashed its classic on women of 80 being static at a time when the administration was saying we ought to up the pensions for retired generals and their widows. It wondered how a woman with position could get along with less than $12,000. But the Bureau of the Budget said, "Oh, we cannot afford to give these Spanish War widows any more maney; it would bankrupt our country." My colleagues, if we follow that philosophy, that the widow in high social position cannot be asked to live beneath her rank but another widow, whose husband has served faithfully and well but in the ranks, can starve, we do not deserve our place in history. We are not going to follow that philosophy.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I yield to one whom every veteran in America loves, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I want to thank the gentleman for his very wonderful speech in appreciation of the Spanish-American War veterans and the veterans of all the wars. The Spanish-American War veterans are very fortunate to have the gentleman from

Illinois [Mr. O'HARA] in the House to fight their battles. It should not be necessary. And, I am just as sure and certain as I am alive that if the other body for once would pass the Spanish-American War widows bill, the President would sign it. He signed the so-called pension bill, as the gentleman will remember, some years ago. He has never vetoed but one bill, and that was a loan bill. So, I have faith in saying to you, using a slang expression, President Eisenhower's bite is worse than his bark. I do not believe that he analyzes his statements. I would like to say to the gentleman that the Spanish-American War veterans made very great contributions toward medicine. The veterans of World War I had very much better medical and surgical care; very much better food. The veterans of World War II had very much better medical care and very much better food. During the Korean war it is true that supplies did not reach the veterans, but those that did were better than those of the other wars. I do not think the gentleman spoke of the fact that every veteran, every soldier who fought in the Spanish-American War, was a volunteer. The Spanish-American War united the United States, as the gentleman knows, as I believe no other single thing could have done. The contribution was tremendous. The example of our people fighting on foreign shores for another nation, with nothing to be gained for ourselves, was not lost on the world, although sometimes it seems as though it were. All honor and praise to you, sir, and to your great Spanish-American War veterans. May you be very successful this year. You deserve success for your Spanish-American War veterans and for your great contribution.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. I thank the gentlewoman from Massachusetts. No one is closer to the hearts of veterans, the veterans of all wars. No one has worked harder or longer or with fuller heart for the veterans, their widows, their dependents, their cause. When the other body passes the Spanish War widows bill, and the gentlewoman from Massachusetts takes it to the President I am sure he will not find it in his heart to deny her plea. It is most heartening to hear from Mrs. ROGERS the good news that the President will sign the bill once the other body has passed it.

I am going to close with a reference to something said by the gentlewoman from Massachusetts. She referred to the part that the Spanish-American War played in reuniting our country. I grew up in the North in the period following the War Between the States, and when I was growing up there were boys growing up in the South and the war had not been too far away, and there were wounds on both sides. In the Spanish-American War I was in a Michigan regiment. Most of the boys came from the high schools of Michigan. I was a sophomore in high school. We were in a camp near Washington for a month before we sailed for Cuba. It was called Camp Alger. One day the report came to us that a regiment was coming in from Tennessee. We lined up to greet the boys from Tennessee. The boys from Michigan threw their hats in the air and shouted; here at long last we were brothers in arms again, the boys from Michigan in the same army with the boys from Tennessee. Those who are not familiar with that period may not understand. The Spanish-American War did more to heal the wounds of the Civil War than anything else that happened or could have happened.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THE RECESSION-DEPRESSION — HON. HOWARD SMITH ANSWERED ON FEDERAL RESERVE QUESTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, there has been a good deal said about what should be done to prevent the recession getting worse. There are several things that can be done.

The monetary authorities have been fighting inflation for the last 2 years or longer. I think they fought inflation too long. They were fighting inflation after we were suffering from a deflationary condition. In fact, for many months we have been in a bad recession and some parts of our economy have been suffering from a depression. I refer particularly to the farmers, the small-business people, the home builders; and now even those engaged in the production and sale of automobiles are likewise in a depression. And so are the railroads. It is getting worse day by day. Even if the administration were to make an aggressive start right now, using the many tools at their disposal, in cooperation with the Federal Reserve System, I doubt that we would be on our way back to recovery before September or October. It takes a long time for money to travel. It takes a long time for credit to go into the channels of trade and commerce in a way to help the entire economy.

The Federal Reserve Board I think made a serious mistake when they were fighting inflation by raising interest rates. The policy of raising interest rates, of course, met with the approval of the administration in power. To raise interest rates to fight inflation to me is very much like pouring gasoline on a fire to fight the fire. It just adds to the fire. Whenever you increase interest rates you increase the cost of production, you increase the cost of everything that people, the consumers, buy, you increase taxes. There is not another action that could possibly be taken that would so automatically and arbitrarily and immediately increase the budget of every person in America and every government in America. It is one action that increases the cost of the Federal Government, the State, the political subdivisions of States and cities. It raises taxes everywhere. It increases prices everywhere.

SIXTY DOLLARS PER CAPITA INTEREST RATE INCREASE

We are paying now approximately $10 billion more in interest charges per year than we paid 5 years ago for approximately the same amount of debt, both public and private, because of increased interest rates. That means that every man, woman, and child is paying approximately $60 a year increase just on interest rates. That does not mean that only those who buy something on the installment plan or purchase something on credit pay their part of this $60. It is in their tax bill, it is in their food bill, it is in everything that they buy, this $10 billion excess that we are paying today because of the increased price of interest.

FOR PROFITABLE BANKING SYSTEM

As the Federal Reserve Board would increase the rediscount rate one-quarter of 1 percent commencing April 15, 1955, when the last hard-money high-interest policy really started, that meant an arbitrary increase of interest rates clear across the board to every person, firm, or corporation. That meant that the bankers would make more money. I am not opposed to the bankers making money. I am in favor of the banks making money. I believe in a profitable banking system because our commercial banking system, one of the finest in the world, should certainly be protected and we should allow them to make a good profit. That is all right. I do not object to it. I believe in the Federal Reserve System if it is operated in the public interest and if it is operated by people charged with performing a public service. But I do not think the present Federal Reserve System is operating in a manner that is calculated to serve the public in the best way. I understand why. My belief is that it is almost impossible for the Board members who are charged with performing a public service to perform that service freely and voluntarily in the manner and way I am sure they would like to. We have seven members on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Those 7 members are surrounded by 24 representatives of the private banks, who are helping them perform their service in the public interest. In a case like that you know that the pressure is bound to be terrific on those charged with the duty of protecting the public interest to see the viewpoint of those who naturally see the selfish-interest viewpoint having an ax to grind. It is understandable how it is so difficult for our public members to perform their public service. In fact, I sympathize with them. I am bringing no charge of corruption against them. Certainly, they are doing the best they can under the circumstances and under the handicaps and limitations under which they must perform their duties. But Congress should get them away from that embarrassing situation and should take the bankers off of these boards determining monetary policy. We should

not permit bankers to be on a Government board where decisions are made that affect our interest rates and that cause interest rates to be high or low; that cause the money supply to be plentiful or scarce. That is where Congress comes in. Congress should do something about it.

WHAT FED CAN DO ABOUT THE RECESSION-DEPRESSION

There are three ways that the Federal Reserve can do something to aid us in this depressed condition. One way is that the Open Market Committee could go into the open market and buy Government bonds and pay Federal Reserve notes for those bonds just as they normally do and just as they do all during the year. That puts money out into circulation. It provides reserves for the banks, the commercial banks, upon which they can expand $6 to every $1. That helps business generally. It helps the country. That is No. 1. I think they should first use the open-market operations.

REDUCE DISCOUNT RATE

No. 2, I think they should at the same time reduce the discount rates of the Federal Reserve banks. Now they have been reduced to 2¾ percent from 3½ percent. But, in view of the depressed situation, they should reduce that and cut it to at least 2 percent and maybe less than that.

AS LAST RESORT REDUCE RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

As a last resort, of course, they could change the reserve requirements of banks. That is weapon No. 3. But there is the weapon that would be used if you want to make sure to guarantee that the banks profit above everybody else. The banks do not need these extra profits. They are making good money. I think the Federal Reserve Board and the Open Market Committee should look at this problem from the standpoint of the public interest, and the public interest only. They should not be taking action such as they have taken in fighting inflation to take the only course that meant more profit and greater profit to the commercial banking system. I think they should stop that and look to the public interest and use weapon No. 3 to reduce the reserve requirements of the banks as a last resort; since the Fed has been selecting the method in the past that would help the banks the most do not be surprised if the reserve requirements are reduced ahead of open-market operations.

BANKERS GOBBLEDYGOOK

The other day you saw a headline that a certain prominent person says he is going to spearhead the fight in the Congress to reduce the reserve requirements of banks to the level advocated by the American Bankers Association. Now, that does not have any bad meaning. It does not seem to indicate anything that is wrong. There is nothing there to attract your attention. But, if you evaluate it and analyze it to see what the American Bankers' Association recommendation means, this is what you will find. It is to reduce the reserve requirements of the banks—all banks—clear across the board to 10 percent. They are now 12 to 24 percent depending upon whether central city, reserve city or country banks. The American Bankers Association says that we should reduce them to 10 percent for all three categories. How would that affect the banks? The Federal Reserve banks have about $19 billion in reserves of the commercial banks. The commercial banks have made loans aggregating six times that much and they are receiving interest on it because they have that reserve of an average of 1 to 6, which is all right, under our fractional reserve system, which I do not oppose. But, if you change the present reserve requirements and say that we will only have 10 percent reserves that means that there will be $6,300,000,000 released to the banks and where the banks did not have that money yesterday, if that is done today, they will have $6,300,000,000 more today. That means that they have that much free money given to them without charge. That means the banks can issue $63 billion in money by making loans and discounts, in addition to what they have today, without paying out one extra penny; if they can get the reserves reduced to 10 percent. That is what that headline means. Nobody would notice it unless they had given some particular thought and attention to this question.

CAMPAIGN ON NOW

But the truth is that means that a campaign is on right now in the United States, in broad daylight, trying to get Congress to reduce the reserve requirements so that banks will have $6,300,000,000 handed to them on a silver platter, upon which they can issue $63 million of new money. Nobody denies that. It is here in the papers in the language I quoted. We know it. They are trying to get Congress to do it.

That is not the right way to stop the recession-depression. There are places all over the United States where banks could be used. They are needed. But the tendency and the trend, which is a bad one, is to reduce the number of banks and to permit the concentration of banking resources. Today they are dangerously concentrated.

During the last 4½ years, up to June 30 of last year, the end of the last fiscal year, there were 860 banks during this 4½-year period that were absorbed by other banks or discontinued. There were only 427 new banks established during that period. How long will it take us to have a very few banks doing all the banking business in the hands of a few people if this trend continues as it has during the past 4½ years? We only have 13,000 commercial banks now compared to 30,000 25 years ago. So I say that instead of reducing the reserve requirements and giving a bonus, you might say, to existing banking institutions of $6,300,000,000, which do not need that bonus—they are getting along all right now and making good profits—we should permit the establishment of other banks and let those other banks expand and serve communities that are not now served with adequate banking facilities. But certainly that method of reducing reserve requirements should not be used first in the recovery program.

MORE DEBT

Next, I do not like the idea of causing people to go into debt all the time for public buildings, like post-office buildings. There is a continuing clamor for more and more debt paper. We are being asked to endorse a program to build public buildings all over the country. I am for it, but it ought to be done by direct appropriations by Congress, because by the time we build the buildings through the lease-purchase arrangement and we get them paid for, the taxpayers will have paid as much in interest as the buildings cost. So that we will be paying for them twice. That should not be done. Certainly it is not very helpful in fighting the recession-depression.

JUDGE SMITH ANSWERED

A few days ago I was before the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives. During the discussion about the granting of a rule, my good friend, the Honorable HOWARD SMITH, who is chairman of the great Committee on Rules, made a statement about the Federal Reserve banking system and its relationship to commercial banks, which he had made one time before and which I did not say anything about. But this time I said to him, "Please do not make that statement any more, because that is just not the way it is, and I hope you do not say it again." So I let it go at that. But soon after the meeting was over, the judge wrote me a letter, and he said:

> You remember the other day in the Rules Committee you made the statement that I was wrong in saying that the Federal Reserve banks invested their money in Government bonds. I was contending that the Federal Reserve banks were making a lot of money through the use of the funds of member banks held as reserves, and instead of paying the profits to the stockholders, which are member banks, the profits were paid to the Federal Treasury.

Then he writes me fully about his views on it.

Of course, I cannot ignore the letter, and I have answered the letter. I am placing his letter and my reply in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of this date in connection with these remarks. I sent my reply to Judge SMITH, and I penciled a note and advised him that I was going to speak today, that I had a special order, and I expected to mention our correspondence, since it had been brought out in open session in the Rules Committee anyway, and if he wanted to be present I would be very glad to yield to him. I shall be very glad to know what the judge has to say about my answer to his letter.

The facts are these: The Federal Reserve banks hold the reserves of the member banks. That is true. But Judge SMITH is just mistaken, and the reason I am anxious to answer Judge SMITH is because many bankers hold this same view. Before our Committee on Banking and Currency it is not unusual for a banker to say: "Why, the banks own the Federal Reserve System." Of course, that is not true; there is not a word of

truth in it; they do not own the Federal Reserve System.

It is not unusual for a banker to speak out and say, "The Federal Reserve banks use our reserves to buy Government bonds, and they keep the interest on those bonds; they do not pay us any of it." That is Judge SMITH's statement, but it is wrong; it is not correct; it does not happen that way at all, and I am showing why in my reply to him.

A week ago, last Thursday, I made a speech here in the House in regard to the ownership of the Federal Reserve banks, and I think I showed conclusively that they are not owned by the banks at all; they are owned by the Government. The speech may be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 6, 1958, pages 1871–1877. I think I showed conclusively there that the reserves mentioned by Judge SMITH are not used by the Federal Reserve banking system at all. They must be kept intact, not invested.

You know the fractional reserve system came from the old goldsmiths. The goldsmiths used to accept gold and give a receipt for it. They would keep that gold so that when the owner wanted the gold he could come there and the goldsmith would give him the gold back. But in the course of business they did not want to carry gold around with them. They would take the gold to the goldsmith and get a receipt from him that it was worth a certain amount of money. They would take that receipt and buy what they wanted with it. It passed from hand to hand as money, because it was money. The goldsmiths soon discovered that people very seldom came back to ask for their gold, so they began to put out more certificates than they had gold, for they found that as long as they had 10 percent of the gold on hand they could pay off anybody who asked for their gold. That is how there was established the custom of letting the goldsmith lend 10 times as much money as he had gold. The gold would be the reserve in the country.

We have a similar situation; we do the same thing, but that reserve cannot be lent out again. If that were done it would be doing double duty. It must be there when needed. It cannot be invested in anything; it cannot be used for any purpose, but the Federal Reserve banks keep it for the member banks. It is a real valuable service to the member banks; otherwise, the member banks would have to keep it in their own vaults or hire a place to keep it. It has got to be kept intact. The banks, by having the $1 in reserve, make loans and investments on an average of $6.

So it is absolutely wrong to say that the member banks are entitled to compensation for the use of their reserves, because the reserves are not used.

I am going to expand on my remarks and bring out some questions about this that I believe the Members will be interested in. A better way of explaining about the goldsmiths, the reserves, and our fractional reserve system is as follows:

RESERVES AGAINST DEPOSITS

A modern commercial bank, like the first national, in any city is required by law and by necessity to maintain reserves against its deposits so that it will be in a position to pay out cash on demand of the depositors. The best way to understand the function of reserves in our modern banking system is to look back into banking history and see how the concept developed.

The medieval goldsmith was the forerunner of the modern banker and assumed this position through the safeguarding of funds. Before the invention of deposit money, gold, and other precious metals were the accepted medium of exchange. Throughout much of the history of civilization, it was necessary for persons transacting business to keep a supply of coin or bullion on hand. This was hazardous, as well as inconvenient. In the later Middle Ages it became common practice for persons owning gold and other precious metals to deposit them with the local goldsmiths for safekeeping. The goldsmith, of course, gave the depositor a receipt for his gold.

GOOD AS GOLD

It was not long before the depositors found that it was unnecessary to draw out the gold each time they had a payment to make. It became customary for buyers and sellers to consider the gold receipts to be as good as gold, and the receipts became a primitive form of paper money.

In time, the goldsmiths discovered that normally they might expect withdrawals of gold by the owners to amount to only a small fraction of the total gold on deposit with them. It was possible for the goldsmith, then, to lend out a substantial proportion of the deposited gold, which he did not own, but for which he could get interest, keeping on hand enough gold reserve to cover the demands that he might normally expect the owners of the gold to make on him.

In practice, the goldsmiths usually did not lend the gold itself. By this time, their receipts were widely accepted as the equivalent of gold; so they simply wrote out or printed additional gold certificates and issued these extra receipts over and above the amount of gold actually deposited.

In this way a system of money based on fractional reserves came into being—that is, gold reserves amounting to only a fraction of the note issue based on them. The goldsmith, in return for a small interest charge, was providing the community with a medium of exchange and a place for the safekeeping of deposits.

FROM GOLDSMITH TO BANKER

The modern bank developed slowly. Up to the War Between the States, American banks in general received deposits in coin or bullion—or their equivalent in paper—and issued notes of their own based on this reserve. This was essentially the same system as that of the early goldsmiths. The quantity of banknotes, issued as loans to customers, was several times as large as the reserve.

Loans of this sort were a transfer of credit. The borrower, whose personal credit was not generally known or accepted in trade, could go to the bank, establish his credit with it and, in return for the payment of an interest charge, exchange his generally unknown credit for the generally accepted credit of the bank.

During the past century, with the growth of communication and trade, and with the establishment of better systems for the protection of the creditor, the credit of individuals has come to be more widely accepted for transactions in their own communities. This is evidenced by the tremendously increased use in recent years of the open-book account, or charge account.

In banking, the growth of individual credit has been evidenced by the greatly increased use of the demand deposit, or checkbook money, in place of banknotes.

Today the role of paper money has been largely taken over by demand deposits.

Thus the fractional reserve system of banking developed to its modern stature.

CHECKBOOK MONEY

Demand deposits are in effect created by commercial banks and are based on debt. The new debt may be either public or private. If, for example, a commercial bank buys a Government bond, the Government's bank account is increased, but no individual's bank account is decreased. But this is not true of a savings bank. There has been a net addition to demand deposits and hence to the money supply.

In precisely the same fashion, if a bank makes a loan to a private borrower, it does so by giving the borrower a checking account. No other depositor's bank account is diminished thereby and hence, by making the loan, the bank has created a net addition to the money supply of the country in the shape of a demand deposit.

Just as the creation of public and private debt through the banking system increases the money supply, so net decreases in debt owed to banks bring about reductions in the money supply, such a contraction being an important factor in the downdrag of a recession or depression.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I shall be glad to yield to my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I have been reluctant to ask the gentleman to yield, realizing that he was following logic in the course of his discussion of the financial affairs of the Federal Reserve System and of the Nation, and I do not want to interrupt the train of his thought. I think, however, my distinguished colleague is correct in giving real thought to the matter of what is going to happen in the future and what we must do to bring this country back to a normal state of business operation. If the gentleman will yield, I would like to present this thought to him. I was down home in the last 10 days and while down there I discovered the tremendous amount of unemployment that has built up in my State of Louisiana. In fact, I was greatly worried and concerned about the situation that I found developing.

The employment office, which is financed by the United States, was far

behind in its work of handling unemployment benefits. In fact, I found the State office was 3 weeks behind in the handling of these benefits. As a result, I called, long distance, the State headquarters at Baton Rogue, which handles unemployment benefits, and asked what the trouble was. I was told by the manager of that office that the unemployment-benefit applications had built up so rapidly it was impossible to keep up with them, in spite of the increased number of persons that were employed in that office to handle the situation.

I say the situation the gentleman is concerned with is real. It is something right before the Congress and the country and we should give our thought, like the gentleman from Texas is doing, to the proper handling of our financial affairs so that we may work out something without having a serious, devastating depression.

Mr. PATMAN. I thank the gentleman from Louisiana. We happen to represent adjoining districts. My district, of course, is in the northeast part of Texas and adjoins Louisiana. I have received information from the district I have the honor to represent very much like the information the gentleman has just given the House. It is a serious situation, there is lots of unemployment, and I believe the situation is much worse than the administration realizes. I am impressed that the President does not have the correct information or he does not realize the real seriousness of the situation today.

There are plenty of ways to stop an inflation, there are all kinds of weapons the Federal Reserve can use, but there is no weapon the Federal Reserve can use to start the country back quickly in a depression. They have never discovered one. You can try, but it is like pulling a string; you can pull but you cannot push a string.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Upon my return, I want to tell the gentleman that I appealed to the social security organization in Washington for assistance in Louisiana. They sent a man down there to investigate to see whether or not my report was correct. Day before yesterday the representative returned and stated that my report was correct and that they were authorizing additional help to be given to the Louisiana State office for unemployment benefits to try to bring them down to date so that the unemployed people in great distress would not have to wait 2 or 3 weeks before they would get the checks that were due them for unemployment benefits.

Mr. PATMAN. I wonder if the bill we have up now providing $32 million is for that purpose? Is it to relieve distressed States?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I think that is one of the purposes of the bill.

Mr. PATMAN. I understand efforts are being made to expedite the passage of that bill and I hope it is quickly enacted. The situation is very serious.

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

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

Mr. BAILEY. I took note of the gentleman's remarks that there was not a word that could be used to reverse a depression and start back on the road to prosperity.

Mr. PATMAN. No monetary action.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that there is one word that does that exactly and that is the word "jobs." That is what this country needs.

Mr. PATMAN. You cannot do it quickly. It takes time, it takes planning. The Appropriations Committee, I understand, has knowledge of the fact that there are about 190 post offices ready to go, that the plans have already been drawn. The architects have made their recommendations, and if we were to appropriate the money right now, they could commence immediately and give jobs. But, if we go off on the theory that we are going to have local people furnish the money and then have a lease-purchase agreement to last 20, 30, or 40 years, that is going to take a lot of time and it will not be done quickly. I am talking about monetary weapons. There are plenty of monetary weapons that we can use to stop inflation, but there is no monetary weapon that you can use that you can be sure will start the country back from the depths of a depression. Even if you were to agree to furnish people money at a negative rate of interest or no interest at all, who would borrow that kind of money in a depression when they could not make any money by borrowing it? They just will not borrow it. So, there is no monetary means that you can use to force the country back like there are monetary means to use to hold down inflation, if we have inflation. So, I think we can afford to take the risk. We should be aggressive; we should be able to do something drastic, do it fast, do it quickly, and if we were to make a mistake, there are plenty of ways you can pull it back, plenty of weapons to stop the inflation. But, when our economy gets down too low, there is no means of quickly getting it back by monetary weapons.

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

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. BAILEY. I would like to remind the distinguished gentleman from Texas that on Monday of this week I introduced a modified version of what is known as the Gore bill, which would set up a public works administration and provide an additional appropriation of half a billion dollars for public works construction.

Mr. PATMAN. That is fine; anything along that line is good, wonderful, and we ought to do more of it.

Now, down in the area represented by my friend, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS], and myself, I was called by a constituent the other day who said, "I hope Congress is not worrying about a tax reduction." He said, "We are not worried about a tax reduction; we do not want a tax reduction; we want jobs for people; we want something done that will give people an opportunity to work." And, he told me how many people were out of jobs in that particular area and how many people were working just 1 day a week or 3 days a week. They could not even pay their food bills. He said, "We do not care about taxes; it is not going to hurt us to continue to pay as much taxes as we are paying, and certainly saving $50 per capita in taxes is not going to recover the country or cause the country to enjoy prosperity again, but jobs do help the country. So, what we need is not a tax reduction so much as it is job opportunities for people so they can work and earn a living, pay their debts, and buy the comforts and necessities, even the luxuries, of life."

Mr. BAILEY. One more question. I am greatly surprised that the statistics supplied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor are not adequate and they are not all-inclusive. I find that in instances where railroad workers have been furloughed they are not even counted in the list of unemployed. They are subject to a call back to work on, say, 24-hour notice. They are not even listed. I would like to remind you that 1 major railroad in the State of West Virginia has furloughed 7,400 conductors, firemen, and engineers because there is no transportation of coal. We have 4 of those major east-west roads in West Virginia with 25,000 or 30,000 unemployed that are not counted in the list as being unemployed; they are just furloughed.

Mr. PATMAN. That is correct.

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

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

Mr. GRAY. I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Texas and to compliment him on bringing this important matter to light. I will say that the district I represent in southern Illinois has about 15 percent of its work force unemployed, and I believe drastic action should be taken to relieve this critical unemployment situation. I again congratulate the gentleman for his splendid remarks.

Mr. PATMAN. I thank the gentleman.

I want to say this about Judge SMITH. I have the highest regard for Judge SMITH, and there is nothing personal in this between us. He believes one way and I believe the other. He is a very fine, able, conscientious Member of the Congress and he serves his Congressional District and his country well. So it is just a question of difference of opinion here and nothing personal at all. I want to call on the Federal Reserve to do something to relieve this situation, to do something drastic, if necessary; go into the market first, the quickest way. The quickest way is for the Federal Reserve to go into the open market and buy Government bonds. That puts money into the hands of people and that money will put people to work. The money will be put to work. It will mean something right now, quickly, immediately. Not only that, it will mean reserves in the Federal Reserve banks so that the local bank can expand an average of $6 to every one. It will do something right

now. I hope the Federal Reserve will do something like that.

In addition, I want to ask the President to consider calling on the Federal Reserve to take action.

They talk about the Federal Reserve being independent. The Federal Reserve is not independent of the President of the United States. The Federal Reserve is not independent of Congress. It is not independent of the Government. If that were true we would have four branches of Government. We would have the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the Federal Reserve. That is not so at all. The Federal Reserve is constituted by law. It is the duty of the President of the United States under the Constitution to see that the laws are faithfully executed and the Federal Reserve Board would not think of turning down a reasonable request of the President of the United States.

The letters are as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1958.

Hon. WRIGHT PATMAN,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR WRIGHT: You remember the other day in the Rules Committee you made the statement that I was wrong in saying that the Federal Reserve banks invested their money in Government bonds. I was contending that the Federal Reserve banks were making a lot of money through the use of the funds of member banks held as reserves, and instead of paying the profits to the stockholders which are the member banks, the profits were paid to the Federal Treasury.

I want to call your attention to a letter I have just received from the president of the Alexandria National Bank on the same subject, in which he sends me a statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond indicating its holdings in Federal securities and its earnings, and showing that of the $37 million profit made by the Richmond bank, 87 percent was paid into the United States Treasury.

I was seeking to obtain your sympathetic consideration of the situation of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System. One, member banks are required to keep reserves of 12 percent of their checking accounts and 5 percent savings accounts on deposit with the Federal Reserve without interest, but should the member bank need temporary funds and borrow from the Federal Reserve, it would be, in effect, borrowing its own money back at interest. No such requirements exist with respect to State banks, which presents a strong temptation for members of the Federal Reserve System to get out of it.

Again, national banks are required to pay to the FDIC premiums not only for the deposits that are actually insured, but also for their municipal and government deposits that are fully secured by collateral and in no wise dependent upon the FDIC for security.

With a 52-percent income tax and the other handicaps mentioned above, national banks are finding it difficult to pay reasonable dividends to their stockholders and build up their capital accounts to the extent that conservative banking requires.

While all of this is going on, Congress puts national banks into a position of unfair competition with mutual institutions and building associations by virtually exempting the latter from taxation.

Sound banking institutions are of such primary importance to all of our people that I would hope your committee would give some serious thought to the matters mentioned above.

Please return to me the enclosed letter from Mr. Dudley and the statement which accompanies it.

With best regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,
HOWARD W. SMITH.

FEBRUARY 10, 1958.

Hon. HOWARD WORTH SMITH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JUDGE: I am delighted to have your letter of February 7 concerning what you believe to be the ownership of the Federal Reserve banks and the source of the funds which the Federal Reserve System invests in Government securities. This gives me an opportunity to correct a misunderstanding of yours which I should have corrected long ago.

It is now plain that you are holding certain misconceptions which are shared by many other well-informed people, including experienced and practical bankers. These misconceptions are (1) that the reserves of the member banks of the Federal Reserve System are the source of the funds used by the System to acquire the Government securities which it holds, and (2) that the member banks are the owners of the Federal Reserve banks.

I can see how your holding these premises has put us at odds over the years with reference to many of the proposals I have made about the Federal Reserve System. And I now believe that if you had understood that (1) the Government securities held by the Federal Reserve System have been purchased by money created by the System, which is a liability on the United States, and (2) that the System is owned by the Government, not by the member banks, you would not have been opposed to the amendment which I wanted to offer to the debt increase bill which was, as I explained to the Rules Committee, to require the Federal Reserve System to purchase directly from the Treasury any or all Federal securities issued under the additional $5 billion debt authority. Had you had a correct understanding of these matters I think you would not have opposed my resolutions for a monetary investigation (H. Res. 210 in the 84th Cong. and H. Res. 85 in the present Congress).

In your letter to me you state:

"You remember the other day in the Rules Committee you made the statement that I was wrong in saying that the Federal Reserve banks invested their money in Government bonds. I was contending that the Federal Reserve banks were making a lot of money through the use of the funds of member banks held as reserves, and instead of paying the profits to the stockholders, which are the member banks, the profits were paid to the Federal Treasury."

Let me take up first two facts on which we agree, namely (1) that the Federal Reserve System, if not the individual Federal Reserve banks, invests a lot of money in Government bonds (and other Government securities) and, (2) that the banks make a lot of money from interest payments on these securities, most of which is paid into the Treasury.

SOURCE AND DISPOSITION OF FEDERAL RESERVE INCOME

Certainly, the Federal Reserve System has purchased and holds tremendous amounts of Government securities. At the end of 1956, it held $24.9 billion in Federal securities. Furthermore, substantially all of the income reported by the 12 Reserve banks comes from interest paid by the Treasury on these securities. Again in 1956 (because this is the last year for which we have a complete report) the total earnings of the 12 banks was $595.6 million, of which $571.8 million, or 96 percent, came from interest payments from the Treasury. Gross earnings from the activities of the 12 Reserve banks—including their loans and advances to member banks and others—amounted to only 4 percent of the total income reported for the 12 banks. In other words, the income of the 12 banks resulting from any and all operations carried on by these banks ($23.9 million) was very small indeed, and a great deal less than their actual expenses which, net of reimbursements, totaled $121.2 million.

Now, where are these Government securities and what services do the Federal Reserve banks perform to earn the interest which the Treasury pays on these securities?

The fact is that all of these securities are retained in one bank—the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The Government securities for all the 12 banks are bought and sold, when they are sold, by the Open Market Account, which is located in the New York bank; these securities are held in New York and the interest is collected on them there, and the interest income is then divided—it is really just a bookkeeping transfer—among the 12 banks on a pro rata basis, in proportion to the resources of the 12 banks. The separate banks never see these securities, and they do not make the decisions to buy or sell them, or when to buy or sell them. All such decisions are made by the Open Market Committee.

Now on the question of the System paying its "profits" into the Treasury: Prior to 1933, the Federal Reserve Act specified that the Reserve banks were to pay 90 percent of their net income, each year, into the Treasury. The other 10 percent could be added to surplus reserves, which reserves were required to be not less than the amount of the so-called stock paid in by the member banks. In 1933 the law was changed in connection with the setting up of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In that year a substantial portion of the surpluses of the Reserve banks—which were by then well in excess of the "stock" liabilities—were transferred to the F. D. I. C., to provide the initial reserves against insured deposits. Accordingly, the requirement that Reserve banks pay a specified percentage of their net earnings to the Treasury was removed from the law, with the understanding that this was for the purpose of allowing those banks to build up their surplus reserves again. Those reserves have long since been rebuilt, and more, however, and the System has been paying approximately 90 percent of its net earnings into the Treasury. For example, in 1956 the System paid 89 percent of its net earnings to the Treasury for what the Board's annual report calls "interest on Federal Reserve notes outstanding" (the reason for so describing this payment will shortly become clear).

The financial institutions bill (S. 1451) which has passed the Senate and is now before the House Committee on Banking and Currency contains in it, among other things, a provision which would write the 90 percent requirement back into the law. The Federal Reserve Board has recommended this, although they have been unable to give any answer as to what they can do with, or what possible need might arise for, the surpluses continually accumulated by holding back the other 10 percent.

So much then for the fact that the Federal Reserve System buys, holds, and collects interest on large amounts of Federal securities. Comes now the question of where the System obtained the funds used to purchase these securities.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE USES THE CREDIT OF THE NATION TO INVEST IN SECURITIES, NOT MEMBER BANK RESERVES

Individual bankers have from time to time gotten the impression that member bank

reserves are used by the Reserve banks to purchase securities, or that these reserves are otherwise invested, but that is not true. I could quote you many authorities on this, but I will quote just a few.

In 1951 Marriner S. Eccles, who was then Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, wrote an article for the Federal Reserve Bulletin in which he said: "I want to say in passing that, contrary to a persistent popular fallacy, the Reserve System does not use reserves deposited with it by member banks to buy Government securities. As a matter of fact the System creates the funds used in open-market operations. These funds are in no way dependent upon such reserves as member banks carry with the Reserve banks." (Federal Reserve Bulletin January 1941, p. 15.)

In December 1956, William McC. Martin, Jr., the present Chairman of the Board of Governors was before the Joint Economic Committee, along with several other Reserve officials. As Chairman of this session, I questioned Mr. Martin closely on this point and got the same answer Mr. Eccles had given. I quote a portion of this record:

"The CHAIRMAN. The point I am trying to make, Mr. Martin, is, I am trying to answer a fallacious argument that is going over the country; No. 1, that these reserves that the member banks have in their Federal Reserve banks are used to buy these bonds, that is a fallacy, is it not?

"Mr. MARTIN. That is a fallacy.

"The CHAIRMAN. That is a fallacy; it is not true.

"Mr. MARTIN. That is right. (Hearings, Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the Joint Economic Committee, 84th Cong., 2d sess., on Monetary Policy, 1955-56, p. 118.)

Now let's see what the American Bankers Association says on the subject. Early in 1955 a spokesman for that association was before the House Committee on Banking and Currency and, in passing, made a statement which repeated the mistaken notion that member bank reserves are used by the Federal Reserve System. I called upon the American Bankers Association to examine into this matter further and let me know what its position on the question is. I received a letter dated May 11, 1955, signed by Mr. George R. Boyles, chairman of the committee on Federal legislation of the American Bankers Association, which reads in part as follows:

"The association as a body has never issued an official resolution or policy statement on this point. Since solely a question of fact is involved, it is not to be expected that the association would have been officially recorded in its proceedings as affirming or denying that the Federal Reserve banks invest member bank reserves.

"It is generally recognized, however, that Federal Reserve bank operations and functions are distinct in that they do not use their deposit liabilities, which are the reserves of member banks, to purchase United States Government securities. Individual bankers and others have had the opposite impression from time to time, and it has been necessary for us, as well as the Federal Reserve banks, to correct such misunderstanding when the occasion has arisen. The accompanying memorandum, which was prepared by the economic research staff of the association, explains the subject in greater detail.

"We trust that this will clarify the point you raised, since it is never the intention of the association to create false impressions or to misconstrue facts."

The fact is that the Federal Reserve System has the power to create money, just as does the private commercial banking system; and the Government securities which the System holds have been purchased with such money created on the credit of the Government. This money has been created principally through the issuance of Federal Reserve notes which the System obtains from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving only by paying the printing cost. At the end of 1956, the 12 banks together had among their assets $24.9 billion in Government securities, and they had among their liabilities $27.5 billion for Federal Reserve notes, including both those outstanding and those in their vaults.

Allow me to quote again from the 1956 testimony of Chairman Martin:

"The CHAIRMAN. You have $24 billion worth of bonds. Now, those bonds were bought by giving of Federal Reserve notes in exchange for the bonds, were they not?

"Mr. MARTIN. Well, Federal Reserve credit.

"The CHAIRMAN. What is that?

"Mr. MARTIN. Federal Reserve credit. They were not specific——

"The CHAIRMAN. That is what I mean. But every one of them is an obligation of the United States Government; is it not?

"Mr. MARTIN. That is correct.

"The CHAIRMAN. And that is what makes it good.

"Mr. MARTIN. That is right." (Hearings, ibid., p. 118.)

Now I think we have established this crucial point: the Federal Reserve banks do not invest the reserves which the member banks deposit with them. Let me make, then, an added point: by buying Government securities, not only is the Reserve System not using reserves which, it might be argued, would otherwise be available for use by the member banks, but the System's purchase of these securities actually increases the reserves available for use by the member banks. The Federal Reserve Bulletin for February 1941 put this matter very simply, as follows:

"Not only do the Reserve banks not depend for their lending power on member banks, but they are themselves in a position to increase or decrease the lending power of these banks. When the Reserve banks buy United States Government securities or make advances, they put reserve funds at the disposal of member banks, and thereby increase their lending power. And, contrariwise, when the Reserve banks sell securities or reduce advances, they withdraw funds from other banks and thereby reduce their power to extend credit. By these means the Federal Reserve banks, as creators and extinguishers of reserve funds, are in a position to exert an influence on the cost and volume of bank credit. This is, in fact, their principal function as a monetary authority, and the policies pursued in performing this function are determined, not on the basis of the reserves available to the Reserve banks, but with reference to the economic needs of the country."

WHY MEMBER BANKS MUST DEPOSIT RESERVES WITH THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Since the Federal Reserve banks do not use, or invest, the reserves deposited with them by the member banks, then we might review the reasons why the member banks are required to make such deposits. There are two reasons. First, it is easier for the supervising authority to police these reserves, to see that they are actually kept, by requiring them to be deposited rather than seeing to it that each member bank keeps the proper amount in its own vaults. Second, depositing the reserves with the Federal Reserve banks involves an important convenience and service to the member banks themselves. Since the first reason is self-explanatory, I will elaborate only on the second, and for this let me quote from the Federal Reserve Bulletin again:

"Federal Reserve deposits are required reserves of member banks and are also the most convenient medium for settling balances between member banks in the same Federal Reserve district and between Federal Reserve districts; consequently, deposits held with the Federal Reserve banks, even above legal requirements, are rarely withdrawn by the banks. Individual member banks find it a great convenience to be able to draw checks on their balances with the Federal Reserve banks, but this results merely in shifts from the account of one member bank to those of others, without change in the aggregate."

THE MEMBER BANKS DO NOT OWN THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

I come now to another important misunderstanding expressed in your letter to me. This is found in your suggestion that the profits of the Federal Reserve System ought to be paid to the stockholders, which are the member banks.

If the member banks were really the owners of the Federal Reserve System they would have a most fabulous investment. They would own a system which operates on the Federal Government's power to create money and which has in fact created sufficient money to purchase and hold $25 billion worth of interest-bearing securities of the United States Government, plus another $27 billion of other kinds of assets.

The financial contribution of all the member banks—through purchase of the so-called stocks—amounts to about $325 million. Thus in 1956 the stockholders' return on investment, if we can imagine that the banks own the System, would have been $596 million in net profits, plus, of course, all of the free services which the banks received from the System, the total cost of which came to $121 million. In other words, on the theory that the private banks own the Federal Reserve System, their return on the investment would have been about 220 percent in 1 year.

This so-called stock in the Federal Reserve Banks which the member banks hold does not, however, constitute ownership, and never has. The term stock is a misnomer. If it is compared to a stock at all, it can at best be likened to a nonvoting preferred stock drawing a specified rate of interest, and a very high one at that—6 percent. Yet this stock has certain highly distinctive features which prevent its being characterized even as a preferred stock. Let me quote from the record on these, and call your attention particularly to Chairman Martin's replies to my questions:

"The CHAIRMAN. All right.

"No. 2 is that the banks own the Federal Reserve Banking System, and it is run by the banks; it is operated for their benefit.

"That is a fallacy, is it not?

"Mr. MARTIN. That is a fallacy.

* * * * *

"The CHAIRMAN. That stock, or that word "stock," is a misnomer, is it not?

"Mr. MARTIN. If you are talking about stock in terms of proprietorship, ownership—yes.

"The CHAIRMAN. Well, of course, that is what stock is; yes. Normally that is what stock is; when you say "stock," you mean a proprietary interest of some kind, do you not?

"Mr. MARTIN. In the ordinary sense, yes.

"The CHAIRMAN. That is right, in the ordinary sense.

"Mr. MARTIN. You and I are in agreement that it is not proprietary interest.

"The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

"Therefore, this does not convey any proprietary interest at all, and the word "stock" is a misnomer. It is not a correct word at all. It is just an involuntary assessment that has been made on the banks as long as they are members.

"Now, if they go out, the money is refunded to them. But as long as they are members, they get 6 percent annually on that.

"And as evidence of the fact that they do not have any proprietary interest, which you admit, is the fact that this so-called stock cannot be sold, it cannot be hypothecated, and as a convincing and unanswerable argument that the banks have no interest in the Federal Reserve System as such, financial or proprietary interest, the law specifically provides that in the event of the liquidation of a Federal Reserve bank, that after they get their $300 million stock back, the Government gets everything else. That is right; is it not?

"Mr. MARTIN. That is right.

"The CHAIRMAN. Now, if the banks had any proprietary interest in that, they would get what was left after liquidation, would they not?

"Mr. MARTIN. Well, you and I are in agreement it is not proprietary interest.

"The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

"Therefore, the statement that the banks own the Federal Reserve System is not a correct statement, is it?

"Mr. MARTIN. The banks do not own the Federal Reserve System." (Hearings before a joint Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the Joint Economic Committee, 84th Cong., 2d sess., December 1956, pp. 119–120.)

The history of this unique stock shows that when the Federal Reserve System was set up, the member banks were required to make a small, nonvoluntary interest-bearing contribution to the System, which was to serve merely as a psychological device. It was intended to make the bankers feel that they had some direct financial stake in the success of the new System. The law provided that each member bank could be called upon to contribute an amount up to 6 percent of its paid-in capital and surplus. Actually the banks were called upon to contribute only 3 percent, and this is the figure which still prevails.

I have frequently questioned Federal Reserve officials about the use of the funds derived from sales of this stock and the answers I have received are that their use, if any, is still psychological; the funds are not invested. Obviously the System does not need them, and it is my own belief that the psychological effects, if any, are no longer needed. Consequently, I have frequently made the point that the funds should be returned, so as to save the 6 percent interest, which amounts to about $19 million per year.

SUMMARY

Judge, this has been a long letter, but I believe it will prove to be worth your time if it succeeds in clearing up the following points:

1. Although private bankers in very large degree manage the Federal Reserve System, the System is owned by the United States Government.

2. Since most of the yearly cost of operating the Federal Reserve System—about $121 million—goes for check clearance and other free services for the private banks, this yearly cost is a direct subsidy to the private banking system, although the general public benefits indirectly, by having an effective banking system.

3. The Federal Reserve System does not use the reserves of the member banks to buy Government securities.

4. Purchases of Government securities by the Federal Reserve System, instead of denying the private banks use of reserves, actually increase the amount of reserves available to the banks for loans and investment, which means that the Federal Reserve System can and does increase the money supply in either of two ways—by buying Government securities or by reducing required reserves and thus allowing the private banks to create the new money.

I am,

Sincerely yours,

WRIGHT PATMAN.

RIVER NAVIGATION IN 1958

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] is recognized for 45 minutes.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the remarks of my colleague, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], who preceded me. I am very much impressed by a great many of the ideas that he presented in his statement to the House in reference to the financial situation of the country. Over many years he has made a study of the finances of the Nation and his remarks, of course, should be given the consideration that we would give to someone who has made a lifetime study of finances and who is recognized as an able scholar in government and in domestic finances.

However, I am not here today to talk to you about finances. On the contrary, I want to talk to you about river navigation. There is a great deal of loose talk going around the country at this time to the effect that the United States cannot afford to launch satellites if it continues to develop its water resources. Such ideas are, in my opinion, the product of hysterical and immature thinking.

In all of this current discussion of sputniks and missiles and outer space, there are many earthbound problems of great importance that still abide with us. One of these problems is the development of our inland waterways.

Speaking as the ranking majority member of the House Armed Services Committee which is directly concerned with the sputnik-missile problem, I am deeply disturbed, and, speaking as president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which is directly concerned with the orderly development of the Nation's water resources, I am equally disturbed. These are formidable problems that the new space age has thrust upon us.

It is especially important at this time to keep our wits about us and view both problems—the sputnik program and the waterway development program—in proper balance and perspective.

It is my conviction that the American people can face up to both problems at the same time and solve both of them successfully. We must solve them both in the twin interest of our defense and economic well-being.

Defense and economic development walk hand in hand. We have had relatively recent proof of how the two are intimately related. I speak of the role that inland waterways played during World War II and the Korean conflict.

During World War II the waterways of the United States demonstrated their essentiality in any sound system of national defense. While ships were being sunk by the German submarines off the coast of Florida, people on the Atlantic seaboard were saved from freezing by oil that was transported by the waterways to Pittsburgh and thence distributed through railroads, tanks, trucks, etc. As a result of this crisis, a special session of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress was held in Chicago. This resulted in the passage of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1942, which authorized the construction of the cross-Florida barge canal.

In any war of the future the inland waterway system may have to meet greater emergency demands than ever before. What if problems like these arose? What if the Panama Canal were knocked out by an atomic missile from an enemy submarine? What if enemy missiles hit and paralyze the great rail centers of the Nation? In such emergencies the inland waterways would have to carry much of the bulk cargo that must be hauled from place to place to keep the Nation alive.

When World War II and the Korean conflict occurred, our inland waterway system admirably served the purposes of national survival. In future wars, when our own soil may become a target and battleground, our waterway system may very well enable us to survive and win again.

An interesting question arises at this point, How much traffic is our waterway system carrying today? The answer is that the system is operating at record capacity.

The latest figures for 1956 show that United States waterborne commerce reached a new all-time high. For the second time in history waterborne commerce exceeded a billion tons.

Figures compiled by the Army Corps of Engineers for 1956 equaled 1.93 billion tons, as compared with 1.16 billion in 1955, the previous record year.

Tonnage for the Gulf ports was very impressive during 1956. The figures show the following tonnage for the leading Gulf ports:

New Orleans, La	50,700,000
Houston, Tex	52,300,000
Beaumont, Tex	25,700,000
Mobile, Ala	17,500,000

Figures for other leading ports in the Nation are:

	Tonnage
Boston, Mass	21,000,000
New York, N. Y	154,700,000
Philadelphia, Pa	55,700,000
Baltimore, Md	51,600,000
Norfolk, Va	44,600,000
Los Angeles, Calif	19,600,000
Richmond, Calif	14,800,000
Portland, Oreg	13,800,000
Seattle, Wash	13,700,000

Coastal areas having a concentration of harbors include the following, with total 1956 tons: Delaware River, from Trenton, N. J., to the sea, 109,200,000; Hampton Roads, Va., 71,700,000; San Francisco Bay, Calif., 44,200,000; Columbia and lower Willamette Rivers, Oreg. and Wash., 20,900,000.

Among the leading Great Lakes ports in the 8 States bordering the lakes were the following, with 1956 tonnage:

Duluth-Superior, Minn. and Wis.	59,400,000
Two Harbors (Agate Bay), Minn.	16,000,000
Milwaukee, Wis	8,600,000
Chicago, Ill	44,600,000
Indiana Harbor, Ind	19,400,000
Detroit, Mich	27,100,000
Toledo, Ohio	36,000,000
Erie, Pa	6,500,000
Buffalo, N. Y	22,200,000

Following is a breakdown of the 220 billion ton-miles of freight carried on the inland waterways in 1956:

Gulf Coast waterways	15,021,000,000
Mississippi River system	56,786,000,000
Great Lakes system	110,665,000,000
Atlantic coast waterways	32,302,000,000
Pacific coast waterways	5,199,000,000
Other waterways	3,000,000

As impressive as are the figures with regard to the wartime and postwar use of our inland waterways, I am afraid that we have lagged behind the Russians in the development of our water resources. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress was the first to call public attention to the size and scope of the Russian waterway program.

In the process of building their satellites and missiles, the Russians have not been so shortsighted as to suspend their activities in the field of water development.

Even while the finishing touches were being put on the two sputniks, a Russian delegation was telling an International Navigation Congress in London about Russia's rather expansive plans and projects to improve her system of water transportation.

This information was brought back from London by Clarence R. Tull, harbor engineer at Baltimore and a national director of the Rivers and Harbors Congress, who was an official United States delegate to the International Navigation Congress held in England last July.

At that meeting, Prof. V. V. Zvonkov, of the U. S. S. R. Academy of Sciences in Moscow, and others of the Russian delegation, read papers disclosing quite frankly—the Russians sometimes surprise us with their unexpected frankness—these hitherto-unreported facts.

First. Cargo ships driven by atomic energy are being designed and worked on.

Second. Under the current 5-year plan, 19 big new ports will be started at undisclosed locations, according to Professor Zvonkov.

Third. Seven reconstructed ports will soon be commissioned on the Volga, and 2 in Siberia at Omsk and Osetrov.

Fourth. Twenty-five or 30 new rail-water terminals are planned before 1970.

Fifth. Automation and electrification of the whole inland waterway system is being pushed.

Another Russian project that Mr. Tull reported back to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress last summer was the construction of an atomic-powered icebreaker. This icebreaker was launched only a few weeks ago, and photographs were run in newspapers here and throughout the world. These pictures were impressive evidence that the Russians are doing exactly what they predicted they would do last July.

Upon his return from London last summer, Mr. Tull made this observation, based upon his study of the Russian reports:

> The Russians have been applying their best scientific brains to the problem of unlocking the seas that surround them on every side. They are developing long-range ice forecasting; they are blasting and bombing ice formations from the air, and are developing new techniques in Arctic navigation. They are experimenting with thermite explosions and are talking about the use of atomic energy (which produces even more heat than thermite) to blast away ice barriers.

These and other reliable reports indicate that the Soviets are continuing their basic water development program, along with their sputnik-missile program—side by side—hand in hand. The evidence is also plain that they are continuing their basic economic development program without diminution. They are carrying out concurrent programs to develop sputniks and waterways, all at the same time.

My thought is that if the Russians can afford to push both these programs side by side, so can the American people.

I suppose that some of our more composed, comfortable and complacent editorial writers would denounce Russia's imposing waterway program as "so much pork barrel." Some of our editorial writers have used the phrase, "pork barrel" to oppose many worthy projects in the American water development program.

But, with reference to these editorial writers, we must remember that they speak from rather sheltered ivory towers. The chances are that they have never seen the Mississippi or the Volga in flood. And so they can talk rather glibly about developments and disasters that they have never seen.

Many people ask what are the prospects for appropriations for civil works during the next fiscal year 1958. In a speech which I delivered before the Inland Empire Waterways Association at Longview, Wash., on October 29, 1957, I predicted that there would be a fierce scramble in Washington for the crumbs that will drop from the appropriations table after defense demands are satisfied.

The next budget has cut construction by as much as 7 percent over last year and will provide no money for starting new projects. The National Rivers and Harbors Congress is strenuously opposed to any such curtailment of the civil works program.

Friends of the waterway development program will have to rally in opposition to such drastic cuts. They must also rally to put through Congress the omnibus authorization bill, which is so badly needed and which is slated for strong opposition.

The suggestion that the water resources development program be tossed out the window is the product of hysterical thinking. It is not the product of a well-thought-out program. It is a haphazard proposition that is intended to create the impression that we are doing something when there is no evidence that this is the thing that must or should be done to attain the goal.

Keep these things in mind in the months that lie ahead as we strive to strike a sensible balance in the allocation of appropriated funds:

The launching of an American satellite will not protect a single city, plant or farm from floods; it will not reduce the crest of the country's next disastrous flood by 1 foot.

The development of rockets and missiles will not make waterways, railroads and highways obsolete—at least not in our time. They will not transport the vast tonnages of freight that must be moved from place to place in our complex, interdependent 20th century civilization.

And also keep this in mind before jumping off into the wild blue yonder—no rocket or missile or satellite has yet been devised that will stop the flow of the Volga or the Mississippi.

We must use our resources and our wisdom in these times of great decisions to see that the Mississippi, the Red River, and other great streams of this country are not neglected or allowed to run wild and unrestrained in times of raging floods.

In a speech in New Orleans on December 5, 1957, Maj. Gen. E. C. Itschner, Chief of the Army Engineers, made a detailed report on Russia's program in developing her waterways. He observed that in revitalizing our own military defense program, "there will be increased competition for the taxpayers' dollars"—an observation that I had previously made. Then he made this additional comment which should be noted carefully when we consider the proper balance and relationship between the military program and the development of our water resources. He said:

> We would be very negligent if we did not build up our national economy so as to be in a better position to support a greater national military effort in advance of the possible initiation of war.
>
> It follows that now, more than ever before, as part of our national improvement program, we should develop our water resources and protect our industries, farms and homes from flood damage and destruction.
>
> Thus, to my mind, the new era of military preparedness encompasses a new natural resource development age which is an integral part of what must be our broad program to meet the severe demands of national preservation.

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

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to my colleague from Texas.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very much interested in what the gentleman says about navigation and water conservation, because we have those problems in our own area. The gentleman is president of one of the fine organizations in the United States, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. It is a powerful organization. I hope he gets his organization behind these many projects that are so badly needed in our section of the country.

I notice that they are going to have a convention soon in Washington, D. C. I know that he will make every effort to get back of these projects. I want to commend him for the fine fight he has made over the years for water conservation and navigation and I should be very glad indeed to work shoulder-to-shoulder with him in that effort.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I certainly thank my colleague. I want to say that we are going to have a convention in Washington, D. C., in the middle

of the month of May, a convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. At that time we wish to take up the problems of internal navigation in the United States and try to put our shoulder to the wheel, so to speak, to help out on this program.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], who has just spoken, lives in the valley of one of our great waterways in the Southwest; it is the Red River Valley. I also live in that Red River Valley. My people live in the heart of that valley. We are deeply interested in the development of the Red River Valley. But today, generally, I am not speaking about the development of the Red River Valley any more than I am speaking about the development of any other river valley in the United States that needs development and is capable of that development.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Does not flood control come into the gentleman's deliberations?

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Certainly, flood control is foremost in my thought and mind when I discuss river development.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The head of the Army Engineers stated that the Merrimack River was a No. 1 project in New England today for action. We are hoping to get more money in the next bill for that flood control, because if we have a flood, if we have high water both in the Concord and Merrimack Rivers, Lowell might very well be wiped out.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. The Merrimack River in New England is very important. In fact, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, of which I am president, has passed resolutions in support of some of the developments along that great waterway in New England.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is industrialized. The gentleman knows how much I appreciate what his Rivers and Harbors Congress has accomplished.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. We are trying to do a job for the people of the United States. I am firmly convinced that the Nation if it is going to be sound and strong economically must continue to develop itself internally, that you cannot reach a static condition as far as your internal economy is concerned and expect to go on and continue to develop militarily as the most potent and powerful nation the world has ever seen. I think the two are linked together and that you must develop yourself internally as you develop yourself externally. That is my philosophy. So I want to thank the gentlewoman very much for her very able observation.

I am not going to cover all the figures I have here today. I have many of them. The latest figures for 1956 show that the United States waterborne commerce reached a new all-time high for the second time in history. Waterborne commerce exceeded 1 billion tons in 1956. The figures of the Army Corps of Engineers for 1956—the 1957 figures are not yet out—equal 1,093,000,000 tons, compared with 1,016,000,000 tons in the year 1955, which has the previous record year.

Tonnage for the gulf ports reached an impressive figure during the year 1956. These figures show the following tonnages for the leading gulf ports: New Orleans, 50,700,000 tons; Houston, Tex., 52,300,000 tons; Beaumont, Tex., 25,700,000; and Mobile, Ala., 17,500,000 tons.

The figures for the leading ports throughout the Nation generally show Boston, Mass., with 21 million tons; New York, N. Y., with 154 million tons; Philadelphia, Pa., with 55,700,000 tons; and Baltimore, Md., with 51,600,000 tons.

Mr. Speaker, these figures, together with other figures which I have here prepared and which I want to present to the Congress of the United States, are not only very persuasive, they are extremely impressive. They indicate very clearly that even in normal times of peace, the waterways of the Nation are vital to sustaining our economy and that if we are going to continue to improve our position financially, strengthen our position domestically, and continue our march of progress as a world power, we must continue our program of internal development of our waterways throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

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

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield to my distinguished colleague.

Mr. PATMAN. It is my understanding, and I am sure the gentleman knows about it, too, that the Bureau of the Budget is slowing up some projects involving flood control and water conservation by not permitting the contracts to be let at this time. Does the gentleman not think in view of the recession which is now admitted by the administration that the Bureau of the Budget should immediately and quickly release these funds so as to give people more jobs and as many jobs as possible as quickly as possible.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I know of no better way to invest the money of the Nation, and at the same time provide jobs quickly than to do just exactly what the gentleman has suggested. I would go further, too, and I would ask the Bureau of the Budget to release a program of new starts because the Bureau of the Budget has announced the policy of "no new starts" in our inland waterway development. We should release a program of "new starts" approved by the Congress already and a part of our law at this time, and with these recommendations for new starts before the Congress, we can affirmatively put into law by appropriations the money we need which is necessary to go ahead with our inland waterway development.

Mr. PATMAN. It is generally known, I believe, that in Soviet Russia they are not neglecting their internal improvements. Why should we neglect our internal improvements? Does the gentleman not think that we should pay just as much attention to the development of our country internally through navigation, water conservation, flood control, and soil conservation projects as any other country in the world? That should be a challenge to us not to let Russia get ahead of us in internal improvements.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. Certainly that is so. While the Soviets have committed many blunders, and I do not hold them up as an example, I do want to say that they are moving forward in their internal waterway development. I want to point out that Maj. Gen. E. C. Itschner is Chief of the Army Engineers. He is a great soldier and he had a great record as an engineer in World War II. He had a great record for waterway development prior to World War II when he held the position of colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major. Maj. Gen. E. C. Itschner, Chief of the Army Engineers, observed in the city of New Orleans on December 5, 1957, that there will be increased competition for the taxpayers' dollars. He said that that was an observation that he had previously made. Then he made this additional comment. It should be carefully noted when we consider the proper balance in the relationship between military programs and the development of our water resources:

> We would be very negligent if we did not build up our national economy so as to be in a better position to support a greater national military effort in advance of possible initiation of war.

And continuing the quotation, he said further:

> It follows that now more than ever as a part of our national improvement program, we should develop our water resources and protect our industries, farms and homes from flood damage and from devastation.

In conclusion, I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that in the course of the general's remarks, he gave certain data and figures regarding the use of the waterways and the development of the waterways of Soviet Russia, that amazes anyone to learn of the vitality which those people are placing behind the internal development of their domestic waterways.

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

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. ULLMAN. I want to commend the gentleman for the very strong position he has taken on this important matter of river development, and in his position of responsibility he can do a great deal to keep this program moving. We in the Pacific Northwest are vitally concerned with the river-development program, because we have our great Columbia River system. We are also concerned with great public works, because unfortunately we are the really distressed area of the Nation. My own State has 13.6 percent unemployment. The State of Washington and the State of Montana are right behind us. We also have on the river a great project known as the John Day Dam. The administration has cut this program way back. If we cut the program back to the point they recommend, we will lose a great deal of money. So I commend the gentleman for his excellent remarks.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman.

May I say in reply to that I had the privilege of journeying out to the Columbia Basin during the intermission. I had the privilege of addressing the Inland Empire Waterway Association in the State of Washington. I saw a very fine group of people, sincerely and enthusiastically interested in the development of that great waterway out in the Pacific Northwest. We ought to give them the support in that area which a great area is entitled to receive, in helping them with that program.

Mr. ULLMAN. May I say to the gentleman I am very happy he was able to come out to the Pacific Northwest. I hope he was well treated.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I was wonderfully treated by your people. They are fine and hospitable and patriotic. The Inland Waterway Association is doing a great job and its executive vice president is an able leader.

Mr. ULLMAN. That is fine. The Inland Waterway Association is an excellent association, having high ideals.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. PASSMAN. I would like to associate myself with the views of the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana, the dean of our delegation, and commend him for the great work he is doing for rivers and harbors and flood control; and also commend the gentleman for the great job he is doing as president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, and assure him that the members of the Louisiana delegation stand behind him.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman very much. I want to express pleasure in having our colleague, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN], back on the floor, working actively with us again, doing a great job for the people of the Nation and for the people of his own district in Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the gentleman.

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

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. SISK. I want to commend the gentleman also on the great work he is doing heading up this Rivers and Harbors Congress. I have been very much concerned about what I understand to be certain cutbacks in the program of the Corps of Army Engineers. The particular field which I am going to mention—I do not know whether the gentleman is familiar with it or not, but it has to do with a certain program on four projects regarding recreation. It was my understanding that the Corps of Engineers has asked originally for something over $1 million to do some very much needed work along that line. The Bureau of the Budget has denied every penny of it. People generally throughout the Nation are concerned over the fact that apparently they are going to be denied money even for maintenance—for taking care of those projects which the corps has heretofore been maintaining. I wonder if the gentleman has any comment on that or whether he is familiar with that part of the program.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I am not familiar with that part of the program, but generally speaking my position is that the Bureau of the Budget now completely controls the waterway development program of the Nation. We in the Congress can ask, we can provide funds, we authorize a program to proceed, but we have no assurance whatsoever that it is going to proceed even after all the studies the Engineers make, and the people at home make. For instance, in the Red River Valley we can have our Red River Valley Association. They can study a program. They submit it to the State of Louisiana, the State of Texas, or the State of Arkansas or Oklahoma. Then the States study the program. They approve it. The Engineers get hold of the program, study it and approve it as a program, and it is finally submitted as a well-thought-out program to the United States Congress. The Congress then authorizes it and subsequently appropriates funds for it.

The program, after all of that thought, study, effort, and investigation is turned over to the Bureau of the Budget where one or two men decide whether or not that project after all that preparation is worthy of consideration by the Nation in its program of internal development.

That is all wrong.

Mr. SISK. That is exactly the point I was concerned with, because the point, as I brought out, has to do with programs that all the people of the country are concerned with, not one particular locality. These are being denied by the Budget even to the extent of denying operation and maintenance charges, or even allowing the digging of a well or the repair of sanitary facilities. I think it is something that should cause Congress concern, that the Bureau of the Budget steps in and denies completely funds for projects of this kind which are so essential and which are so needed by the American people.

Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE BENSON FARM PROGRAM

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today for appropriate reference legislation which I believe offers a sound approach to the farm problem.

Secretary Benson's failure during the past 5 years has been not so much that he has scuttled the old support program, but that he has failed to provide an alternative plan of action for the farmers. He has dedicated himself to a campaign of knocking the props out from under the program of the previous Democratic administration and has offered the farmer nothing in its place. Benson's program has been one of backing the old car down the road and, as the ruts get deeper, throwing the seat and all the accessories overboard in order to keep the old rig going backward. Well, it is a stripped car now and we have a lot of stripped farmers to prove it.

The only consistent program in these past 5 years is a determined effort to push lower and lower the price supports and the earning power of the farmers. The only consistent theory of Mr. Benson and his associates has been that there are too many farmers and that more and more should get out of the business.

Let us compare briefly the farm situatiton as between 1947 and 1956. In 1947 gross farm income was $34 billion, which was 14.6 percent of the gross national product. In 1956, gross farm income was still about $34 billion, but the rest of the economy had moved ahead to the point that farm income was only 8.2 percent of the total national product.

In 1947, Americans had a total personal income of $197.2 billion. The farm share was $17.1 billion, or 8.6 percent. In 1956, total personal income had risen to $342 billion, out of which the farmer received $11.5 billion, or only 3.3 percent. The farm population is 13 percent of the total, yet farmers receive only 3.3 percent of the national income. Last year the average family spent $1,500 for food, but only $465 went to the farmers and $940 went to the processors and the handlers.

Yes, we have a sick agricultural economy and yet all we get from this administration is statistical platitudes attempting to hoodwink the farmers into the belief that they are really prosperous, that all of the struggle and hardships and red ink are only some kind of dream.

Let us turn to the crux of the farm problem. In our present economy manufacturers operate within a system of administered prices. Operations are premised on the rule that the sale price shall cover the cost of producing goods plus a reasonable profit. In order to prevent adverse market conditions, such producers generally can control production to prevent burdensome surpluses. Farmers, however, discounting the price support system, operate in a free market and depend upon the law of supply and demand. They take what they get without regard to production costs or profit. They are the only large segment of our economy devoid of a system which passes the costs along to the consumer. This fact is really the crux of the farmer's problem.

I think it well to look at another segment of our producing economy that some years ago faced the same basic problem as that now confronting agriculture—labor. In the great depression of the thirties, the problems of labor and the problems of the farmer were at the forefront. In both instances Federal legislation was enacted. Labor, however, asked for and got Federal protection for the right to seek its economic goals through industrial organization, thereby creating an effective bargaining position. Agriculture, on the other hand, turned to direct Government participation, with prices supported by law and direct Federal purchases through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Nothing was done then to improve the farmer's bargaining

power beyond allowing him to sell to the Government in the event the market was weak.

This is not to say that the program did not fill a great need. I can think of nothing that has done more to remove the shackles from the farm segment of our economy than the organization of commodity credit loans. In addition, our REA and Farm Credit Administration programs and our soil-conservation measures have been landmarks of progress for the American farmer.

However, it did not correct the glaring weakness in the Nation's agricultural economy—its completely inadequate bargaining position in the market place.

Dr. Kenneth Galbraith, professor of economics at Harvard University, sums up the problem in these words:

> The large corporation has a built-in bargaining advantage, based on its size and its position in the market. As a result, it is able to keep its prices in reasonable relation to its costs. Thus, it can minimize its market risks.
>
> The position of the workingman was no better than that of the farmer until he changed it by organizing trade unions. These have enabled him to bargain effectively on the price of his labor.
>
> Only the farmer has remained essentially unorganized.

What is the answer to this problem? Some might say it is in voluntary cooperatives. Certainly farm cooperatives have made a great contribution to agriculture and will always have an important role to play in any farm program.

But, in all frankness, I fear that, if we rely on farm cooperatives alone, the family farmer will have become a thing of the past before we solve the problem.

And so we come to the point where we must propose a solution. There are many roads we can take. There are conflicting philosophies and many opposed methods.

Putting it very simply, I feel that there is a real awakening today to the fundamental belief that the farmers will not improve their position until they organize on a nationwide basis to protect their interests. And I am firmly convinced that such organization must be on a commodity-by-commodity basis.

With this in mind, I took a long look at the structure of existing agricultural law. It soon became obvious to me that the logical vehicle to implement this objective was the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 which provides the framework for voluntary organization and the machinery for establishing marketing agreements and marketing orders. In this act, the following policies and objectives are set forth:

First, to establish and maintain such orderly marketing conditions for agricultural commodities in interstate commerce as will establish, as the prices to farmers, parity prices;

Second, to establish and maintain such minimum standards of quality and maturity and such grading and inspection requirements for agricultural commodities as will effectuate such orderly marketing of such agricultural commodities as will be in the public interest; and

Third, to establish and maintain an orderly flow of the supply thereof to market throughout its normal marketing season to avoid unreasonable fluctuations in supplies and prices.

Consumer protection is achieved by prohibiting "the maintenance of prices to farmers above the level which it is declared to be the policy of Congress to establish in subsection 1 of this section." Such a level is defined as the parity level of prices—in other words, a price level that would give the farmer full parity in the market place.

These are sound objectives—essentially what we have been striving for in farm programs for many years.

The act further provides that marketing orders shall contain, as terms or conditions, methods for the limitation of the total quantity of any such commodity or product or of any grade, size, or quality thereof, produced during any specified period or periods which may be marketed in or transported to any or all markets in the current of interstate or foreign commerce. The method used to achieve these goals is control over the amount which can be purchased or marketed in interstate or foreign commerce by handlers of the affected commodities.

During the years since the enactment of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act, the Department of Agriculture has gained widespread experience in the negotiation of commodity agreements and in the issuance of commodity orders. However, the act itself has had a very limited application because of certain provisions which make the scope of orders applicable only "to the smallest regional production areas or regional marketing areas," which the Secretary finds practicable.

What I am proposing in my legislation, is to change the intent of the act so as to realize national commodity marketing agreements and marketing orders which are, I believe, the only kind which will have any real effect on the bargaining position of the farmers in the market place.

I have also taken the necessary step of expanding the coverage of the act to include all field and seed crops, with the exception of wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and peanuts. Those basics are the subject of much complex legislation which it is not our intention to disturb. There is, of course, no reason why these basic commodities could not be brought under the umbrella of this type of legislation if producers should wish to do so. But I think this should only be done at the specific request of such groups and with a full understanding of the implications of such a move.

The existing law provides that the Secretary shall utilize agencies or committees made up of members of the commodity producing and marketing groups to administer the order. My bill provides that this shall be done on a national scale when a national order comes into effect. It also provides that national orders shall recognize the differences in production and marketing of commodities in the various production areas. This is obviously a practical necessity in a program of this kind.

The legislation I have introduced provides the following machinery for formulating and issuing a national marketing order:

> Whenever more than 50 percent of the estimated total annual quantity handled in the United States of any commodity, other than milk or its products, is regulated by one or more orders, and the agencies administering the orders covering more than two-thirds of the regulated quantities of the commodity so propose and recommend, the Secretary shall give due notice of and an opportunity for a hearing upon a proposed order applicable to the entire United States or all production and marketing areas.

If a national order is then found practicable, the Secretary shall issue such an order.

Essentially, this legislation says to the farmer: Whatever the commodity you raise, you can now band together on a national basis. This is a means whereby you can free yourself from the arbitrary caprice of the speculators; whereby you can control the flow of your own commodity to the market places of America; whereby you can return to the farming industry a measure of self-respect, security, and adequate income.

I am well aware that any legislative proposal in the area of agriculture raises certain problems due to the complexity of the subject under consideration. But the problems of agriculture are not going to be solved until we tackle head on those complexities. I have great faith that the farmers of this country, given the opportunity and the machinery, will roll up their sleeves, sit down at the bargaining table with each other and resolve their differences into a workable national plan.

The farmers of America are at the crossroads. If they do not get together, if they do not organize to protect themselves, the farmer that we have known will disappear and in his place will be the contractor under vertical integration or the manager under some form of corporate organization.

The purpose of this legislation is to give the farmers the incentive whereby they can organize to protect themselves and to preserve those great institutions of private initiative and enterprise that have been so fundamental to the family farmer of this Nation.

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

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

Mr. SISK. I certainly want to compliment the gentleman from Oregon on the great amount of work and thought he has given to the legislation he is introducing. Coming from an area very similar in many ways to the area represented by the gentleman, I am much interested and particularly concerned about marketing orders. We have found in the great Central Valley in California that marketing orders have done more to improve and stabilize the income of the farmers in that area than any other single thing that we have ever been able to accomplish. I have been also concerned about legislation that would provide for national marketing orders in every commodity field, because I believe that in that way and through

the self-help method we can gain the support, support essentially of the consuming groups, because I think that is all-important. Today we must be able to protect not only the farmer in any program that we come out with, but we must be able to protect the consumer. A stabilized price, certainly I believe the gentleman will agree with me, will do that.

Mr. ULLMAN. That is correct. That is the purpose of this legislation.

Mr. SISK. In other words, it would assure the farmer a reasonable price and at the same time it would assure and protect the consumer from an extremely high price. I have recently introduced enabling legislation to provide for a national marketing order for the turkey industry. I feel that every segment of America today probably could be fitted into various types of marketing orders administered by people in that particular segment of the agricultural industry. We have, for example, a national marketing order for raisins in my district which has done an outstanding job.

SELF-HELP FARM PROGRAM

Mr. Speaker, many Members of Congress are deeply concerned and disturbed by the tragic failures of our farm program. They are convinced we must completely reevaluate the farm problem and arrive at sound, long-range principles which will assure hardworking farmers a fair income and consumers a fair price.

This is a complex problem and we certainly do not know all the answers. I am convinced we can make great progress toward a solution by improving and extending the self-help programs authorized under Federal marketing orders. These programs in essence are managed and directed by farmers themselves, without tax support or subsidies in the sense now used in our basic crop programs. They make good sense in many ways and have demonstrated that agricultural industries can be stabilized at price levels fair to producers and consumers.

Unfortunately, the laws authorizing Federal marketing orders contain defects which are currently interfering with the carrying out of these self-help programs and which are preventing more widespread use of them. These defects are ably and thoughtfully discussed in a letter I recently received from Mr. James H. Bryce, general manager of Diamond Walnut Growers, Inc., one of our successful and respected cooperative industries. While Mr. Bryce illustrates his discussion by references to problems of the walnut grower and other California specialty crops, his ideas and recommendations apply with equal force and logic to nonbasic crops produced throughout the United States which in the aggregate constitute a very large share of our agricultural economy. I am inserting herewith Mr. Bryce's letter and an accompanying table. I would like to commend it to the thoughtful attention of all those who share my concern with arriving at sound and workable solutions for our farm problems.

May I add one thought to those expressed by Mr. Bryce—I am completely convinced that the parity formula as presently applied in the basic crop program must be modified or revised in the case of specialty and other nonsupported crops, but this does not mean we can disregard the interests of consumers. If farmers are to have prices they receive stabilized at a reasonable level consistent with the economy of the country, they owe consumers a fair break too, and these programs must have provisions guaranteeing against skyrocketing of consumer prices in times of scarcity. If the farmer is to have assurances of a fair income, he must accept and agree to forgo his remote chance to make unreasonable profits at the expense of the public. It is a two-way street. I would like particularly to call the attention of my city colleagues to their opportunity to serve the housewife while they are helping the farmer.

Mr. Bryce's letter follows:

DIAMOND WALNUT GROWERS, INC.,
Stockton, Calif., January 8, 1958.

Congressman BERNIE F. SISK,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SISK: As Congress reconvenes for its second session, it is most important that all members of the California delegation be keenly aware of the manner in which existing legislation penalizes certain important California specialty crop groups from the standpoint of parity. Mr. Anthony J. Tarlock, assistant manager of the Walnut Control Board, recently discussed this matter with a member of your staff in Fresno, but I regard it as of such great importance that I wish to recapitulate the information directly to you. I am writing to all members of the California House and Senate delegations along this same line.

Before going on, I should like to take the liberty of suggesting that your staff obtain a copy of a study entitled, "The Parity Limitation in Federal Marketing Orders," which was issued recently by the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics in Berkeley. I believe this study will bring home to you the great importance of marketing orders to our California economy, since it shows how many of our agricultural industries depend upon such programs for market stabilization and quality improvement. Furthermore, it contains a wealth of statistical data and descriptive information concerning the whole parity question.

Marketing orders were originally conceived to permit farmers, through collective action with the assistance of the United States Department of Agriculture, to increase and stabilize their returns by means of volume and quality controls. The parity concept was formulated to establish goals for price improvement under such marketing orders. Thus, marketing orders are essentially self-help programs under which farmers really regulate themselves in order to improve their economic positions. In other segments of the agricultural economy, namely, those in which the Government expends money for price supports, the parity prices or percentages thereof have become floors above certain percentages of which the Government will not expend funds to advance growers' returns. Therefore, when a single formula is applied to determine parity prices which are goals for improved grower returns, as well as to determine parity prices which form floors, we get obvious conflicts because the goals are dragged down toward the floors. Because of the manner in which present parity legislation is written, it has the effect of establishing parity prices at the level of recent average prices, whereas the real objective of any marketing order is to increase and stabilize grower-returns above an average level. Therefore, the present parity legislation really runs at cross purposes with the legislation authorizing the use of marketing-agreement programs to increase grower returns. For example, the parity price for walnuts has declined from $676 per ton in 1949 to $478 per ton at the present time. This is completely incongruous, in view of the present cost-price squeeze on our producers.

One of the most unfair features of the current parity formula is that the parity prices for specialty crops operating under self-help marketing-order programs are affected by operations that the Government carries out on the basic commodities. To quote from the aforementioned Giannini study: "Price support and other Government measures which raise the prices of certain commodities raise the prices-received index also, thereby lowering the adjusted base prices and parity prices of unsupported commodities" (p. 26). It seems to us completely unfair to have our parity price for walnuts affected by the amount of money the Government decides to spend or not to spend in supporting prices on commodities like wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco, etc. This is especially so since the Congress has taken great care in protecting the parity prices of the basic commodities. For example, where a new parity is lower than an old parity, in the case of a nonbasic commodity such as walnuts, the transitional parity (a 5-percent change per year from the old to the new parity) commenced in 1950, whereas the annual 5-percent reduction in similar cases on basic commodities was postponed by Congress until January 1, 1956.

Attached is a special table which has been prepared to show various parity prices for basic and nonbasic commodities. This table definitely proves how well the basic commodities have been take care of and how the nonbasic commodities, many of which operate under marketing agreements, have been slighted.

In the case of walnuts, existing parity legislation prevents us from utilizing the volume control features of our program unless the season average return to growers is less than $478 per ton, which is an uneconomic level for the average walnut producer. Secondly, unless the volume control features of our marketing order program are in effect, it is not possible to go to the United States Tariff Commission and obtain a quota or fee on imports to prevent them from upsetting our domestic price structure. Finally, the present parity price means that our average grower return would have to swing to a very low level before we could obtain section 32 assistance in removing surplus quantities.

I regret that the technical nature of this problem requires a letter of this length, but I am sure you will agree that the importance of this matter to California specialty crop producers cannot be overestimated. Together with representatives of other specialty crop producers and with the assistance of research experts at the University of California, I hope to be able to work out a new concept for establishing price goals under marketing agreement programs. Until this new approach is formulated, I trust this letter will post you on the difficulties we are in, thereby giving you an opportunity to have a thorough grasp of this difficult matter when appropriate legislation is introduced to correct it. Should you require further information on this subject please do not hesitate to write me directly, or to contact our Washington counsel, Mr. Karl D. Loos, who is connected with the law firm of Pope, Ballard, and Loos, with offices in the Munsey Building.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES H. BRYCE,
General Manager.

Comparative parity prices

Indicated parity prices "old," "transitional," and "new" for basic commodities and for nonbasic commodities for which the effective parity price was the transitional parity price on Dec. 15, 1956, and effective parity prices, United States, Jan. 15, 1957.

Commodity	Unit	Old formula	Transitional parity price [1]	New formula	Effective parity prices Jan. 15, 1957
Basic commodities:					
Cotton, American upland	Pound	$0.3670	$0.3486	$0.3656	$0.3656
Extra long staple	do			.785	.785
Wheat	Bushel	2.62	2.49	2.39	2.49
Rice	Hundredweight	5.36	5.09	5.69	5.69
Corn	Bushel	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.80
Peanuts	Pound	.142	.135	.121	.135
Tobacco:					
Flue-cured, types 11-14	do	.545	.518	.558	.558
Burley, type 31	do	.528	.502	.566	.566
Maryland, type 32	do	.547	.520	.526	.526
Dark Air-Cured, types 35-36	do	.203	.193	.327	.327
Puerto Rican Filler, type 46	do	.376	.357	.304	.357
Nonbasic commodities:					
Grapefruit	Box	2.32	1.39	.847	1.39
Oranges	do	4.26	2.56	1.70	2.56
Avocados	Ton	1,030.00	618.00	333.00	618.00
Dates	do	594.00	356.00	128.00	356.00
Filberts	do	676.00	406.00	362.00	406.00
Walnuts	do	789.00	473.00	458.00	473.00

[1] For basic commodities 95 percent and nonbasic commodities 60 percent of the old formula.

NOTE.—Of the 164 commodities for which USDA computes parity, on Jan. 15, 1957, only 6—grapefruit, oranges, avocados, dates, filberts, and walnuts—had not yet reached the bottom of the transition, even though the old parity has already been reduced by 60 percent.

(Excluding the basic crops—of which as can be noted upland cotton has shifted to the new formula with only $0.0014 drop from the old formula, rice with only a 33-cents-per-hundredweight drop; corn and peanuts will shift next year, and most of the tobaccos actually have a higher parity under the new formula.)

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNISM IN THE NAACP

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, until a few years ago the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was comparatively unknown and its activities received little national attention. Of late it has stepped up its nefarious activities to such an extent that it has now become almost as controversial an organization as the Communist Party itself. Indeed, most of the activities and general direction of the NAACP were all laid down years ago in Communist Party directives designed to divide our people and create suspicions, hatreds, and antagonisms which did not exist before.

The NAACP strenuously denies that it has any pro-Communist leanings, intent, or affiliations. So does every Communist-front and other periphery organizations. Some organizations which carry on activities which in the main parallel or support the Communist Party line possibly do so innocently and unwittingly. They either do not know what the main line of the Communist Party is, or, if they do, they do not care that it happens to coincide with their own policies and activities. Most organizations whose activities and policies parallel or indirectly support that of the Communists know exactly what they are doing and they were set up for that very purpose.

On March 26, 1947, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as follows on the nature and purpose of Communist-front organizations:

The first requisite for front organizations is an idealistic sounding title. * * * Literally hundreds of groups and organizations have either been infiltrated or organized primarily to accomplish the purposes of promoting the interests of the Soviet Union in the United States, the promotion of Soviet war and peace aims, the exploitation of Negroes in the United States, work among foreign-language groups, and to secure a favorable viewpoint toward the Communists in domestic, political, social, and economic issues.

Mr. Hoover then laid down 14 easy tests to establish whether or not an organization was in fact a Communist front or had been infiltrated to such a degree that it might be considered as carrying out Communist policy to some extent. One of these tests was "Does the organization feature as speakers at its meetings known Communists, sympathizers, or fellow travelers?"

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for February 23, 1956, carries a long documentation compiled by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on the Communist front records of some 78 officers, staff members and others officially connected with the NAACP. This represented 44.1 percent of the NAACP's 177 officers and officials in 1954, amounting as it does to nearly half of its top officialdom.

If the NAACP is not a Communist-front organization in the narrow definition that it was specifically set up by the Communist Party then it certainly has an extraordinarily high percentage of top officers and officials with a curious predilection for Communist-front affiliations.

The Metropolitan Herald is a splendid and lively paper published in my district in Atlanta. Its February 5 issue carried the following two-column news item on its front page. I consider this such an excellent yet brief summary of the current status and activities of the NAACP that I insert it in the RECORD at this point:

WALL STREET JOURNAL REVEALS NAACP, URBAN LEAGUE WORK FOR SAME GOALS; SAYS NAACP LOST MEMBERS IN 1957

Of interest to many southerners last week was an article appearing in the Wall Street Journal, telling of some of the trials and tribulations being encountered by the NAACP, leading agitation group whom most people blame with having stirred up racial discord in this area.

Especially interesting was one quotation having to do with the activities of the Urban League, which organization has been most controversial in recent community chest drives in the South.

Said the Wall Street Journal article, "Even organizations which share most of the NAACP's goals generally shun its militant means. 'We're trying to achieve the same end as the NAACP,' says an official of the National Urban League, an interracial group, 'but we prefer using the slower methods of education and community cooperation'."

This is most enlightening to those who have steadfastly charged the Urban League with being a pressure group, unworthy of community chest support.

Interesting too, in the Wall Street Journal article were the following statements: "The 48 directors of the combative, interracial National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met in Manhattan one recent morning to take stock of their battle scarred organization."

The article set out that membership in the NAACP dropped 14 percent last year for a loss in members of 48,000 and that the organization operated with a $52,000 deficit for 1957. However, they still have slightly over $200,000 in its reserve funds for use in creating incidents and filing lawsuits, etc.

The Wall Street Journal article said that Roy Wilkins, the 55-year-old executive secretary, claimed it would not slow down their efforts and that they still have 302,000 members.

The counteroffensives launched by many Southern States, notably Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and others, have tended to give the NAACP bushels of headaches and occupied their legal department with more than just the job of filing integration suits as Alabama, Virginia and others pass laws barring them from operation without payment of corporation taxes, making it mandatory to file membership lists and barring state employees from being members, etc.

While, according to the Journal, "since the violence in Little Rock, many friends of the NAACP'ers from the North and the South have been begging for a cooling-off period, to allow emotions to settle,"—"to an association founded in the abolitionist spirit, such strategy is unthinkable."

They quote Negro Attorney Thurgood Marshall as saying, "Two-thirds of the times that phone rings, it's some friend begging or cajoling me to slow down"—"why if I slow down any more, I'll be running backwards."

And speaking of Secretary Wilkins, they say he tells them, "If we let up now that we have the Supreme Court decision we'd lose a lot of Negro membership, a lot of liberal Northern support. Besides, we'd give Southern extremists more of a green light." (Any one opposing integration is an extremist in the eyes of the NAACP.)

"Rank-and-file members comprise most of the present board along with a generous sprinkling of such prestige people as Walter Reuther, United Auto Workers' president; Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the former President; and former Senator Herbert Lehman, of New York."

Continuing, the article said, "Such name board members naturally help the association raise money and political support. About 85 percent of the NAACP's $700,000 annual operating budget comes from members' dues of $2 to $10, with the rest rounded out by contributions. Reserve funds of $246,644 last year came from donations and bequests. In addition, the branches collect over $400,000 in local dues, and donations to a separate national legal fund exceed $300,000 annually."

Among the immediate goals, according to Secretary Wilkins is to bring total Negro registration in Dixie to 3 million voters—45 percent more than is now registered in the 11 Southern States.

The entire article is most enlightening and should prove of interest to all those interested in preserving segregation. It furthermore makes the amount of money being spent by a few Southern States in the effort to prevent integration look like small potato spending.

Of equal interest is the fact that the conservative Wall Street Journal for January 30, saw fit to assign a special feature writer to do a special article on the NAACP. Normally the Wall Street Journal confines its front page to top financial, economic, or news of world importance. I regard it as highly significant that this conservative financial journal featured an exposé of the NAACP as column one, front page news.

Note carefully that Wall Street Journal focuses attention on a fact not generally known that this divisive organization was not founded by Negroes at all but by white radicals in New York. The current president of the NAACP, a New York attorney is white, as have been all of his predecessors. I commend this article in the Wall Street Journal to every fairminded Member of this body seeking a quick briefing on the history, purpose, and present status of this highly controversial agitational organization. The NAACP has done more than any other organization in this country to divide our heretofore unified people and to sow the seeds of hatred and dissension the end results of which no man can foresee. The article in the Wall Street Journal reads as follows:

NAACP SETBACKS—GROUP LOSES MEMBERS, RUNS DEFICITS, FIGHTS FOES' MOVES TO CURB IT—BUT LEADERS PLAN NO LETUP IN AGGRESSIVE TACTICS TO SPEED RACIAL INTEGRATION—PORTRAIT OF A PRESSURE GROUP

(By Louis Kraar)

NEW YORK.—The 48 directors of the combative, interracial National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met in Manhattan one recent morning to take stock of their battle-scarred organization.

The directors—from Atlanta educator Benjamin E. Mayes to former Brooklyn baseball star Jackie Robinson—counted some scars that are more than skin deep. A series of Southern State actions aimed at curbing the NAACP has contributed to these results:

Membership has dropped 48,000 or 14 percent, during the past year—the first decline since 1949. The association's operating budget shows a $52,000 deficit for 1957. And the association faces long court fights defending itself against suits filed by Alabama and Virginia.

This stocktaking is of significance to a great many more Americans than those militantly engaged in promoting Negro interests. The NAACP has been a central figure in the race relations battles that have grown in intensity in the United States in recent months. It has been the most aggressive leader in the fights to speed integration of schools, to increase the hiring of Negroes in northern and southern factories and to eradicate other evidence of what it considers discrimination against the colored race. Its strength and its strategy will have much to do with the intensity—and perhaps the success—of such efforts in the months ahead.

TIME IS LONG OVERDUE

The NAACP setbacks the board heard about at its recent meeting were described to the directors by the association's lean, impeccably dressed executive secretary, Roy Wilkins. The 55-year-old official, in his most rotund voice, added some words for those who wish the NAACP would slow down its integration efforts: "Our reply is that we're already going slowly, according to law and order, that 93 years have passed since emancipation and that we think the time is long overdue for us and our children to enjoy those rights."

This bit of oratory simply means the association, despite its setbacks, has no intention of becoming any less aggressive. Its strength remains considerable. It still counts 302,000 members. Its Washington lobby is influential. Its reserve fund now totals nearly $250,000. To date its legal department has won practically every Supreme Court case it has undertaken.

The NAACP employs the same vigorous tactics today as it has used throughout its peppery 49-year history. It wages court battles up to the final appeal, eagerly solicits political support from both parties, maintains a constant, heavy public-relations barrage—and raises money to back all its sundry activities.

Through its local chapters, the organization manages to keep an astonishing number of irons in the fire. Recently, for example, the NAACP was simultaneously engaged in a school desegregation suit in Atlanta, a campaign for an antidiscrimination law for private housing in New York City (the law was passed), a voter registration drive throughout the South, and a campaign to bar blackface skits in northern schools—among other activities. While the NAACP now has begun to foster some career guidance programs for Negro youths, it still functions mainly as a pressure group rather than a social agency.

SEGREGATION SPUR

The power and importance of this militant group has grown with the national significance of the segregation issue. The NAACP's legal arm handled the original school cases that resulted in the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation edict, and it has helped in nearly all the hundred-odd legal fights to implement that decision.

Thus, the current Southern State attacks on the association, if successful, could well shift the balance of power in the desegregation controversy. Many Deep South areas would make no moves to integrate without continued court pressure.

The varied judicial and legislative moves against the NAACP are designed to counter its legal, political, and other pressures for mixing the races. The southern attacks include bans on State employee membership in antisegregation groups, laws requiring publication of membership lists, rigid registration rules for NAACP chapters, and laws limiting organized support of legal action against segregation.

In the Supreme Court this month NAACP attorneys argued against ouster of the association by Alabama. "If we lose this case, we're as good as half dead in the South," confides one official. Alabama is trying to keep the NAACP from operating within its borders; State courts have enjoined the association from doing business there because it didn't register as an out-of-State corporation and have levied a $100,000 fine against the group for refusing to furnish membership lists.

DECISION IN RICHMOND

A group of Virginia measures that, in effect, limited NAACP activities was struck down last week, however, by a special Federal court in Richmond. The association has been fighting the laws for some time, and this decision represents a major victory. The voided Virginia laws required disclosure of membership lists and funds and registration with the State, along with a prohibition on barratry—stirring up litigation.

"Whatever the result of the Alabama case, it seems clear that the NAACP itself must face and fight a series of legal maneuvers designed to so occupy the time of our lawyers that they will be unable to push ahead on the desegregation front," declares Robert L. Carter, the association's general counsel, who now works full time on cases against the NAACP.

Threats and attacks against the association, of course, aren't new. Senator TALMADGE, Democrat, Georgia, has called the NAACP leaders "the most accomplished and professional race baiters in the world." And the moderate businessman-governor of North Carolina, Luther Hodges, calls it a "militant and selfish organization." Attorney General Eugene Cook, of Georgia, insists the association is dominated by "subversive elements"—a charge refuted by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover.

But, as one temperate Southern observer puts it: "The undermining of the social tradition of racial segregation is, in the eyes of some Southerners, subversive. The fact this undermining has been done by legal means does not alter that judgment." Other Southern moderates question the use of legal pressure to achieve such a vast social change so quickly.

Even organizations which share most of the NAACP's goals generally shun its militant means. "We're trying to achieve the same end as the NAACP," says an official of the National Urban League, an interracial group, "but we prefer using the slower methods of education and community cooperation."

COOLING-OFF PERIOD

And since the violence of Little Rock, many friends of the NAACP from the North and South have been begging for a cooling-off period, to allow emotions to settle. But to an association founded in the abolitionist spirit, such strategy is unthinkable.

"Two-thirds of the times that phone rings, it is some friend begging or cajoling me to slow down," reports chief counsel Thurgood Marshall. "Why, if I slow down any more, I'll be running backwards."

Sitting in the association's national headquarters with his long legs crossed, Mr. Wilkins says: "If we let up now that we have the Supreme Court decision, we'd lose a lot of Negro membership, a lot of liberal northern support. Besides, we'd give southern extremists more of a green light."

From his fifth-floor office in the mid-Manhattan Willkie Memorial Building, Mr. Wilkins plans to keep his staff of 70 pushing. His goal for 1963: An end to State and local laws which the NAACP thinks discriminate against Negroes in voting, housing, jobs, transportation, and public accommodations.

This ambitious goal was set several years back by a membership convention, which in theory makes NAACP policy. Actually, the association is largely a staff headquarters operation, with Mr. Wilkins as boss and an elected board of directors monitoring major decisions. The 1,346 local chapters are more or less autonomous, but they must follow association goals and their success often depends on strong support from the national office for any major action.

PRESTIGE PEOPLE

Rank-and-file members comprise most of the present board along with a generous sprinkling of such "prestige people" as Walter

Reuther, United Auto Workers president; Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the former President; and former Senator Herbert Lehman, of New York.

Such "name" board members naturally help the association raise money and political support. About 85 percent of the NAACP's $700,000 annual operating budget comes from members' dues of $2 to $10, with the rest rounded out by contributions. Reserve funds of $246,664 last year came from donations and bequests. In addition, the branches collect over $400,000 in local dues, and donations to a separate national legal fund exceed $300,000 annually.

Much of the NAACP's cash will go into political action during the next three years. With the passage of the new civil rights law, the association plans to stress voter registration in the South. "The realistic immediate goal" for 1960, according to Mr. Wilkins, is to bring total Negro registration in Dixie to 3 million voters—45 percent more than now are registered in the 11 Southern States.

VOTING RECORDS

The NAACP makes a practice of specifying which candidates it regards as "friends" or "foes" of the Negro, and indirectly suggesting that voters support the "friends" at the polls. The association distributes voting records of Congress, for example, on issues it believes are important.

"Of course, we can't afford to ignore many issues, even if they're not strictly racial ones, because our people are concerned with rent control, minimum wage laws, and public housing," says Mr. Wilkins.

No one knows just how much influence the NAACP exerts over Negro votes. Mr. Wilkins, of course, rates the association's influence pretty highly.

Speaking expansively of the NAACP's power, Clarence Mitchell, head of the organization's Washington lobby, argues: "The civil rights bill passed because we made it clear to Congress the only way to get back in office was to get a bill on the books." By 1960, he predicts, "We shall see colored Congressmen elected from the South."

This militant attitude on politics and other matters dates back to the association's founding—an event largely credited to a white Southern writer's indignation at a Northern race riot. Kentucky-born William English Walling wrote an angry article about a riot in Springfield, Ill. in 1903. After seeing the piece in a liberal weekly, the Independent, a New York social worker, Mary White Ovington, and a leader of immigrant groups, Henry Moskowitz, began forming the NAACP.

DOMINATED BY WHITES

From the beginning, the association was dominated by whites and assumed the militant philosophy of the abolitionist movement. In more recent years, both the control and membership have shifted mainly to Negroes. However, current president, New York Attorney Arthur B. Spingarn, like all his predecessors, is white.

Another change, according to Mr. Wilkins: "We've shifted from just a slugging outfit to one with a broader program." Few observers notice any letup of NAACP slugging, but the association has broadened its activities among young people and in the fields of labor and housing.

A program for career guidance, political education, and training for future NAACP leadership is conducted by the association's youth and college division. Some 34,000 members, ranging from 10 years to 25 years of age, belong to this division, including white students from all-white southern colleges as Duke University in Durham, N. C., and Vanderbilt in Nashville, Tenn.

"The white kids in the South take attitudes very different from their parents. That's a real hope for us," declares lanky Herbert L. Wright, the young head of the youth division. "Of course, not all these white students come around all the way to our view," he adds.

CAREER GUIDANCE

The soft-speaking Mr. Wright talks enthusiastically of the career guidance programs the NAACP charters in many communities are running. "Most of our Negro kids have been brain washed because they see little incentive for doing well. We're trying to tell them of the many opportunities that are open so they won't be discouraged," he says.

A more controversial activity conducted by youths on the local level is sponsorship of economic boycotts to combat alleged discrimination. "We don't encourage boycotts, but they're free to use them," reports Mr. Wright.

Perhaps one of the hidden lines of NAACP strength lies in this youth division, many association officials indicate. At Harvard, the NAACP chapter claims to be the second largest student group on campus. And one of the largest chapters in the country (nearly 400 members) is at Oberlin College in Ohio, although most of the college's 2,100 students are white.

The housing department has gained new attention since New York City passed the first law outlawing discrimination in privately owned housing recently. "We don't try to lead Negroes by the hand. All we're trying to do is create a situation in which a man can live where he wants, according to his economic means," says Madison S. Jones, special assistant for housing.

HOUSING BOOKLET

A housing booklet the NAACP distributes to local leaders, however, suggests the association may lead some Negroes by the hand. The publication suggests that Negroes should apply to segregated public-housing projects, and adds: "Notify the national office of such action and results. We will carry on from there."

"We work on discrimination in housing through public support. Even if it's private housing, that segment often has support from the Federal Housing Administration and Veterans' Administration loans," says Mr. Jones. Both these Government agencies, the Negro official concedes, decline to do much about NAACP discrimination charges in private housing.

"FHA has agreed to encourage developers who build integrated projects. And when there are repossessions, these buildings are sold without regard to race," claims Mr. Jones.

Whether this can be accomplished without disturbance depends a lot on the area—and the emotional climate at the time. Negroes moved into Levittown, Long Island, with few objections from white residents. But when, shortly after Little Rock, a Negro bought a home in Levittown, Pa.—and took over the existing VA mortgage—stones were thrown and protest demonstrations were staged. The Negro, William Myers, Jr., still lives in the big development, but so far no other Negro families have moved in.

SEGREGATION AGAIN

Mr. Jones says the association doesn't want "to flood areas with Negroes. That would be segregation again." To charges that Negroes in all-white communities tend to drive property values down, Mr. Jones counters;

"Naturally, values will depreciate if some Negroes move in and all the whites move out. This practice has been aided and abetted by some real-estate brokers." Most banks will not finance Negro homes in predominantly white communities, he adds.

Many proponents of racial integration in general question the NAACP's wisdom in trying to control or regulate the sale of private property.

The association's labor department, headed by a former united steelworkers official, works toward removing racial barriers in industry and unions. NAACP Labor Secretary Herbert Hill approaches companies mainly through the nondiscrimination clause in Government contracts. With unions, he uses moral suasion and appeals to the top command.

"George Meany's own union, the plumbers, refuses to admit Negroes in most parts of the country, North as well as South. The right to belong to a building trades union is usually a necessary condition for employment as part of the collective bargaining agreement," declares Mr. Hill, one of the comparatively few non-Negroes on the NAACP staff.

In New York's Coliseum Building, uptown from the main association offices, are the new quarters of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

STACK OF BOOKS

Counsel Thurgood Marshall, flanked by many of his weighty law books stacked on the waxed floor of his new office, explains the position of this legal arm. "We were set up in 1940 as a separate group. We became even more divorced from the association itself in 1956 after the United States Internal Revenue Department began studying our tax situation."

Though closely allied in goals, the legal group functions separately from the NAACP. Contributions to the legal body are tax deductible, unlike those which go to the association itself. The association is denied tax-exempt status because it seeks to influence legislation.

The legal fund functions as a legal aid society for Negroes. "We don't take a case unless the man comes to us" says Mr. Marshall, a hardy, graying Negro.

Laughing vigorously when a reporter asks what the legal arm's strategy and long-range battle plans are Mr. Marshall replies: "There's no master plan. Naturally the first segregation suits we filed were soft belly ones. We had to pick those that would get to the core of the problem. Now the cases come to us as they crop up locally. Ha. I wish sometimes we could hand-pick them. Perhaps it would be easier."

GIVE NEW POULTRY INSPECTION LAW A FAIR CHANCE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, last year we in the Congress took a momentous step for the protection of the consumers of this country by passing the Poultry Products Inspection Act to provide for compulsory inspection for sanitation and wholesomeness of all poultry moving in interstate commerce and also in certain designated major consuming areas in intrastate commerce.

The act which we passed, and which became Public Law 85–172 on August 28, 1957, was by no means the perfect measure in that it did not go as far as some of us would have preferred from the consumer standpoint. It was a compromise measure. Most legislation has to reflect compromise in order to reach enactment.

But on the whole it was a good bill, and, as I said, a remarkable forward step in view of the fact that we have never up to this time had any really effective machinery for preventing unwholesome poultry and poultry products from reaching the consumer. Now we do have a law—and on the whole a pretty good law—and it has teeth in it.

REGULATIONS APPEAR TO PROVIDE FOR EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT

Just this week, the regulations covering the administration of this act were distributed by the Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Marketing Service, after having been published in the Federal Register on February 5. I have not yet had a full opportunity to go over those regulations in the detailed manner I intend to, but a quick reading gives me the impression these regulations can provide generally effective enforcement.

It is my intention to follow up on a few items in the regulations to determine why certain things which had earlier appeared in drafts of the proposed regulations have not been included in the final set of rules. I might say in passing, however, that I am particularly pleased that the Department retained in the final regulations a requirement that kidneys must be removed for inspection of ready-to-cook poultry despite some opposition to this from sections of the processing industry. We have the impressive word of specialists in this field, as reported by the Department last November, that such a step is necessary to carry out the law's mandate that inspection must assure the wholesomeness of the poultry which bears the official stamp of approval.

The regulations which have now been issued take effect May 1, 1958, in establishments which are accepted on a voluntary basis into the program on or after that date. Mandatory inspection begins next January.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS TO WEAKEN NEW ACT

My purpose in discussing the Poultry Products Inspection Act today is not to take up the new regulations, but rather to point to the dangers inherent in legislative proposals which have already been made to weaken the new act even before it takes effect—to pass amendments desired by some segments of the processing industry which seem to want to have their cake and eat it too. Another way of putting it might be that they want to have their cake at the expense of the poultry-eating public and at the expense of the United States Treasury.

I am sure I do not have to tell the House in any detail at this point of my long association with the issues involved in this new law. I was one of the first sponsors in the Congress of an effective poultry inspection law, and have been working on the technical phases of such a law since early in 1954, having earlier taken up with the Food and Drug Administration the need for more effective controls in what had then been a neglected area of consumer protection.

The new law represents a compromise between the proposals of my original bill for a poultry inspection program directly and completely paralleling the meat inspection program for the red meats, and the desires of the poultry processing industry and the Department of Agriculture for a separate program related exclusively to poultry, and conducted within the Agricultural Marketing Service rather than in the Agricultural Research Service which has jurisdiction over meat inspection.

COMPROMISE BILL GENERALLY SATISFACTORY TO ALL GROUPS

One cannot praise too highly the effective work done by our colleague, Representative JOHN C. WATTS of Kentucky, chairman of the Poultry Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture, in guiding the way to the generally satisfactory compromise which finally emerged. His contribution was truly an outstanding one and a demonstration of real statesmanship.

All of us felt, after this law was enacted last August, that it deserved a fair chance to show its effectiveness in meeting a serious consumer problem. I have felt, myself, that the Agricultural Marketing Service, which has jurisdiction over the program—and which primarily has the function of promoting the sale of poultry—should have every opportunity to show that it could do as well in this field of consumer protection as the Agricultural Research Service's Meat Inspection Division has done with the red meats.

However, Mr. Speaker, I am very much disturbed by legislative proposals introduced already this year to amend the new law—before it even takes effect on a permissive basis—to permit some poultry plants to process both inspected and uninspected poultry at the same time. True, these proposed amendments would apply only during the permissive period of the act's operation between May 1 and next January 1, when the mandatory program goes into effect. But we all know from past experience that weakening provisions put into a law presumably for temporary periods to meet real or supposed problems of transition often have a tendency to become permanent changes. And this possibility is one which I seriously fear.

ALLOWING INSPECTED AND NONINSPECTED PROCESSING IN SAME PLANTS

Under the proposed amendments which certain segments of the poultry processing industry are supporting, a plant could handle inspected poultry on one line and uninspected poultry on another; or they could process inspected poultry on one day and uninspected on another, on the same lines.

The purpose of such a change would be to enable some plants which cannot comply, or desire not to comply, immediately and fully with all of the requirements of the new law to begin May 1 to enjoy its benefits nevertheless, for this law provides significant benefits to the industry.

Let me explain the stakes involved:

Up to now, in order to obtain Federal inspection of poultry and a stamp or other official United States Government designation attesting to the purity and wholesomeness of their product under the long-standing voluntary inspection program, poultry processors have had to comply with certain sanitation requirements—as the new law also provides—and also have had to pay for the actual inspection work.

INSPECTION LABEL STIMULATES SALES TO CONSUMERS

Many poultry plants have chosen to do so, and have found it was good business. Obviously, it would have to be so, since the budget shows that industry has been paying more than $6 million a year for this Federal service under the existing voluntary-inspection program.

It is good business for the processors because consumers were being educated to seek out and to purchase that poultry in the stores which carried the United States label or stamp showing it was Federal inspected and approved. This has been particularly true after some of us in the Congress, along with consumer, public health, labor, and other groups have emphasized to the public the danger inherent in diseased poultry products heretofore sold in interstate commerce.

The public, for instance, has learned of epidemics of serious illnesses resulting in many tragic deaths among poultry workers processing diseased poultry in uninspected plants. I was able to report here in the House 4 years ago from evidence obtained from the Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration that at least 26 diseases of poultry could be communicated to humans.

Consequently, processing companies which recognized increased consumer demand for inspected and wholesome poultry could see the advantages of coming in under the voluntary program then in effect, and many did so, and paid for the inspection service. But others did not. They continued to process poultry without Federal inspection and without the stamp of approval, and were content to take their chances in the market place, meantime saving the cost of the inspection process.

NEW LAW PUTS INSPECTION COSTS ON UNITED STATES

Under the new law which we passed last year, however, we specified that the inspection should not only eventually be compulsory but that it should be provided to the processor without cost. Uncle Sam will hereafter pay for poultry inspection under the new law, just as the Federal Government has been paying for meat inspection in interstate commerce.

But if the United States Government—all of the taxpayers and all of the consumers—are going to pay for this inspection, I think they are entitled to full protection under the law. I think they are entitled to expect that firms which want to take advantage of the law's benefits—especially between May 1, 1958, and January 1, 1959, when plants can have the choice of coming in under the program or not—they have a right to expect, I repeat, that plants desiring to share in the benefits of the act during that period should comply completely with the act.

Beginning January 1 they will have no choice in the matter. They will have to comply, except under certain specified conditions. Even the bills which have been introduced to permit the processing of inspected and uninspected poultry in the same plants specify they are to be effective only until January 1, 1959.

PROCESSORS CAN STILL PAY FOR PARTIAL INSPECTION

But why permit that at all? The firms which cannot or will not comply fully with the new Poultry Products Inspection Act between May 1, 1958, and

January 1, 1959, but feel they should be allowed to enter the program on a transitional basis—half in and half out—could still qualify for the existing voluntary inspection program during that period just by paying the cost of the inspection work. And under the voluntary program which has been in effect for years, both inspected and uninspected poultry can be processed in the same plants. That has been one of the major faults—one of the major shortcomings—of the voluntary program, and one of the reasons the new compulsory program was enacted last year.

Why, then, Mr. Speaker, should we—the taxpayers—pay the cost of half-inspection in plants which are perfectly free to purchase that kind of partial inspection between May 1 and next January? If they want an inspection seal on their poultry, they can either comply with the full requirements of the new act, and thus obtain their inspection without charge, or they can pay for the kind of limited production inspection they seem to want.

There is no reason in the world why they should share the advantages of free inspection while at the same time delaying taking the necessary steps which other firms have had to take in order to comply with the new law.

STRENGTHENING AMENDMENTS WOULD BE IN ORDER

Mr. Speaker, if a serious effort is made to revise and weaken this law even before it takes effect, then there would be a duty upon those of us who sought an even stronger law to begin with to counter-attack with the strengthening amendments we were persuaded to forego last year in favor of compromise.

Strengthening amendments may eventually prove a necessity. But I had not intended to push for them at this time—at least until the present law was given a fair chance to show its effectiveness in operation. That was the attitude of all of us who took a direct hand in this legislation last year—to reach an effective compromise and give it a chance to operate. But I am afraid that if the attempt is now made to weaken the compromise, merely in order to provide a handout—and that's what it would be—to plants not ready or willing to comply with the law as written during the permissive period before it becomes mandatory, we are inviting a battle-royal which might well have the effect of destroying much of the good we have accomplished by compromise.

I know that is not the intention of those Members who have, in good faith, introduced bills to amend the act for the permissive period between May 1 and January 1. I am sure also it is not the intention either of those officials of the Department of Agriculture who have apparently not seen too much danger in these proposals.

CONFUSION FOR CONSUMERS

But I say this: The Department of Agriculture will have all it can handle between now and May 1 in gearing up its program and getting the qualified people needed to administer the law in just those plants which are now fully able and fully willing to comply with all of the provisions of the new law. There is a shortage of qualified people for inspection work. Many will have to be trained. This condition will continue probably right up to January 1 when the mandatory program goes into effect. It sounds silly to open up the program, during this permissive period, to plants wanting only part-time service when it will be so difficult to take care of those needing and entitled to full-time service.

There is a very important aspect of this problem as it affects the consumer. If the same plant can distribute poultry under the same brand name and with the same wrappers whether the poultry is inspected or uninspected—the only difference being the inspection seal on part of their output—the consumer can be very easily confused or misled. If one day she buys a brand of poultry which she notices bears the inspected seal, she will be inclined to identify the brand name as being always on inspected poultry.

I would hate to think that a housewife seeking inspected poultry could not depend on a particular brand from day to day but would perhaps have to go behind the butcher's counter each time or into the storage room to study the fine print on the container in which it was shipped to be sure she was getting inspected poultry. Yet I foresee that happening if firms can process both inspected and uninspected poultry in the same plants and ship them out in similar containers or wrappers, some shipments bearing the inspection seal and some not.

SOLUTION FOR SMALL PLANTS SEEKING TO COMPLY

Mr. Speaker, if the operation of the new law beginning May 1 on a permissive basis and January 1 on a mandatory basis provides problems for firms actively seeking to comply, but perhaps running into certain difficulties, let us see what we can do to help them in some way other than by weakening the law itself. Why can we not encourage Small Business Administration loans to such firms to help them get fully in compliance? There are many things we can do to help them comply by January 1, when compliance is mandatory in any event. If the individual case is a worthy one and it is only a question of funds or equipment, let us encourage them to obtain loans from the variety of sources now available.

But let us not, Mr. Speaker, shove onto Uncle Sam the cost of inspecting part of a firm's output while that firm is not ready to have all of its output inspected. Let us not shove onto the consumer the necessity to search out the shipping containers to know from day to day what part of a shipment is inspected. And let us not put the seal of the United States Government approval on products coming from plants where poultry workers work part of the time on certified wholesome products and part of the time on uninspected products which could perhaps infect them with the kind of illnesses we are trying to stamp out under the new law.

If we are going to have a wholesome poultry products law in operation, with the Federal Government paying the cost of inspection, let us make sure all of the poultry from an inspected plant—and I mean all of it—is wholesome and safe under the terms of that law; that is, that none of it is half safe.

RIGHT TO BENEFITS OF ACT MUST BE EARNED

I hope the proponents of these proposed changes in the law will have the patience to wait with the rest of us to see how the law actually operates beginning May 1 before seeking premature changes or precipitating the kind of battle which might delay further the time when the marginal plants might be able to qualify and can be brought in under the program.

Our first obligation has to be to the consumer. Next, our obligation should be to those plants which have brought their operations into compliance—or will very shortly—including firms which over the years have spent many thousands of dollars to help build the prestige of the United States seal of approval on poultry. Inspection service during the period between May 1, 1958, and January 1, 1959, will be a valuable asset for those firms which comply. All firms which wish to benefit from this opportunity should certainly be willing to do what is required under the reasonable provisions of the new law.

A GRANDIOSE FOREIGN AID SALES PITCH

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] is recognized for 40 minutes.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I hold here in my hand a copy of the printed program for a most unusual function to be held in Washington on February 25. This program is titled "National Conference on the Foreign Aspects of United States National Security." The Associated Press, however, has accurately labeled the affair for what it actually is—a grandiose foreign aid sales pitch. I quote from an AP report as published by the Washington Post and Times Herald for Thursday, February 6:

> President Eisenhower will make a speech February 25 in behalf of the administration's proposed $4 billion foreign-aid program. He will address the concluding session of a foreign-aid conference here to be attended by representatives of about 300 organizations.

This program in the Nation's Capital, which will constitute perhaps the largest and most distinguished single lobbying effort ever undertaken in an attempt to sell the American people and the Congress on any matter at all, will mark the grand opening of Mr. Eisenhower's all-out move to whip up support for his administration's vast and, in many instances, wasteful and basically ineffective foreign spending policy.

The list of speakers for this mammoth lobbying job is a most impressive one, but certainly an amazing one. With the head of the Motion Picture Association of America, Mr. Eric Johnston, as the program chief, the foreign-aid lobby is featuring not only President Eisenhower, but former President Truman; not only

Secretary of State Dulles, but former Secretary Dean Acheson; not only Vice President NIXON, but former presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson—all on the same day's printed program, of which I hold a copy in my hand.

Three distinguished clergymen, Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish—the Reverend Edwin T. Dahlberg, Bishop Fulton J. Sheen, and Rabbi Theodore L. Adams—have also been brought into the sales campaign. So have numerous other top officials in the Government, including the Secretary of Defense and the Assistant Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Under Secretary of State, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Director of the International Cooperation Administration, and the manager of the foreign-aid program development loan fund, as well as others. And there will be hundreds, possibly many hundreds, of representatives of some 300 organizations from all parts of our Nation, whipping up more support for foreign aid, although doubtless a great majority of them are without basic facts as to what the program has accomplished or is likely to accomplish.

This will indeed be a lobbying lineup of such proportions that I have never before encountered during my 11 years in the Congress. Certainly, Mr. Speaker, the people involved are great and good and patriotic Americans—but going all the way now in a cleverly conceived attempt to sell the people and the Congress another bill of goods for foreign aid.

While I surely do not doubt the sincerity of purpose of the distinguished leaders who will be participating in this foreign-aid promotion, the very fact that such a pressure meeting is being arranged at all raises some relevant questions: Do these people consider the foreign-aid program of such dubious value as to require this sort of unheard-of supersalesmanship in order to keep it alive? Do they regard the American people as so ignorant as to have been unable to determine basic facts about the program through a period of 10 years? Is the intelligence or the judgment of the Members of Congress believed so doubtful that this distinguished group must converge on Washington with this great lobbying effort in order to set us straight?

I am seriously concerned that the results of this foreign-aid promotion may most likely be a public disservice, and not a service—no matter the probable worthy motives and intent of many of the participants. For, among other doubts, I respectfully wonder just how well informed some of these people really are concerning the hard facts of foreign aid, and not merely with the hopes and ideals and broad generalities of the program.

Will these foreign-aid lobbyists, in good conscience, try to convince the American people and the Congress that the program is assuring our safety through strength? Will they contend, seriously, that the program is accomplishing a significant role in building a genuine peace? Will they claim, with foundation of fact, that foreign aid has been a major instrument in moving American and free world policy forward—if, in truth, it has really moved forward at all?

I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the public interest could be better served if these super salesmen for foreign aid were to concentrate on learning more of the real facts of the program—as many Members of the Congress, and especially a majority of the Members handling the money bill for foreign aid, including myself, have earnestly endeavored to do—and would then take that information to the people. If such a course were followed, this Nation's foreign spending program would assuredly be gradually but consistently reduced. And America would be the better, the stronger, because of such a condition coming about.

But, unfortunately, there has probably never been devised in our Nation a more actively functioning propaganda machine than the one which is operated by the advocates of free-spending foreign aid, with powerful pressure groups pushing the program, seeking spending far in excess of the needs justifiable by the facts. Large numbers of our highest paid bureaucrats and their subordinates are working without letup to convince the American people and the Members of Congress that the foreign-aid program is indispensable, and that ever more funds are required to support it. Further, representatives of numerous foreign nations are exerting extreme efforts to influence larger contributions for their particular countries. And, disappointing as it certainly is, many of our Nation's big business firms—manufacturers, bankers, shippers, brokers, and others—with profitable contracts through the program, are strong advocates of everlasting, bigger spending foreign aid.

A favorite foreign-aid gambit during the past several years has been the appointment of committees and commissions. There were, for example, the Gray Commission, Eric Johnston's committee, Nelson Rockefeller's group, the Fairless Commission, and others instructed to report on foreign aid.

It has become obvious that these commissions are taken in hand and into camp by the bureaucrats. It amounts to about this: These businessmen are brainwashed and sent around the world. When they get to the foreign countries, they are assailed by our other bureaucrats abroad, who are getting automobiles, homes, servants, and all manner of luxuries, such as the vast majority of them, if actually any of them, never enjoyed before. Some of these bureaucrats are Socialists and some of them are worse. They have a common talent, though, and that is being able to hoodwink so-called investigating committees before, during, and after these much-heralded tours.

With this big foreign-aid snow job falling here on February 25, it is well that not only the visiting organization representatives should be cautioned, and the American people as a whole, but also Members of the Congress. Talk, such as the foreign-aid lobby has been dispensing, and is now about to increase, concerning dedication to common ideals, free-world unity, and similar remarks, is pleasing to hear; but it is not so potent as facts.

There are 87 nations in the world; and so great has been the propaganda and pressure, now being stepped up far beyond even past proportions, for a more widespread, complex and confusing program of foreign aid on the part of the United States, there are now in the program, past and present, funds for 70 members of the world of nations. Expressed another way, with the United States as the donor, only 16 nations in all the world are not receiving, or have not received, some type of aid under the program. And the total of aid which the United States has given since the end of World War II is $67 billion—give or take a few billion, according to the statistics used.

Remember, this program is built from the bottom up, not from the top down. Under the mode of operation, the majority of the nations receiving this aid will have military groups plugging for more funds. And, in the same nations, there are civilian groups handling the economic and technical aid programs, and they are also constantly beating the drums for increases for the particular nation in which they are stationed. The heads of these missions, both military and civilian, have created little empires of their own, thousands of miles from home. If they can in any manner avoid it, they have no intention of losing this fancy living and prestige.

Furthermore, and the facts are of record, vast sums of this money have been going to Communist governments, to dictatorships, and to other nations we cannot rely upon as friends. And even among the friendly nations which have been given huge amounts of American taxpayers' aid, the actual value of the program in the defense of this Nation—which after all is the major function of our Government—is extremely doubtful, to say the most for it.

But, Mr. Speaker, even if the program were accomplishing the goals and fulfilling the purposes its proponents claim for it, I still could not give validity to the current requests and claims. Secretary Dulles himself less than a year ago was conceding that this year's and future annual expenditures for the foreign aid program should be smaller than in previous years. I should like to quote here from an exchange with Mr. Dulles to that effect, when he appeared before our Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee.

I commented:

> The policy is well established. There have been many years' experience with the program, and the large annual expenditures are in the past. Would you agree that this statement is correct?

Secretary Dulles replied:

> Yes; I think that is correct. I do not have the figures in front of me, but I think that is the trend of the figures.

Also, I wish to present excerpts from an exchange in the same period of hearings, during last April, May, June, and July, with Mr. Hollister, then the ICA Administrator, to the effect that more funds than needed were appropriated the previous year, and that no damage whatsoever resulted to the program from the reduction in the appropriation. Nevertheless, I might note that the same sort of hue and cry had been sounded

then as was heard last year and is now being renewed, but even more vigorously than before.

Here are the excerpts:

Mr. PASSMAN. Will you agree with me that we actually appropirated too much money for these agencies last year?

Mr. HOLLISTER. More than they were able to obligate.

Mr. PASSMAN. More than you were able to obligate?

Mr. HOLLISTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. PASSMAN. Is the record clear that we did not damage the program by reducing the appropriation last year?

Mr. HOLLISTER. The record speaks for itself.

Mr. PASSMAN. I shall accept that as an affirmative answer.

Yet, on Tuesday, February 25, 12 days from today, the first-team foreign-aid lobby swings into full action here in Washington with Mr. Dulles as the opening speaker. Will he then repudiate his testimony of less than a year ago?

The assertions of these lobbyists, or others, notwithstanding, I urgently suggest that—with the peace and security of this Nation as the matter for prime concern on the part of every person in public life, both in and out of government—the facts as they are, with the needs of the program, and not bureaucratic wishes, should continue to serve as the guide for the conclusions reached by the Members of the Congress and the Nation's citizens.

Unfortunately—and no amount of idealistic lobbying or political coverup or seeking for advantage can prove it differently—our foreign-aid program has to a large extent degenerated into a miserable mess in which, for example, the United States is paying glorified blackmail to unfriendly regimes in many countries, to deter them from running off to Russia for help. But in most instances Russian help is limited to promises. It has not been successfully refuted what Russia's Lenin taught, loosely translated, "Give the United States sufficient time and it will spend itself into bankruptcy."

Furthermore, we keep on giving great sums of United States taxpayers' money to governments already in the Communist orbit—wishfully hoping that someday they will somehow free themselves from the clutches of the dictators in the Kremlin. And to practically all of the governments, friendly and unfriendly, huge sums of the foreign aid money from free-enterprise America are given, and accepted and used, for the purpose of socializing their industry and commerce and agriculture.

During an inspection of foreign aid program operations last year I observed on the spot in many nations the evidences and results of wasteful spending, lack of cooperation and coordination, and actually found many of the people in charge with scant knowledge of the real purposes of their missions.

I studied the program in France and Italy, in Greece and Turkey, in Lebanon and Pakistan, in Thailand, and in other nations.

In Thailand, a 200-mile asphalt road was undertaken as a $6.5 million demonstration of United States efficiency in peaceful pursuits. After 2½ years, the cost has skyrocketed to $18 million for the first 100 miles.

About $3 billion of our money has been used by the recipients to reduce their national debts—while our own debt spirals up to disastrous proportions. In fact, so great has been our spending that our own public debt now exceeds the consolidated public debts of all other nations of the world by $68 billion.

I wish to quote here from a statement of the former Peruvian Ambassador to Washington, Pedro Beltran, for some years owner of La Prensa, a great newspaper in his country, who said:

If a nation relies on handouts to live, its future is doomed. As time goes on, it finds it harder and harder to get on its feet and forge its own future. It ends by making no effort to develop its own resources or be self-supporting. As long as such a state of affairs prevails, such a country will never come of age, but will continue to be dependent on others without prospects for the future.

It should be realized that private capital can achieve what no public treasury can do. When confidence has been established, the amount of private capital that may flow into a country is practically unlimited. Private investors will compete with one another and seek out the opportunities. But government money cannot do this, since risk venture is beyond its province. Private capital will flow if the investor feels that he can operate in a free economy.

Mr. Speaker, I returned from my 5-week around-the-world investigations last year more firmly convinced than I had ever been that we must put some sense into the foreign-aid program, by tapering off the present rate of spending and halting further poorly founded commitments. I was literally sickened by much of what I saw for myself, and learned otherwise.

I visited one nation where the strong man of the country, which we are substantially subsidizing, is suspected of being a full-fledged partner in an illegal opium operation. This same strong man owns some 30 different businesses, and practically everything purchased for his government, military, and other purchases, must be requisitioned through one of his companies.

Has there been successful refutation that Lebanon, with a relatively healthy economy, is being subsidized with United States aid merely to guard against offense being taken by the Lebanese Government because of aid being given to some of the other countries in the area?

Or that Oman—or Muscat—refused a United States offer of $2 million in aid because this was not as much as had been given to another country in the vicinity?

Or, Mr. Speaker, have the reports of other giveaways such as these been successfully refuted:

Shiploads of foreign-aid farm tractors and other machinery rusting and falling apart on the docks in certain Middle Eastern countries?

The providing of public baths for camel drivers?

Free airplane transportation for thousands of Arabs to visit Mecca, their religious shrine?

Five million dollars in subsidies for wealthy Iranians to complete college?

A supply depot in Laos, with a total population of about a million and a half, crammed with drugs and other expensive medical material in sufficient quantities to care for much of the whole of Southeast Asia?

And, lest I forget, dress suits for Grecian undertakers?

These are, of course, a few of the extreme examples reported. But they are examples of a type which are not likely to be mentioned by the foreign-aid lobbyists here on February 25—or, for that matter, at other times, either.

Nor are these reports, of which I do not know of successful refutation:

The sending of "Satchmo" Armstrong and "Dizzy" Gillespie and their bands as ambassadors of American culture to foreign lands, at thousands of dollars weekly in costs.

The giving of Afghanistan, where the populace rides camels and the main requisite is to teach the people how to read and write, of $14.5 million to start 5 airports and provide electronic equipment for another.

The granting to India in 1954 of $1.5 million of prefabricated steel to erect grain silos and warehouses, with most of the material sitting unused last fall. And then, 2 years later, approving an additional $4 million for several hundred more warehouses, notwithstanding the fact that nothing had been done about using the materials already sent.

Can these statements be successfully refuted?

This policy of government-to-government handouts is losing friends for the United States. There has been tremendous growth over the last few years in geographical area and number of Communist countries, millions of square miles added to their territory, with hundreds of millions of people. There has also been a similar growth over the same period of the number of so-called uncommitted or neutral countries.

How can we make friends by such measures as we have been following? India gets mad because we give grants to Pakistan. Pakistan gets mad because we give grants to India. Others get mad because we give grants to either one or both of them. Still others get mad because we do not give them big enough grants. Pakistan and Iraq were mad because we offered Egypt the Aswan Dam, which never should have been offered in the first place. Others quite frankly prefer the Soviet or Chinese Communist loans to our gifts. They are opposed to us; they vote against us in the United Nations, while nationalizing everything in their countries and creating socialistic states.

But, Mr. Speaker, aside from these and countless other examples of record—of poor judgment and waste and inefficiency on the part of administrators of the foreign-aid program and possible trickery and bribery and fraud on the part of some of the recipients, have the constructive features of foreign aid been worth the staggering cost to this Nation of more than $67 billion since the end of World War II? Has the program served significantly to strengthen the peace and security of the United States and the free world?

To the open-minded person who will read the RECORD well, the answers are: They have not. Is it not true that the United States has permitted this complex, confusing, worldwide spending program to get completely out from under control?

Russian Communist world influence has spread and strengthened, while American prestige throughout the world has weakened—and we, not the Communists, have been the practitioners of the prolific and terrific worldwide spending.

No matter that the program has proved to be the most expensive folly in which this country has ever engaged, the foreign-aid lobbyists boldly continue to seek more American dollars as the cure for the ills—notwithstanding the abundance of the facts to the contrary.

We have been putting foreign aid to the test—with more than $67 billion spent in 70 of the other 86 nations of the world, since the end of World War II—and it has woefully fallen short of securing the desired results. But it has not failed to entangle this Nation with many questionable commitments in 70 other countries.

Mr. Speaker, we have been appropriating too much, and not too little, for the program, year after year.

The distinguished foreign-aid lobbyists will claim differently here on February 25. But their saying otherwise will not make it so. The facts are, after all, more potent than even their tremendous sales campaign—irrespective of how illustrious the identities of the public lobbyists, and no matter how much White House or ICA staff and funds and office space and stamps and stationery and telephone calls and telegrams and other expense items, paid for by the overburdened taxpayer, may be employed to promote the effort. It is unlikely that any scheme they may dream up for spending more and more of the people's money will have any more merit than those of the past.

Doubtless we will continue to have a foreign-aid program for many years. But it should be a more sensible foreign-aid program, and certainly not one costing billions of dollars for questionable friends around the globe.

ARSENALS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time in order to talk about arsenals all over the United States and the Watertown Arsenal in particular. But before I begin those remarks I would like to speak for 5 minutes and to insert in the RECORD a letter from Mr. William F. Sullivan of the Northern Textile Association, addressed to the Honorable Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce, and have this carried at this point in the RECORD under a separate heading. The great velveteen industry in the United States should be saved, Mr. Speaker.

As the Speaker may remember, a year ago we thought we had saved by voluntary Japanese agreement the velveteen industry and certain other cotton industries from too much Japanese competition. But the Japanese have not, we find, according to the Census Bureau figures, lived up to their agreement, and in Lowell, Mass., if relief is not given by the Japanese and by the United States, our great Merrimack mills will close their doors. It is the oldest large cotton textile manufacturing plant in the United States. It has a great history of accomplishment with wonderful workers. It would be a tragedy too awful to think of if this administration and everybody in the Congress does not put his or her shoulder to the wheel and save that great textile industry. The Japanese should be told that they must do their part in helping us or they will not fare well. That is not a threat, Mr. Speaker; it is just trying to show the Japanese that they had much better help us if they expect help from us. I feel sure they will see the justice in that. We have a right to keep our industries in operation.

We must not allow any other country to trample on our industry. The letter from Mr. Sullivan's unit, with figures from the Census Bureau, is as follows:

FEBRUARY 11, 1958.

The Honorable SINCLAIR WEEKS,
Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SECRETARY WEEKS: At our meeting last week I stated that the Japanese had violated the velveteen quota. Mr. Kearns indicated that his information was to the contrary.

VELVETEENS

The Japanese velveteen quota was set at 2.5 million yards of exports. Between January 1 and November 30, 1957, the Japanese actually landed in this country 3,209,902 square yards.

Even if we deduct the 4,765 yards of Japanese velveteens landed in January 1957 on the theory that this yardage was exported in December 1956, we find that the Japanese must have exported to this country in excess of 3.2 million yards in 11 months of 1957. When the December 1957 figures are available we will know the full extent of this violation. Some of the 3.2 million yards landed in this country were warehoused, but at the same time the Japanese withdrew during the course of the year velveteens which had already been put in the warehouses. The net result was that 3,030,137 square yards were actually put on the American market during 1957. This information has been supplied to us by the Bureau of the Census, Report No. FT5019. I enclose a more detailed breakdown of the velveteen imports from Japan and from Italy.

You will recall that the Japanese also violated their velveteen commitment in 1956, having brought in more than 1 million yards in excess of their 5-million-yard quota.

HANDKERCHIEFS

Our information also indicates a violation of the handkerchief quota by the Japanese.

The quota was 1,200,000 dozen. Imports for consumption through November 1957 amounted to 1,529,343 dozen.

We do not have the breakdown on handkerchiefs.

GINGHAMS

There is also a possibility of a violation of the 35 million square yard quota of ginghams; 39,333,154 square yards of Japanese ginghams and related fabrics (commodity No. 3062) were imported during the first 11 months of 1957.

From the Bureau of Census data we are not able to separate ginghams from related fabrics. Therefore, we are unable to prove, on the basis of present information, that there is a violation, as we can in the case of velveteens where accurate information is available.

If we were to deduct from the 1957 Japanese velveteen quota the amounts by which the Japanese exceeded their 1956 and 1957 commitments, they would not be entitled to bring in any velveteens during 1958. As you know, the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. in Lowell, the largest maker of velveteens, is shut down.

We would greatly appreciate your personal attention in connection with this matter, and particularly in view of the discussions which I understand are being currently held with the Japanese on cotton goods imports.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. SULLIVAN.

United States imports of velveteens from Japan, November 1957

[Square yards]

	Landed and not warehoused (col. 1)	Landed and warehoused (col. 2)	Withdrawn from warehouse (col. 3)
1957—November	34,769	99,938	38,357
January-November	2,522,076	687,826	508,061

	Total placed on market (cols. 1 and 3)	Total landed (cols. 1 and 2)
1957—November	73,126	134,707
January-November	3,030,137	3,209,902

ESTIMATE OF MINIMUM QUANTITY IN WAREHOUSES

	Square yards
1956—Oct. 31	1,103,419
Nov. 30	799,064
Dec. 31	244,564
1957—Jan. 31	196,380
Feb. 28	190,319
Mar. 31	155,147
Apr. 30	150,890
May 31	146,335
June 30	156,637
July 31	197,954
Aug. 31	282,493
Sept. 30	259,463
Oct. 31	365,698
Nov. 30	427,279

Source: Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Northern Textile Association, Jan. 27, 1958.

United States imports of velveteens from Italy, November 1957

[Square yards]

	Landed and not warehoused (col. 1)	Landed and warehoused (col. 2)	Withdrawn from warehouse (col. 3)
1957—November	42,100	7,826	22,938
January-November	684,897	332,961	270,366

	Total placed on market (cols. 1 and 3)	Total landed (cols. 1 and 2)
1957—November	65,038	49,926
January-November	955,263	1,017,858

Source: Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Northern Textile Association, Jan. 27, 1958.

Mr. Speaker, on Saturday the 8th of February I attended, as did the gentleman from Massachusets [Mr. O'NEILL], who represents the adjoining district to mine, a very fine dinner given by Arsenal Post No. 5 of the Federal Employees Veterans Association at Watertown. The Speaker may remember that about a year ago the Watertown Arsenal was saved and given work. The former Speaker of the House [Mr. MARTIN] and the majority floor leader [Mr. MCCORMACK] and the entire Massachusetts delegation join me in hoping to save work for our great arsenal. I have here a speech given at that dinner on last Saturday by Colonel Hurst. That great Watertown Arsenal is 135 years old; the oldest arsenal, I understand, in the entire United States.

As you all remember, the great Jupiter missile, called the Explorer, which is today winging its way all over the world, is proof of what this great ordnance plant at Huntsville, Ala., under General Medaris has accomplished. The Watertown Arsenal and other arsenals have made magnificent contributions toward the building of that very fine missile.

Colonel Hurst said:

TALK BY COL. R. M. HURST, COMMANDER OF WATERTOWN ARSENAL, AT A DINNER MEETING OF WATERTOWN ARSENAL POST NO. 5, FEVA, ON FEBRUARY 8, 1958

As many of you know, I recently returned from a visit to the Army Ballistic Missile Agency at Huntsville, Ala. Certain contacts which I had during this visit have prompted a desire to comment briefly this evening on a subject which has been a topic of discussion with members of my staff on frequent occasions and with a greater portion of the arsenal work force on more limited occasions.

You have read much in the press about the team of German scientists at ABMA. I have seen them in action. They are an extremely capable, sincere, hard-working group whose accomplishments under the technical direction of Dr. von Braun and under the general guidance and supervision of an outstanding ordnance officer, Maj. Gen. J. B. Medaris, are well known to you. This team has demonstrated a unanimity of purpose, a level of competence, and a persistence which have paid off in an outstanding achievement—the launching of our first satellite.

We at Watertown Arsenal also have a team—not so highly specialized as the ABMA team, but possessing an equal measure of competence, of sincerity, of purpose, of persistence, and of determination. This team is comprised of some 2,600 scientists, engineers, technicians, craftsmen, and administrative personnel included in our work force. We have at Watertown Arsenal a fully integrated capability, embracing the fields of basic and applied research; design and development engineering; product, maintenance, and process engineering; and manufacturing. This is not a newborn capability, but one based on almost a century and a half of steady development, and one which reflects the individual capabilities of dedicated employees with 2, 3, and 4 decades of contribution to the defense of our country.

In the ordnance materials research office and the Watertown Arsenal laboratories we have almost 350 scientists, engineers, and technicians whose work in materials and related research is of the highest quality and enjoys national and international recognition. These laboratories compare favorably with those of any of our larger corporations.

In the engineering field we have individuals with years and years of experience in designing and developing those munitions vital to our defense, and in setting them up for limited production in the arsenal or for volume production in the plants of our great industrial enterprises.

In Rodman Laboratory we have engineers, technicians, and craftsmen constantly exploring techniques of manufacturing so that we can have the most advanced methods available, not only for our own purposes, but for the use of industry as well. For example, in fields such as the application of ceramics to machine tools and in the use of investment casting techniques, we are in the forefront. In the February issue of Foundry appears an outstanding article on investment casting written by two of our employees.

Then we have out in our shops hundreds and hundreds of craftsmen who can convert the ideas of scientists and the designs of engineers into the hard goods required by our combat forces in the defense of our country. These craftsmen have levels of skill which permit them to hold their own with their fellow craftsmen in industry any place, bar none. They are turning out of our shops major pieces of work which are a challenge to anyone to produce.

We also have several hundred employees who play a supporting role—accountants, clerks, typists, guards, maintenance men, warehousemen, and many others—all of them playing important parts in facilitating the accomplishment of our organizational objectives. Not only must there be a production of goods and services of high quality, in proper quantity, and at the proper time, but it must be of proper cost as well. Of particular significance in holding our costs down to levels that are equal to or below those of others performing similar work within or without Government circles is the close control exercised by our people within the support areas.

Of course, our arsenal team is not operating alone. It is part of an ordnance family which is mutually supporting, and which for many decades has been participating as a member of an ordnance-industry-science team in producing the ordnance munitions which our country requires. The arsenal is also part of an industrial community of this New England area, and as such enjoys the wholehearted, active, and aggressive support of Congressional representatives such as your distinguished guests, Mrs. Rogers and Mr. O'Neill; of civic leaders such as your national commander, Mr. Kenneth Lyons; and of representatives of the press such as Mr. Tom Winship of the Boston Globe.

Our team may have its ups and downs, but it will continue in the future, as in the past, to make its very significant contributions to the defense of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I have spoken many times on the floor of the extreme importance of keeping our arsenals open. Our country has reason to be very proud of the accomplishments of those great arsenals and we must keep them if we are to be thoroughly protected in this day of the missiles, this day of danger from without. We cannot scrap or weaken our arsenals.

As the Army's ballistic missiles roar into space from the launching sites at Cape Canaveral and White Sands Proving Ground, their progress is watched with particular interest by Army ordnance scientists, engineers and craftsmen within the Army arsenal system.

The successful development of each of the Army's missiles and rockets is the result of highly integrated and coordinated teamwork among American scientific and industrial concerns and the Army's arsenals.

Army arsenals have met the challenge of every national emergency. The successful launching of the Jupiter C rocket carrying the Explorer satellite is further evidence that Army arsenals are meeting the challenges of the new technological age.

While Army arsenals for generations have developed fine weapons, they have regeared their organization and capabilities to the era of atomics, electronics, and supersonic rockets and missiles.

While the Army Ballistic Missile Agency, Huntsville, Ala., has the weapon system responsibility for developing the Jupiter, nonprofit research organizations, American industry and other Army arsenals have contributed directly to the outstanding success of this program. Likewise, Army arsenals have assisted Redstone Arsenal in developing and fielding other weapons in the Army's versatile family of guided missiles and rockets.

Specific areas of responsibility and contributions by ordnance installations follow:

Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., is responsible for the development, procurement, production, industrial engineering and mobilization, maintenance and repair parts supply and stock control of guided missiles and rockets.

Army Ballistic Missile Agency, Huntsville, Ala., was established in February 1956 and assigned the full responsibility for the Redstone and Jupiter Missiles program. It also has responsibility for the new Pershing missile.

Industrial engineering and manufacture of solid propellants for rockets, jatos and guided missiles, fuses and warheads for rockets and guided missiles are done by Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., is responsible for the development and manufacture of mechanical arming mechanisms for guided missiles and rockets. Diamond Ordnance Fuze Laboratory, Washington, D. C., also has responsibility for the development and manufacture of fuses and arming mechanism for rockets and guided missiles.

Special purpose vehicles for launchers, rockets and guided missiles are developed at the Ordnance Tank Automotive Command, Detroit, Mich.

Basic research in the field of liquid and solid propellants and rocket composition principals are carried on at the Office of Ordnance Research, Durham, N. C.

Contributions by Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., in the guided missile and rocket field include research, development and engineering in the fabrication of launcher prototypes, models, experimental equipment and related equipment.

Mr. Speaker, relative to the missile work at Watertown, on the 8th of February, at Watertown Arsenal, I made the following statement:

As the Army's ballistic missiles roar into space from the launching sites at Cape Canaveral, their progress is watched with particular interest by a group of New England scientists, engineers, and craftsmen. These are the people of Watertown Arsenal, located within the metropolitan Boston area in the town of Watertown, Mass. This Army Ordnance Corps arsenal is currently engaged in several activities relating to the missile program. For several years it has been making significant contributions to the Army Ballistic Missile Agency and to Redstone Arsenal, at Huntsville, Ala., in support of their programs. These contributions are in the field of research, development and engineering, and in the manufacture of launcher prototypes, models, experimental equipment, fixtures, and related equipment.

For almost a century and a half, Watertown Arsenal has been making important contributions to the growth and development of our country. For over 130 years it has operated laboratories which have performed pioneering research in the field of ferrous metallurgy, and more recently this program has been expanded to include titanium and other transitional metals, and to give special attention to high temperature, high strength alloy steels. Its development and engineering staffs have recorded outstanding achievements recently in the fulfillment of system responsibilities for the designing, development, and manufacture of the 280 millimeter atomic cannon and the 75 millimeter Skysweeper. The arsenal's investigation into methods for improvement of manufacturing techniques has resulted in outstanding advancement in the application of ceramic materials to cutting metals, in the use of investment castings, in the cold forming of materials by swaging, and in other processes as well.

Recent years have seen a marked shifting of the attention of arsenal personnel from the conventional heavy artillery and antiaircraft weapons to the newer devices of modern warfare. Ballistic missiles and rockets are commanding ever-increasing amounts of attention.

The Watertown Arsenal Laboratories are currently engaged in a number of studies relating to research and development in the missile field. Just recently an extensive survey of special thermal properties of several commercial plastics was completed, these particular materials having unusual and versatile characteristics of great current interest in the missile program because of their extreme chemical inertness to fuels, lubricants, and acids, as well as their toughness and resiliency over a wide range of temperatures. Currently, under investigation is the design of the bulkhead of one of the missiles. This bulkhead or partition divides the primary structural components of the midsection of the missile, and separates the liquid oxygen from the fuel. If this bulkhead is not properly designed, it can rupture and thus lead to possible premature self-destruction of the missile. It is the purpose of the investigation to provide principles and data which will lead to improvement of the design.

The laboratories are also engaged in mathematical studies for the purpose of determining stress conditions in the skin or outer covering of missiles. These studies, likewise, will lead to improved design and also provide safeguards against buckling failures. Still other studies are concerned with the finding of alternate structural materials which may be substituted for critical metals and alloys so that these may be conserved during possible periods of emergency.

Engineers at Watertown Arsenal have provided substantial assistance to their associates at the Army Ballistic Missile Agency in the development and improvement of launching tables for both the Redstone and Jupiter missiles. They have also recently completed the design and development of a lightweight launcher for the Honest John rocket. All of these launchers require the most careful selection of materials and the precise determination of design characteristics so that they will hold up under the conditions of stress and of temperature which are imposed upon them.

Watertown Arsenal has the heavy machine tools and craftsmanship which are required to convert the designs of the engineers into "hardware". This close support which the shops provide for the research and development program, provides for the delivery of new items of materiel at the earliest possible time. The arsenal's craftsmen are highly skilled in their respective trades, and bring to the missile program decades of experience in the casting, machining, fabrication, and assembly of heavy structures.

These skills and facilities have permitted the arsenal to move rapidly into the essential production of heavy assemblies which are a part of or related to modern munitions. Included among such items, manufactured at Watertown Arsenal, are the launchers for the Redstone and Jupiter missiles, and the transportable launcher for the Honest John rocket. Also included are such things as missile assembly fixtures, nose cones, and heavy wind tunnel components. In a field related to the missile program is the manufacture and assembly of antenna systems for heavy radar equipment.

The craftsmanship at Watertown Arsenal is not confined to application of heavy structures alone. The high levels of skill among the work force permit manufacture of items which require processing to most precise tolerances. So, in addition to the heavy structures already referred to, the arsenal also provides to the missile program items requiring extremely precise surface finishes, such as supersonic nozzles for wind tunnels, and missile models for experimental use in such wind tunnels. These high levels of skill also find application in the machining of other items such as air bearing test fixtures, inclinometer assemblies, and chuck assembly components for ABMA. The use of these skills, based upon Watertown Arsenal's many years in this and related fields, is particularly important during this period when expediting development is so vital.

Although the missile program is but one part of Watertown Arsenal's total program, it is nevertheless becoming a more and more significant part as the months go by. This work is of such a nature that it is particularly fitted to the skills and facilities which are available; and the people of the arsenal are most enthusiastic about making their full contribution to the defense of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I plead with the Members of the House not to weaken in any way our great arsenals. If you weaken them you will lose the men—the great majority of them are veterans—who have the know-how and they will get other jobs. Then when an emergency arises, our arsenals will not be able to produce. In many instances it takes a long time to teach the workers in civilian industry how to make these great projects which are so necessary for our national defense.

We hear a good deal about helping small business. We want to help small business, but we certainly do not want to help small business if it is going to mean in the end annihilation not only of small business but of the United States.

I pray with all the strength in my being that we may keep our arsenals in full production.

SPLENDID ACTION OF JOHN D. HERTZ

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, recently Mr. John D. Hertz announced that he was establishing a foundation for the education of young men and women in engineering. This fund is being made available at a time when the increased costs of education are making it difficult and often impossible for our most talented youth to complete their training, and at a time when there is increasing need for trained people in the engineering field. Many more will be needed, as the years pass, to keep up with the rapidly developing technical age in which we live. Mr. Hertz is conscious of this need and through financing the education of some of our youth hopes to contribute to the well-being of the country which he says has given him so many opportunities.

Mr. Hertz was born in Vrutsky, Czechoslovakia, and was brought to this country at the age of five. Unable to continue schooling beyond the elementary grades, he worked as a newsboy, a reporter for the Chicago Record, then an automobile salesman and finally went into business for himself with the founding of the Yellow Cab Co. in Chicago in 1915. Succeeding years brought great success in the motor transportation business and the founding of another company, the Hertz U-Drive-It System, based on an entirely new idea by Mr. Hertz. The company has since expanded to include the renting of trucks and trailers as well as automobiles for people to drive themselves. It is now becoming a worldwide organization. Mr. Hertz has expanded his business interests and has moved into new fields. A vigorous man of 78, he is an active partner in the investment banking firm of Lehman Bros.

This outstanding business success for the once poor immigrant boy went along with a wide range of activity on behalf of his beloved adopted country and his fellow citizens. Mr. Hertz has used his knowledge and experience to good advantage in his country's service. During World War I he served as an adviser to the Secretary of War, receiving a decoration for distinguished service for his work in this position. Mr. Hertz has also found time for community affairs, is a trustee for the Lovelace Foundation for Medical Education and Research, and a director for an arthritis and rheumatism foundation. His concern for the defense of the country gave direction to his plans to share his fortune in a way which would contribute most and eventuated in the establishment of the Hertz Education Foundation to stimulate and assist in

the training of young men and women in the engineering profession.

Mr. Hertz will name the foundation the Fanny K. Hertz Educational Fund for Engineers, in honor of his wife, to whom he has been married 54 years. Sufficient funds are being made available immediately to subsidize more than 100 students per year. After the death of Mrs. Hertz and the 3 children, for whom life provision has been made, the entire fortune of Mr. Hertz and that of his wife will be devoted to the scholarship fund.

The foundation is noteworthy for the simplicity of its organization. There are few rules or regulations and an effort has been made to avoid all complications and exclude the redtape. The trustees are authorized to use the funds as they see fit except for one or two conditions which again reveal the breadth of the philosophy and humanity of Mr. Hertz. These are that there shall be no discrimination with respect to sex, religion, or race in awarding the scholarships and that everyone who receives a scholarship complete a course in American history as part of his studies and pledge himself also to serve the United States Government, at its request, in time of emergency.

Two features of this scholarship plan merit special attention. First, a departure from the usual provisions of scholarship funds, the Hertz Foundation may make grants for sustenance as well as for tuition and the usual school expenses. The significance of this feature of the plan is apparent when we recall the many promising young students of past years who have won scholarships but have been unable to utilize them for lack of funds to cover living expenses while they continued their studies. A second provision, also differing from most scholarship programs, allows the directors, at their discretion, to make grants to cover expenses for high school as well as for college study. Recognition is thus given to the fact that funds might be more useful at some other stage of education than college, in some instances. Aid may be furnished at either or both stages of schooling.

The career of Mr. Hertz is another example of America as the land of opportunity and of personal success accompanied by a deep interest in the highest welfare of our country. In devoting the fruits of his success to creating further educational opportunities for the youth of America in the engineering field Mr. Hertz has also shown a fine awareness of our future needs. In providing for the education of future engineers, Mr. Hertz is not only creating opportunities for many individuals but is making, through them, a very great contribution to the future welfare of the Nation. It is hoped that every success will attend the efforts of this foundation. We echo the expressed hope of Mr. Hertz, whom I have never had the pleasure of meeting, that his scholarship venture will inspire others to establish similar programs, and above all, we applaud his splendid example.

It is fitting that men like Mr. Hertz receive public commendation.

I include in my remarks an article written by Judith Crist and appearing in a recent issue of a newspaper.

HERTZ GIVING FORTUNE TO TRAIN ENGINEERS

(By Judith Crist)

John D. Hertz, 78, founder of the Yellow Cab Co. and the Hertz U-Drive-It System, announced yesterday that he is devoting his fortune, totaling many millions of dollars, to the establishment of the Hertz Education Foundation to train American engineers.

Mr. Hertz, who came to this country from Austria at the age of 5 and followed the fictional tradition of rising from ragged newsboy to wealthy investment banker (he is an active partner in the banking firm of Lehman Bros.), hopes to provide scholarships for more than 100 young men and women a year to train as mechanical and electrical engineers.

"I simply want to contribute in the interest of defense, the fortune the United States has allowed me to accumulate," Mr. Hertz said. "I also hope that this scholarship venture might inspire others who have succeeded in America to come to the aid of their country by establishing their own such scholarship funds."

He decided to set up a scholarship fund to train engineers "after reading in the newspapers that Russia is producing 100 percent more engineers than this country," he explained.

Mr. Hertz said he would make available at once enough money to subsidize more than 100 students a year. Eventually, after the death of his wife and three children, for whom he has provided on a lifetime basis, his entire fortune and that of his wife will be devoted to the scholarship fund. He hopes, he said, to name the fund "The Fanny K. Hertz Educational Fund for Engineers" in honor of his wife, whom he married in 1903.

BARS DISCRIMINATION

To the board of trustees, composed of personal friends as well as Mr. and Mrs. Hertz, Mr. Hertz has given full discretion on the disbursement of funds. He stipulated only that there shall be no discrimination with respect to race, religion, or sex in giving scholarships and that all receiving aid from the fund take a course of study in American history and pledge themselves to serve the United States Government at the Government's request in time of national emergency.

FRIENDS ON BOARD

"I hope that this venture will not be a complicated operation wrapped up in redtape or complicated rules," Mr. Hertz said, "and for this reason I have selected my personal friends to direct its application and accepted their recommendations to include trusted experts with knowledge of what other countries might be doing."

To the board of trustees, which will be authorized to use both the principal and the income as it sees fit, and which met for the first time yesterday, Mr. Hertz named Flody B. Odlum, president of Atlas Corp., who will be president of the fund; Dr. Edward Teller, atomic scientist; J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI; Robert Lehman, head of Lehman Bros.; Victor Emanuel, chairman of the board of Avco Manufacturing Corp.; Leonard Florsheim, Chicago industrialist; Allan Hunter, investment analyst for Lehman Bros.; Edward L. Weisl, parter Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett, attorneys; Harry Wyatt, personal attorney for Mr. Hertz; Arthur Hancock, outstanding Kentuckian and successful breeder and agriculturist; Joseph Rosenberg, Los Angeles branch of Lehman Bros.; and Joe Copps, senior vice president of Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

The administrating officers, besides Mr. Odlum, will be Mr. Weisl, chairman of the board; Mr. Hunter, treasurer; A. N. Huttel, assistant treasurer, and Mr. Wyatt, secretary.

WIDE LATITUDE

"The trustees of the fund may use their own good judgment as to how the scholarships may be applied," Mr. Hertz said, "and at what stage of education the application of these funds would be most useful—whether high school or college or both—and whether the moneys should be extended to sustenance as well as their education."

Mr. Hertz himself never went past the sixth grade. He began as a newsboy, became a reporter for the Chicago Record and then, after a stint as an automobile salesman, founded the Yellow Cab Co. in Chicago in 1915.

During World War I he served as an adviser to the Secretary of War on transport reorganization, and during World War II was a Special Assistant Secretary of War, receiving a decoration for distinguished service.

He and his wife own and breed thoroughbred horses. They have homes in Gary, Ill., and at 880 Fifth Avenue. His children are Mrs. J. M. Saks, Mrs. Paul L. Hexter and John D. Hertz, Jr.

POST OFFICE AT MARTINSBURG, W. VA.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. STAGGERS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, today I have written to the General Services Administration calling attention again to the Martinsburg post office situation, pointing out the unemployment increase in that area and in the State of West Virginia.

Eighteen years ago, legislation was passed authorizing the construction of this building as it was badly needed at that time. The war came along and stopped construction. After I came to Congress, construction was again authorized but the Korean war developed and the project was stopped. I have had a bill put through Congress authorizing the beginning of construction. Certainly, if the building was needed 18 years ago, it is desperately needed now.

Construction should be started at once. This job would help the community and the unemployment situation. The building is badly needed, not only by the Post Office Department, but by all the Federal agencies in that area. I am hoping this can be included in the present plans, for a public works program to stop the recession, which the President announced February 12.

I know this construction at Martinsburg, W. Va., is fully justified on its own merits.

FLUORSPAR INDUSTRY

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAY] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing in the House of Representatives a bill to provide for increased custom duties on fluorspar under certain conditions. This will enable Congress to decide whether we shall have a domestic fluorspar industry or permit it to become another casualty from imports.

The fluorspar industry is a small one, but extremely important. Fluorspar is necessary for the production of steel, aluminum, hydrofluoric acid, freon gas, and fluorocarbon componnds. It is essential to the production of atomic energy, and the fluorine derived from it is being tested as a propellant in the missile and rocket field and has been called the most promising oxidizing agent we have.

Today domestic consumption of fluorspar is at an all-time high. Consumption is increasing at a greater rate than any other mineral and will continue to do so. Yet today the domestic industry is subsisting entirely from Government purchase programs which end this year. The domestic producers share of the market has dropped from 95 percent to practically nothing. Imports have increased from less than 10 percent of the market to about 90 percent. Imports of one grade of this mineral this year exceeded domestic consumption by considerable tonnage.

Consumers can obtain imports at prices domestic producers cannot meet. Foreign production can easily be expanded and will be in order to take all of the increases in consumption which we see in the future.

Mr. Speaker, my bill will not prevent imports. I think it is an extremely reasonable one. It would save about 50 percent of the domestic market for the domestic producers. It would enable the importers to bring in about 50 percent of the consumptive requirements at the present rate of duty which has been no deterrent to imports, and would divide future increases in consumption equally with them.

My bill would enable us to maintain a domestic industry upon which we could rely in time of emergency. In other past emergencies our domestic industry has provided all of our requirements. It will enable the miners to remain employed, the local communities to continue to collect taxes and carry out their governmental functions.

No relief is available under the escape clause which would save this industry. Only by the enactment of this legislation can we provide a means whereby it can continue to operate.

Failure to enact this bill will result in the closing of the fluorspar mines in Illinois, Kentucky, Colorado, Montana, and Utah. More unemployment will be created. We will then have requests for relief funds, requests for funds to support the schools and other public activities.

I respectfully urge my colleagues in the House to give this grave problem their serious consideration and to enact this legislation which will bring about some much needed relief for this vital industry.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5538) entitled "An act to provide that withdrawals, reservations, or restrictions of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the United States for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. CARLSON members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 58–8.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 266. Concurrent resolution requesting the return of the enrollment of (H. R. 8038) by the President to the House of Representatives for the purposes of reenrollment.

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 10 minutes, today.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia, on February 24, for 90 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN, on Monday next, for 30 minutes, and revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

Mr. PASSMAN, today, for 40 minutes.

Mrs. SULLIVAN, for 15 minutes, today.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. BAILEY, for 30 minutes, on Monday next.

Mr. MCCORMACK, for 15 minutes today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include an article appearing in a newspaper.

Mr. STAGGERS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER, for 30 minutes, on Tuesday next.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. ASPINALL and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. REUSS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois and to include related matter.

Mr. WALTER and to include editorials.

Mr. PELLY in two instances.

Mr. ZABLOCKI.

Mr. BOGGS (at the request of Mr. MCCORMACK) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ASHLEY (at the request of Mr. MCCORMACK) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. MCCORMACK) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BREEDING (at the request of Mr. MCCORMACK) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. METCALF.

Mr. BAILEY.

Mr. SIKES (at the request of Mr. MCCORMACK) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. FLYNT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey.

Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. BLATNIK (at the request of Mr. LIBONATI) in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1040. An act to amend the acts known as the Life Insurance Act, approved June 19, 1934, and the Fire and Casualty Act, approved October 9, 1940; and

S. 2920. An act to provide for small-business disaster loans in areas affected by excessive rainfall.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on February 10, 1958, present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 533. Joint resolution making supplemental appropriations for the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1958, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 17, 1958, 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:

1592. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of the audit of Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation) and Defense Lending Division, Office of Production and Defense Lending, Treasury Department, for

the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 330); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

1593. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on the audit of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, pursuant to the Government Corporation Control Act (31 U. S. C. 841) (H. Doc. No. 331); to the Committee on Government Operations and ordered to be printed.

1594. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated September 9, 1957, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of report on the cooperative beach erosion control study of the shore of New Jersey from Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet, prepared under the provisions of section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented (H. Doc. No. 332); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with 12 illustrations.

1595. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the Annual Report of the Cooperative Extension Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, pursuant to Public Law 83, 83d Congress; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1596. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to facilitate the insurance of loans under title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, and the act of August 28, 1937, as amended (relating to the conservation of water resources), and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1597. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report on the progress of the Army Reserve Officers' Training Corps flight training program covering the period August 1, 1956 to January 1, 1958, pursuant to section 6 of Public Law 879, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1598. A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic winter games, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1599. A letter from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting the annual report on the status of training of each Reserve component of the Armed Forces and the progress made in strengthening of the Reserve components during fiscal year 1957, pursuant to subsection 260 (b) of the Armed Forces Reserve Act of 1952; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1600. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a report reflecting estimated obligations by principal activities of the Small Business Administration for the period July 1 through December 31, 1957, pursuant to section 215 of the Small Business Act of 1955; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1601. A letter from the Director, Office of Defense Mobilization, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1602. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a report which surveys the effects of defense expansion of machine tool supply upon the competitive status of the machine tool industry, and also containing the results of our continuing review of the outstanding voluntary agreements and programs established under section 708 (b) of the act, pursuant to section 708 (e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1603. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copies of the Quarterly Report on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Fund-Treasury Department Activities for the period ended September 30, 1957, pursuant to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act, as amended (67 Stat. 230) and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 (22 F. R. 4633); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1604. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting four reports prior to restoration of balances pertaining to certain appropriation and fund accounts, pursuant to title 31, United States Code, sections 701–708, and the requirements set forth in Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A–23, dated June 21, 1957; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1605. A letter from the Administrative Assistant, Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report requesting the restoration of $54.63 to the appropriation, "14X2271, Payment to Tillamooks and Other Indians of Oregon," to cover payment of outstanding obligations, pursuant to title 31, United States Code, sections 701–708, and Bureau of the Budget Circular A–23, dated June 21, 1957; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1606. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting a report prior to restoration of balances requesting restoration of funds to appropriation "Salaries and expenses, 6360100," pursuant to Public Law 798, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1607. A letter from the executive officer, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, transmitting a report on all tort claims paid by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the period January 1 to December 31, 1957, pursuant to Public Law 773, 80th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1608. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to repeal and amend certain statutes fixing or prohibiting the collection of fees for certain services under the navigation and vessel-inspection laws"; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1609. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to finance the 1961 meeting of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses"; to the Committee on Public Works.

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. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 6745. A bill to amend Public Law 587 by permitting the withholding by the Federal Government from wages of employees of certain taxes imposed by municipalities; with amendment (Rept. No. 1341). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 7454. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation by colleges and universities of sound recordings and film to be used by them in certain nonprofit radio and television broadcasts; with amendment (Rept. No. 1342). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 776. A bill to permit temporary free importation of automobiles and parts of automobiles when intended solely for show purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1343). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MILLS: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 5411. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a widow or former wife divorced, who loses mother's insurance benefits by remarriage, may again become entitled if her husband dies within 1 year of such remarriage; with amendment (Rept. No. 1344). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ENGLE: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. S. 1828. An act to retrocede to the State of Montana concurrent police jurisdiction over the Blackfeet Highway and its connections with the Glacier National Park road system, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1345). 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. ALLEN of California:

H. R. 10662. A bill to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic winter games, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ANDERSON of Montana:

H. R. 10663. A bill to check the growth of unemployment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments for the construction of needed public works and public improvements; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ASHLEY:

H. R. 10664. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code so as to increase the benefits payable under the Federal old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, to provide insurance against the costs of hospital, nursing home, and surgical service for persons eligible for old-age and survivors insurance benefits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 10665. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to authorize the Federal Housing Commissioner to purchase certain insured mortgages for the purpose of avoiding foreclosure in cases where the mortgagor is in financial straits for reasons beyond his control and could not otherwise retain his property; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BAILEY:

H. R. 10666. A bill to amend the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act so as to provide further for the prevention of accidents in coal mines; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 10667. A bill to amend the act of July 26, 1946 (Public Law 551, 79th Cong.), as amended, relating to the issuance of general obligation bonds by the city of Anchorage, Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 10668. A bill authorizing maintenance of an adequate navigation channel in the Parish Line Canal, La., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BOW:

H. R. 10669. A bill to provide minimum price-support levels for whole milk and butterfat during the 1-year period beginning April 1, 1958; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 10670. A bill to provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of milk and dairy products in interstate and foreign commerce and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 10671. A bill to provide a method for computing parity prices for manufacturing milk; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 10672. A bill to effectuate and enforce the constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska:

H. R. 10673. A bill to protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 10674. A bill to allow credit under the Civil Service Retirement Act for certain service in the employment of a State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. DAWSON of Utah:

H. R. 10675. A bill to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DELLAY:

H. R. 10676. A bill to provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to the States to revise, extend, and improve the unemployment insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENTON:

H. R. 10677. A bill to check the growth of unemployment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments for the construction of needed public works and public improvements; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 10678. A bill to provide for unemployment reinsurance grants to States, to revise, extend, and improve the unemployment insurance program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 10679. A bill to amend the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, as amended; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DONOHUE:

H. R. 10680. A bill to check the growth of unemployment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments for the construction of needed public works and public improvements; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 10681. A bill to protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. EVINS:

H. R. 10682. A bill to provide for small-business disaster loans in areas affected by excessive rainfall; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 10683. A bill to create a Small Business Capital Bank System to make available to small business a source of equity and long-term loan capital where such capital is not available on reasonable terms from existing private sources; to transfer to such system all funds which are presently available under section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act for loans to industrial and commercial firms, together with certain other funds out of the surplus accounts of the Federal Reserve banks; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FINO:

H. R. 10684. A bill to increase the income limitations governing the payment of pension to widows of World War I, World War II, and the Korean conflict; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. R. 10685. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid by a teacher for his further education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HEMPHILL:

H. R. 10686. A bill to authorize the use of additional funds for the 1958 cotton acreage reserve program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 10687. A bill to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic winter games, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H. R. 10688. A bill to require that commercial samples be classified as first-class mail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LATHAM:

H. R. 10689. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to increase minimum benefits, to provide full retirement benefits for both men and women at age 60, and to remove the limitation on the outside income which an individual may earn while receiving such benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 10690. A bill to increase from $1,200 to $2,500 the amount which may be taken into account in computing the retirement income credit under section 37 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG:

H. R. 10691. A bill to provide that the Army shall be maintained at a minimum strength of 929,000 members; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 10692. A bill to authorize the construction and sale by the Secretary of Commerce of two transatlantic superliners; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McFALL:

H. R. 10693. A bill to validate the conveyance of certain land in the State of California by the Central Pacific Railway Co. and the Southern Pacific Co.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 10694. A bill to authorize the withholding from the salaries of Government employees of amounts for the payment of premiums on accident and health insurance contracts; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 10695. A bill to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic winter games, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 10696. A bill to extend and liberalize the direct home-loan program for veterans, to extend the guaranteed home-loan program, to provide special assistance to paraplegic veterans under the direct home-loan program, to stimulate the making of direct farm-housing loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MONTOYA:

H. R. 10697. A bill to amend Public Law 874, 81st Congress, relating to assistance for the maintenance and operation of schools in federally impacted areas, to extend its effectiveness for 3 additional years; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 10698. A bill to provide a residence for pages of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, under the supervision of a Capitol Pages' Residence Board; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PORTER:

H. R. 10699. A bill to effectuate and enforce the constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 10700. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RABAUT:

H. R. 10701. A bill to provide for grants to States and local governments to enable them to construct needed public works and improvements and thus to provide employment for persons who are unemployed; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 10702. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer or spouse who has attained the age of 50 and is permanently and totally disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAINS:

H. R. 10703. A bill to amend title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 to increase the amount available under the college housing program for loans to provide housing for student nurses and interns at nonprofit hospitals; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. R. 10704. A bill to effectuate and enforce the constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H. R. 10705. A bill to provide separate medical facilities for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 10706. A bill to amend the Housing Act of 1956 to extend the period during which loans and grants may be made for the construction of hospitals under the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, and to make additional funds available for that purpose; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H. R. 10707. A bill to amend section 224 of the Social Security Act to provide that there shall be no offset against social security benefits for disabled persons on account of disability retirement pay for members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 10708. A bill to amend section 224 of the Social Security Act to provide that there shall be no offset against social security benefits for disabled persons on account of death benefits paid under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 10709. A bill to authorize the use of additional funds for the 1958 cotton acreage reserve program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 10710. A bill to amend section 332 of title 10 of the United States Code to limit the use of the Armed Forces to enforce Federal laws or the orders of Federal courts; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky:

H. R. 10711. A bill to extend veteran benefits to persons serving in the Armed Forces

between November 12, 1918 and July 2, 1921; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 10712. A bill to effectuate and enforce the constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 10713. A bill to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic winter games, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. SULLIVAN:

H. R. 10714. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to authorize the Federal Housing Commissioner to purchase certain insured mortgages for the purpose of avoiding foreclosure in cases where the mortgagor is in financial straits for reasons beyond his control and could not otherwise retain his property; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TEAGUE of Texas:

H. R. 10715. A bill to alleviate the critical shortage of high quality cotton and to protect farm income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey:

H. R. 10716. A bill to effectuate and enforce the constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UDALL:

H. R. 10717. A bill to effectuate and enforce the constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H. R. 10718. A bill to amend certain sections of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as amended, and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to extend the applicability and coverage of marketing agreements and orders; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. VANIK:

H. R. 10719. A bill to effectuate and enforce the constitutional right to the equal protection of the laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WOLVERTON:

H. R. 10720. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to enter into contracts for the conduct of research in the field of meteorology and to authorize installation of Government telephones in certain private residences; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 10721. A bill to provide for the issuance of dealers' aircraft registration certificates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. R. 10722. A bill to protect the right of the blind to self-expression; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ZELENKO:

H. R. 10723. A bill to authorize the construction and sale by the Federal Maritime Board of a superliner passenger vessel equivalent to the steamship *United States;* to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 10724. A bill to authorize the construction and sale by the Federal Maritime Board of a passenger vessel for operation in the Pacific Ocean; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BURNS of Hawaii:

H. R. 10725. A bill to authorize the President to issue posthumously in the name of John Paul Jones a commission as an admiral in the United States Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRAY:

H. R. 10726. A bill to provide for increased custom duties on fluorspar under certain conditions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 10727. A bill to check the growth of unemployment by providing for Federal assistance to States and local governments for the construction of needed public works and public improvements; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KITCHIN:

H. R. 10728. A bill to authorize the use of additional funds for the 1958 cotton acreage reserve program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 10729. A bill to authorize certain activities by the Armed Forces in support of the VIII Olympic winter games, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 10730. A bill to amend the public-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain inequities and restrictions, and permit a more effective distribution of Federal funds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 10731. A bill to increase the equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. Con. Res. 267. Concurrent resolution to request the President to use his best efforts to bring about a meeting of representative citizens from all North Atlantic Treaty Organization nations to examine ways to promote greater cooperation among those nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. Res. 477. Resolution to exclude from the commercial corn-producing area 38 counties in the United States during 1958; to the Committee on Agriculture.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States concerning the establishment in California of a soil and water conservation laboratory; to the Committee on Agriculture.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDERSON of Montana:

H. R. 10732. A bill for the relief of the Crum-McKinnon Building Co., of Billings, Mont.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. BOW:

H. R. 10733. A bill for the relief of Magnolia Airport, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H. R. 10734. A bill for the relief of Mr. Wie Hwa Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. GRIFFITHS:

H. R. 10735. A bill for the relief of Tomko Drohomerecki (Thomas Demray); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. R. 10736. A bill to authorize the revestment of certain interests in land at the United States Naval Ammunition and Net Depot, Seal Beach, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON:

H. R. 10737. A bill for the relief of Capt. Edward L. Hopper; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 10738. A bill for the relief of Lora Kudera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 10739. A bill for the relief of Huang Hsin Lung; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 10740. A bill for the relief of Yen-An Kwan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SISK:

H. R. 10741. A bill for the relief of Blanca G. Hidalgo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 10742. A bill for the relief of Taufic Deoud Gebran (also known as Taufic G. Dawd) and his wife, Hanne Elias Wehby Deoud; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANIK:

H. R. 10743. A bill for the relief of Nick Tsalikis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 10744. A bill for the relief of Cyril D. Djangalosoff; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOW:

H. R. 10745. A bill for the relief of Wayne E. Kimball; 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:

396. By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of Mrs. Florence Shutter, and others, of Burtrum, Minn., in support of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

397. By Mr. REUSS: Petition of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Warnke and Edward C. Warnke of Milwaukee, Wis., that Congress enact legislation amending the National Firearms Act and the Federal Firearms Act by providing that no regulations promulgated under the statute shall take effect without the express approval of the Congress; and that Congress consider evidence from all interested parties with the intention of revising, amending, or repealing the National Firearms Act and the Federal Firearms Act, as the Congress shall deem in the best public interest; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

398. By Mr. SCHENCK: Petition of Council of the city of Hamilton, Ohio, urging defeat of the natural gas bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

399. Also, petition of the commission of the city of Dayton, Ohio, urging defeat of the natural gas bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

400. Also, petition of the Council of Miamisburg, Ohio, urging defeat of the natural gas bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

401. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the county clerk, Wailuku, Maui, T. H., relative to the erection and maintenance of a post office at Hoolehua, island and district of Molokai, county of Maui, T. H., to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT

In compliance with Public Law 601, 79th Congress, title III, Regulation of Lobbying Act, section 308 (b), which provides as follows:

(b) All information required to be filed under the provisions of this section with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate shall be compiled by said Clerk and Secretary, acting jointly, as soon as practicable after the close of the calendar quarter with respect to which such information is filed and shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate jointly submit their report of the compilation required by said law and have included all registrations and quarterly reports received.

QUARTERLY REPORT

The following reports for the third calendar quarter of 1957 were received after October 20, 1957, too late too 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) $324. E. (9) $464.02.

A. American Cancer Society, 521 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $6,934.95.

A. American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., 170 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,438.85. E. (9) $1,438.85.

A. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $12,494.28. E. (9) $11,194.28.

A. American Legion National Headquarters, Post Office Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.
D. (6) $2,115.43. E. (9) $23,135.50.

A. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $148.24. E. (9) $4,594.99.

A. American Nurses' Association, Inc., 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $52,769.47. E. (9) $2,661.45.

A. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $5,982.30.

A. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $1,562.50.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $471.05.

A. Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 23 West 45th Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $1,203.29.

A. Baker, McKenzie & Hightower, 901 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Club Managers Association of America, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $14.35.

A. Baker, McKenzie & Hightower, 901 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Roberts Dairy Co., 4469 Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr.
D. (6) $780. E. (9) $21.86.

A. J. A. Beirne, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1808 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Carl H. Berglund, 1306 Washington Building, Tacoma, Wash.
E. (9) $6.10.

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) $3,089.06. E. (9) $3,089.06.

A. Hudson Biery, 4517 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., 4517 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $3,496. E. (9) $231.66.

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) $2,782.34. E. (9) $2,782.34.

A. Roland Boyd, 202 Central National Bank, McKinney, Tex.
B. Hub Hill, 2121 North Field Street, Dallas, Tex., and Don Elliott, Elliott Construction Co., Sherman, Tex.
D. (6) $2,575. E. (9) $370.09.

A. Roland Boyd, 202 Central National Bank Building, McKinney, Tex.
B. North Texas Municipal Water District, Wylie, Tex.
D. (6) $700. E. (9) $17.48.

A. Roland Boyd, 202 Central National Bank Building, McKinney, Tex.
B. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $35.

A. Boykin & DeFrancis, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Mrs. Claire Hugo Stinnes, Grossenbaumerstrasse 253, Mulheim-Ruhr, Germany.
E. (9) $729.05.

A. Boykin & DeFrancis, Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Studiengesellschaft fur Privatrechtliche Auslandsinteressen, e. V. Contrescarpe 46, Germany.
E. (9) $1,301.53.

A. Mrs. Rollin Brown, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Thomas Burke, 1126 16th Street 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. George B. Burnham, 132 Third Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Numerous stockholders of the Burnham Chemical Co., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $204. E. (9) $204.

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) $519.47. E. (9) $75.

A. Wallace J. Campbell, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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.

A. Carpet Institute, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $3,234.

A. Albert E. Carter, 1026 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 248 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $1,989.55.

A. Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, 2140 P Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,560. E. (9) $3,014.17.

A. Classroom Periodical Publishers Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Amana Refrigeration, Inc., Amana, Iowa.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. General counsel for Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc.

A. Arthur D. Condon, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Salt Producers Association, 726 La Salle-Wacker Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. Conference of American Small Business Organizations, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $15,867. E.(9) $7,001.49.

A. Communications Workers of America, 1806 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,143,765.90. E. (9) $5,871.40.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,014.91. E. (9) $1,014.91.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Corn Millers' Federation, 140 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Donald M. Counihan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Classroom Periodical Publishers' Association, 38 West Fifth Street, Dayton, Ohio.

A. Gilbert Cox, Elliston, Va.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

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) $434.74.

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. John L. Crull, 1806 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Communications Workers of America, 1806 Adams Mill Road NW., Washington, D. C.

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.
D. (6) $2,600. E. (9) $408.

A. Joan David, 4737 36th Street NW., Washington, D C.
B. National Counsel Associates, 211 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $250.

A. Joffre C. David, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) $444.39. E. (9) $436.18.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Ontario Land Co., 807 Lonsdale Building, Duluth, Minn.
D. (6) $5,000.

A. S. P. Deas, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
B. Southern Pine Industry Committee.

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. 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) $906.27.

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) $766.38.

A. John M. Dickerman, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $937.50. E. (9) $451.02.

A. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Petroleum Industry Trade Association.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $300.

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) $286.40.

A. Carlyle M. Dunaway, 1800 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The National Association of Life Underwriters, 1800 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $328. E. (9) $86.37.

A. Wm. 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, 500 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Rayon Staple Fiber Producers Association, Room 7319, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $19,889.25. E. (9) $1,566.60.

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.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $166.12.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,205. E. (9) $10.56.

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) $501.03. E. (9) $19.

A. Mrs. Albert E. Farwell, Box 188, Route 1, Vienna, Va.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) $3,622.80. E. (9) $3,622.80.

A. W. Robert Fokes, 400 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
B. Florida Railroad Association, 400 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

A. E. F. Forbes, 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.,
B. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, Suite 1001–3, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $7,500.

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. Nolen J. Fuqua, Duncan, Okla.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.
D. (6.) $423.41. E. (9) $423.41.

A. General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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.) $1,000. E. (9.) $200.

A. Group Health Federation of America, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $217.

A. William A. Hanscom, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union, AFL–CIO, 1840 California Street, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,287.50. E. (9) $225.

A. Murray Hanson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $804.86.

A. Conrad P. Harness, Suite 1117, Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.
B. Prefabricated Home Manufacturers' Institute, Suite 1117, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Robert E. Harper, 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. L. S. Hitchner, Associations Building, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Associations Building, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $75.

A. Mrs. Jency Price Houser, 1420 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $985. E. (9) $985.

A. Housewives United, 2915 Foxhall Road NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $19.

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) $501.03. E. (9) $25.

A. W. J. Hynes, 611 Idaho Building, Boise, Idaho.
B. Union Pacific Railroad Co., 1416 Dodge Street, Omaha, Nebr.
E. (9) $521.84.

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) $1,985.16. E. (9) $1,985.16.

A. International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, AFL–CIO, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $1,031.

A. Jewelry Industry Tax Committee, Inc., 820 Highland Avenue, Newark, N. J.
D. (6) $10. E. (9) $2,750.16.

A. William T. Jobe, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Ice Industries, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,240. E. (9) $814.65.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee.
D. (6) $300.

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) $131.25. E. (9) $1.30.

A. J. M. DeW. (Jack) Kyle 2d, Post Office Box 1520, Washington, D. C.
B. Dav-Philians Social Security Organization, Inc., San Dionisio, Paranaque, Rizal, Republic of the Philippines.
E. (9) $193.52.

A. John M. Littlepage, 840 Investment Building, 15th and K Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Tobacco Co., Inc., 150 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Powers Luse, North Baltimore, Ohio.
B. Pennsylvania-Ohio-New Committee on Low Cost Niagara-St. Lawrence Power, Box 187, North Baltimore, Ohio.
D. (6) $832.22. E. (9) $915.79.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $875. E. (9) $637.08.

A. Charlton H. Lyons, Sr., 1500 Beck Building, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) $8070.01.

A. J. A. McCallam, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Veterinary Medical Association, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $471.05.

A. Charles B. 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) $152.57.

A. Robert S. McClelland, Duncan, Okla.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

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. Clarence A. McGillen, Jr., 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Parcel Post Association, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $1,200.

A. Joseph B. McGrath, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,750. E. (9) $161.45.

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) $450. E. (9) $9.38.

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) $25.80.

A. MacLeigh, Spray, Price & Underwood, 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $5,545. E. (9) $364.96.

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) $1,365. E. (9) $320.98.

A. James D. Mann, 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Private Truck Council of America, Inc., 714 Sheraton Building, Washington, D. C.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,802.

A. Marks & Trowbridge, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Basic Industries Power Committee, 400 Erie County Savings Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,355. E. (9) $211.02.

A. Arnold Mayer, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Room 409, Washington, D. C.
B. Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, AFL–CIO, 2800 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,040. E. (9) $2,298.18.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1908 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, AFL–CIO, 1710 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,344. E. (9) $93.45.

A. Kenneth A. Meiklejohn, 1908 Q Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union, AFL–CIO, 132 West 43d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $675. E. (9) $118.50.

A. Joseph L. Miller, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Northern Textile Association, Maytag Co., and Quinebaug-French Rivers Manufacturers Association.
D. (6) $2,650. E. (9) $551.83.

A. Marion S. Monk, Jr., Batchelor, La.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Moot, Sprague, Marcy & Quick, 400 Erie County Savings Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
B. Basic Industries Power Committee, 400 Erie County Savings Bank Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,700. E. (9) $1,679.88.

A. Kenneth R. Morefield, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) $20.83. E. (9) $66.88.

A. Silas A. Morehouse, Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.
B. F. W. Clarke, 112 North St. Asaph Street, 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. Andrew P. Murphy, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $203.91.

A. John H. Myers, 1224 Cleveland Street, Wilmette, Ill.
B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.

A. National Associated Businessmen, Inc., 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,243.30. E. (9) $892.18.

A. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $10,213.94. E. (9) $15,136.32.

A. National Association of Life Underwriters, 1800 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,424.55. E. (9) $3,424.55.

A. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, Inc., 1219 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Wheat Growers, Imperial, Nebr.
D. (6) $847.90. E. (9) $847.90.

A. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $6,615.51.

A. National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., 325 Farwell Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $1,947.54. E. (9) $1,000.43.

A. National Counsel Associates, 211 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Airlines Association, Washington, D. C., City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., and Association of First Class Mailers, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $6,166. E. (9) $5,345.

A. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 2012 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $317,481.60. E. (9) $2,101.23.

A. National Federation of Independent Business, Inc., 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $9,303.68. E. (9) $9,303.68.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $802.21.

A. National Postal Committee for Books, 24 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $11,500.17. E. (9) $11,805.39.

A. National Rehabilitation Association, Inc., 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $862.92. E. (9) $610.

A. National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, 1040 Warner Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $10,262.38. E. (9) $8,006.49.

A. National Tax Equality Association, 231 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $4,013.68. E. (9) $4,897.26.

A. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) $1,597.43. E. (9) $2,046.35.

A. John W. Nerlinger, Jr., 325 Farwell Building, Detroit, Mich.
B. National Congress of Petroleum Retailers, Inc., 325 Farwell Building, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $187.50.

A. Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, Washington Boulevard, Oshkosh, Wis.
D. (6) $100.

A. Robert J. O'Connell, Interstate Circuit, Majestic Theater Building, Dallas, Tex.
B. Council of Motion Picture Organizations, Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Charles A. Parker, Room 714, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Aviation Trades Association, 1346 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Florida Fruit & Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $51.52.

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) $64.55.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $24.80.

A. Iris Peterson, 4201 Massachusets Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Air Line Stewards & Stewardesses Association, International, 55th and Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Kenneth Peterson, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, AFL–CIO, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,031.

A. Andrew A. Pettis, Room 301, Bond Building, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America affiliated with American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, 534 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.
D. (6) $2,538.42. E. (9) $1,906.47.

A. Philco Corp., Tioga and C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

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. Prefabricated Home Manufacturers' Institute, Suite 1117, Barr Building, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Mrs. R. I. C. Prout, General Federation of Women's Clubs, 1734 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Gordon M. Quarnstrom, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.
B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., Room 607, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Cancer Society, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, United Cerebral Palsy Associations, National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $7,749.97. E. (9) $4,671.98.

A. Mrs. Richard G. Radue, 3406 Quebec Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

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) $642.88.

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) $1,209.10.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Wheat Growers, Imperial, Nebr.
D. (6) $750. E. (9) $97.90.

A. John Arthur Reynolds, 653 Cortland Avenue, Fresno, Calif.
B. Western Cotton Growers Association of California, 2201 F Street, Bakersfield, Calif.
D. (6) $3,150. E. (9) $579.46.

A. Arthur Rhorer, 301–303 Peoples Building, Middlesborough, Ky.
B. Miss Marie B. Kraus, 2500 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. Bill Richards, Orleans, Nebr.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. Harry H. Rieck, Preston, Md.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

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) $478.15.

A. Maurice Rosenblatt, 316 A Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. National Counsel Associates, 211 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,100.

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.
D. (6) $600.

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) $200.34.

A. Selvage & Lee, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Chicago Mercantile Exchange, 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $5,000. E. (9) $1,042.

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) $55.12.

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) $42.15.

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.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. Paul Sifton, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $2,418. E. (9) $2,442.13.

A. Silver Users Association, 1612 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,459. E. (9) $8,394.99.

A. John A. Smith, Post Office Box 9063, Denver, Colo.
B. Continental Air Lines, Inc., Post Office Box 9063, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) $1,629.50.

A. Lucius S. Smith III, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. American Thrift Assembly, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washingon, D. C.
D. (6) $3,600. E. (9) $132.69.

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) $1,061.35.

A. Society for Animal Protective Legislation, Room 812, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,597. E. (9) $857.31.

A. Southern Pine Industry Committee, 520 National Bank of Commerce Building, New Orleans, La.
D. (6) $3,912.61. E. (9) $3,220.32.

A. Mrs. Ada B. Stough, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $42.83. E. (9) $42.83.

A. Francis W. Stover, 610 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $1,437.50. E. (9) $53.20.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.
B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 829 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

A. William L. Sturdevant, Jr., 8300 Burdette Road, Bethesda, Md.
B. National Counsel Associates, 211 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. Texas Committee of Correspondence, Post Office Box 912, Austin, Tex.

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. Thore, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $2,062.50. E. (9) $34.34.

A. Richard A. Tilden, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

B. R. E. Schanzer, Inc., 608–12, South Peters Street, New Orleans, La.
D. (6) $156.25. E. (9) $2.91.

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.
D. (6) $5,000.

A. Townsend Plan, Inc., and Townsend National Weekly, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Paul T. Truitt, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Plant Food Institute, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hugh C. Tuttle, Dover, N. H.
B. National Association of Soil Conservation Districts, League City, Tex.

A. United Cerebral Palsy Associations, Inc., 369 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $1,336.99.

A. Universal Research and Consultants, Inc., 221 Dupont Circle Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Republic of Cuba, Post Office Box 1383, Habana, Cuba; the Republic of Venezuela, 2445 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.; and Arab States Delegation Office, 120 East 56th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $1,808.90.

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) $75.83.

A. Herbert F. Walton, 7447 Skokie Boulevard, Skokie, Ill.
B. The National Committee for Insurance Taxation, the Hay-Adams House, 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) $385.69.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Philco Corp., Tioga and C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $55.28.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $118.92.

A. William E. Welsh, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $126.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Courthouse, Bradenton, Fla.
E. (9) $626.72.

A. Western States Meat Packers Association, Inc., 604 Mission Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $17,276.51. E. (9) $918.07.

A. John C. White, 838 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $18.49.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 501 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.
B. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,977.08. E. (9) $1,977.08.

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. Kenneth Williamson, Mills Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Hospital Association, 18 East Division Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,568.87. E. (9) $382.66.

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) $83.80.

A. Burton C. Wood, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Home Builders of the United States, 1625 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,375. E. (9) $39.

QUARTERLY REPORTS

The following quarterly reports were submitted for the fourth 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:

(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 or agents or employees who will file Reports for this Quarter.

NOTE ON ITEM "B".—*Reports by Agents or Employees.* An employee is to file, each quarter, as many Reports as he has employers, except that: (*a*) If a particular undertaking is jointly financed by a group of employers, the group is to be considered as one employer, but all members of the group are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (*b*) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(*a*) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302 (e).

(*b*) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(*c*) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports. ☐

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known; (*d*) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) Description; (*b*) quantity distributed; (*c*) date of distribution; (*d*) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report. ◄

AFFIDAVIT

[Omitted in printing]

PAGE 1 ◄

NOTE ON ITEM "D."—(a) *In General.* The term "contribution" includes *anything of value.* When an organization or individual uses printed or duplicated matter in a campaign attempting to influence legislation, money received by such organization or individual—for such printed or duplicated matter—is a "contribution." "The term 'contribution' includes a gift, subscription, loan, advance, or deposit of money, or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make a contribution"—Section 302 (a) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN EMPLOYER.—(i) *In General.* Item "D" is designed for the reporting of all receipts from which expenditures are made, or will be made, in accordance with legislative interests.

(ii) *Receipts of Business Firms and Individuals.*—A business firm (or individual) which is subject to the Lobbying Act by reason of expenditures which it makes in attempting to influence legislation—but which has no funds to expend except those which are available in the ordinary course of operating a business not connected in any way with the influencing of legislation—will have no receipts to report, even though it does have expenditures to report.

(iii) *Receipts of Multipurpose Organizations.*—Some organizations do not receive any funds which are to be expended solely for the purpose of attempting to influence legislation. Such organizations make such expenditures out of a general fund raised by dues, assessments, or other contributions. The percentage of the general fund which is used for such expenditures indicates the percentage of dues, assessments, or other contributions which may be considered to have been paid for that purpose. Therefore, in reporting receipts, such organizations may specify what that percentage is, and report their dues, assessments, and other contributions on that basis. However, each contributor of $500 or more is to be listed, regardless of whether the contribution was made solely for legislative purposes.

(c) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE.—(i) *In General.* In the case of many employees, all receipts will come under Items "D 5" (received for services) and "D 12" (expense money and reimbursements). In the absence of a clear statement to the contrary, it will be presumed that your employer is to reimburse you for all expenditures which you make in connection with legislative interests.

(ii) *Employer as Contributor of $500 or More.*—When your contribution from your employer (in the form of salary, fee, etc.) amounts to $500 or more, it is not necessary to report such contribution under "D 13" and "D 14," since the amount has already been reported under "D 5," and the name of the "employer" has been given under Item "B" on page 1 of this Report.

D. RECEIPTS (INCLUDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND LOANS):

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the space following the number.

Receipts (other than loans)

1. $_____Dues and assessments
2. $_____Gifts of money or anything of value
3. $_____Printed or duplicated matter received as a gift
4. $_____Receipts from sale of printed or duplicated matter
5. $_____Received for services (e. g., salary, fee, etc.)
6. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (Add items "1" through "5")
7. $_____Received during previous Quarters of calendar year
8. $_____TOTAL from Jan. 1 through this Quarter (Add "6" and "7")

Loans Received

"The term 'contribution' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302 (a).

9. $_____TOTAL now owed to others on account of loans
10. $_____Borrowed from others during this Quarter
11. $_____Repaid to others during this Quarter
12. $_____"Expense money" and Reimbursements received this Quarter

Contributors of $500 or more
(from Jan. 1 through this Quarter)

13. Have there been such contributors?
Please answer "yes" or "no": _____

14. In the case of each contributor whose contributions (including loans) during the "period" from January 1 through the last days of this Quarter total $500 or more:

Attach hereto plain sheets of paper, approximately the size of this page, tabulate data under the headings "Amount" and "Name and Address of Contributor"; and indicate whether the last day of the period is March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31. Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Name and Address of Contributor*
	(*"Period"* from Jan. 1 through _____, 19____)
$1,500.00	John Doe, 1621 Blank Bldg., New York, N. Y.
$1,785.00	The Roe Corporation, 2511 Doe Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
$3,285.00	TOTAL

NOTE ON ITEM "E".—(a) *In General.* "The term 'expenditure' includes a payment, distribution, loan, advance, deposit, or gift of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise, or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable, to make an expenditure"—Section 302 (b) of the Lobbying Act.

(b) IF THIS REPORT IS FOR AN AGENT OR EMPLOYEE. In the case of many employees, all expenditures will come under telephone and telegraph (Item "E 6") and travel, food, lodging, and entertainment (Item "E 7").

E. EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING LOANS) in connection with legislative interests:

Fill in every blank. If the answer to any numbered item is "None," write "None" in the spaces following the number.

Expenditures (other than loans)

1. $_____Public relations and advertising services
2. $_____Wages, salaries, fees, commissions (other than item "1")
3. $_____Gifts or contributions made during Quarter
4. $_____Printed or duplicated matter, including distribution cost
5. $_____Office overhead (rent, supplies, utilities, etc.)
6. $_____Telephone and telegraph
7. $_____Travel, food, lodging, and entertainment
8. $_____All other expenditures
9. $_____TOTAL for this Quarter (Add "1" through "8")
10. $_____Expended during previous Quarters of calendar year
11. $_____TOTAL from January 1 through this Quarter (Add "9" and "10")

Loans Made to Others

"The term 'expenditure' includes a . . . *loan* . . ."—Sec. 302 (b).

12. $_____TOTAL now owed to person filing
13. $_____Lent to others during this Quarter
14. $_____Repayment received during this Quarter
15. Recipients of Expenditures of $10 or More
In the case of expenditures made during this Quarter by, or on behalf of the person filing: Attach plain sheets of paper approximately the size of this page and tabulate data as to expenditures under the following heading: "Amount," "Date or Dates," "Name and Address of Recipient," "Purpose." Prepare such tabulation in accordance with the following example:

Amount	*Date or Dates—Name and Address of Recipient—Purpose*
$1,750.00	7–11: Roe Printing Co., 3214 Blank Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—Printing and mailing circulars on the "Marshbanks Bill."
$2,400.00	7–15, 8–15, 9–15: Britten & 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) $87.20.

A. J. Carson Adkerson, 976 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $2.45.

A. Arthur F. Aebersold, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,442.55.

A. AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $5,085. E. (9) $6,124.01.

A. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,235.80. E. (9) $4,235.80.

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 15th 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) $336.70.

A. Thomas H. Alphin, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
9. (6) $925. E. (9) $433.93.

A. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
D. (6) $6,568.43. E. (9) $6,568.43.

A. American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $7,418.31. E. (9) $7,418.31.

A. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill., and 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $21,877. E. (9) $21,877.

A. American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $34,626.77.

A. American Federation of Musicians, 425 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $7,063.79. E. (9) $6,510.36.

A. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $378.81.

A. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $156,893.99.

A. American Hull Insurance Syndicate, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $400.

A. American Humane Association, 896 Pennsylvania Street, Denver, Colo.
E. (9) $1,249.98.

A. American Institute of Marine Underwriters, 99 John Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $400.

A. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $469.99. E. (9) $380.51.

A. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $15,000. E. (9) $12,745.58.

A. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (7) $104,645.58. E. (9) $3,000.

A. American Optometric Association, Inc. (Development Fund-Legislature), care of Dr. H. Ward Ewalt, Jr., 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $454.79. E. (9) $454.79.

A. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C., and 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $14,960.47. E. (9) $446.89.

A. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $84. E. (9) $10,271.

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) $39,851.88. E. (9) $9,428.22.

A. American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,757.23. E. (9) $4,757.23.

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) $1.20.

A. American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.,
E. (9) $4,573.11.

A. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $1,562.50.

A. American Veterinary Medical Association, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $482.61.

A. American Warehousemen's Association, Merchandise Division, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,585. E. (9) $1,675.82.

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.

A. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Arkansas Railroad Committee, 1115 Boyle Building, Little Rock, Ark.
B. Class 1 railroads operating in the State of Arkansas.

A. W. C. Arnold, 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.
B. Alaska Salmon Industry, Inc., 200 Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.

A. Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $1,125.04.

A. Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Associated Third Class Mail Users, 1406 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,745.

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) $7,089.27. E. (9) $7,089.27.

A. Association of American Ship Owners, 76 Beaver Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Association of Casualty & Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $2,076.96. E. (9) $2,076.96.

A. Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

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. George P. Baker, Soldiers Field Post Office, Boston, Mass.
B. Transportation Association of America, 6 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. John A. Baker.
B. Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,015.49. E. (9) $688.06.

A. J. H. Ballew, 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
B. Southern States Industrial Council, Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) $2,600.

A. N. C. Banfield, 110 Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska.
B. Klukwan Iron Ore Corp., 110 Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska.

A. Hartman Barber, Room 301, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employes, 1015 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
D. (6) $2,184.07. E. (9) $683.45.

A. Barnes, Dechert, Price, Myers & Rhoads, 1600 Three Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $303.33.

A. James M. Barnes, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Reciprocal Inter-Insurers Federal Tax Committee, United Artists Building, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) $170.68.

A. Arthur R. Barnett, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $595.85. E. (9) $62.54.

A. Irvin L. Barney, Room 303, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, 4929 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
D. (6) $2,625.

A. William G. Barr, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Parking Association, Inc., 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Harry S. Beer, Jr., 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Aeronautical Training Society, 1115 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,000. E. (9) $34.

A. Bert Bell, 1 Bala Avenue, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.
B. National Football League, 1 Bala Avenue, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.
E. (9) $3,612.57.

A. Julia D. Bennett, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.
B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.

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. Carl H. Berglund, 1306 Washington Building, Tacoma, Wash.

A. Bergson & Borkland, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Freeport Sulphur Co., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $1.25.

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) $3,556. E. (9) $248.

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, AFL-CIO, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Hudson Biery, 4517 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. Ohio Valley Improvement Association, Inc., 4517 Carew Tower, 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, American Hull Insurance Syndicate.
D. (6) $800. E. (9) $60.

A. Robert J. Bird, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Massachusetts Protective Association, Worcester, Mass.

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 Corp., Republic Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $500.

A. Wm. Rhea Blake, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Mrs. Paul Blanshard, 408 A Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, Educational Organizations.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $120.

A. Blum, Lindsey & Powell, 1741 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 9 South William Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $74.75.

A. Eugene F. Bogan, 1108 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Investment Companies, 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Paul H. Bolton, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Wholesalers, Inc., 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

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) $3,122. E. (9) $663.35.

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, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

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) $356.91.

A. G. Stewart Boswell, Room 502, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $90.

A. R. B. Bowden, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.

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, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Savings & Loan League, 907 Ring Building, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $525.

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.

A. Homer L. Brinkley.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. W. S. Bromley, 220 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.

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) $541.23.

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) $3,238.12. E. (9) $3,238.12.

A. J. Olney Brott, 730 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Bankers Association, 12 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $512.50.

A. J. D. Brown, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Public Power Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $356.25. E. (9) $408.27.

A. Mrs. Rollin Brown, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Lyman L. Bryan, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $50.

A. Henry H. Buckman, 54 Buckman Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

B. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
D. (6) $1,429.63. E. (9) $79.63.

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. E. (9) $242.65.

A. George S. Buck, Jr., 1918 N. Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

A. George J. Burger, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., and 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Burger Tire Consultant Service, 250 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y., and 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 1445, Spokane, Wash.
E. (9) $200.

A. Thomas Burke, 1126 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Automobile, Aircraft, Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Solidarity House, 8000 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $1091. E. (9) $395.

A. Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Association, Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.
D. (6) $11,175.

A. Robert M. Burr, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Mica Industry Tariff Committee, Spruce Pine, N. C.
D. (6) $2,305.80. E. (9) $35.50.

A. Robert M. Burr, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $58. E. (9) $108.98.

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. 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) $1.91.

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. Lawrence V. Byrnes, 401 3d 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, Suite 504, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
D. (6) $760.20. E. (9) $18.

A. Leonard J. Calhoun, 411 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries, 304 Empire Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.
D. (6) $1,500.

A. Gordon L. Calvert, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Investment Barkers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $388.21.

A. Campaign for the 48 States, Cotton Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $7,013.23. E. (9) $8,613.07.

A. Carl C. Campbell, Room 502, Ring Building, 1200 18th 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) $2,961.48. E. (9) $296.15.

A. Wallace J. Campbell, 1025 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Cooperative League of the U. S. A., 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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. John T. Carlton, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Reserve Officers Association of the United States, 2517 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Cliff D. Carpenter, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. T. C. Carroll, 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

A. Henderson H. Carson, 600 First National Bank Building, Canton, Ohio, and 744 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. East Ohio Gas Co., 1405 East Sixth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $168.

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) $2,242.73.

A. William L. Carter, 1105 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

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.
D. (6) $3,181.72.

A. Francis R. Cawley, Room 1005, 1101 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 232 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $735. E. (9) $286.42.

A. Justice M. Chambers, 2521 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. M. Golodetz & 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 Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay, India.
D. (6) $600.

A. Christian Amendment Movement, 804 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
D. (6) $3,282.68. E. (9) $4,695.35.

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) $900. E. (9) $151.54.

A. Omer W. Clark, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) $2,919.72.

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 (CCBS), 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Clarence E. Cleveland, Montpelier, Vt.
B. Vermont State Railroads Association, Montpelier, Vt.

A. Herman Clott, 711 14th Street NW. (room 600), Washington, D. C.
B. International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Suite 412, Tabor Building, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,540.50. E. (9) $857.18.

A. Coles & Goertner, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. The American Tramp Shipowners Association, Inc., 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $128.66.

A. Don C. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.

A. Committee for Collective Security, 90 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $30. E. (9) $282.37.

A. Committee on Foreign Policy Legislation, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,847. E. (9) $1,109.37.

A. Committee for Oil Pipe Lines, 418 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $325.

A. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $21,600. E. (9) $17,389.55.

A. Lawrence R. Condon, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Estate of Mary Clark deBrabant and Mrs. Katherine C. Williams, care of Mr. Rodney W. Williams, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $13,120.

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 on State Defense, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

A. Julian D. Conover, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,500.

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. Orval R. Cook, 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Aircraft Industries Association of America, Inc., 610 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Raymond A. Cook, 2200 Gulf Building, Houston, Tex.
B. Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.

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. Fountain Pen & Mechanical Pencil Manufacturers' Association, Inc., 1426 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Cooper & Silverstein, 1100 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, 15th and H Streets 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) $155.77.

A. Cordage Legislative Committee, 350 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $150. E. (9) $2,538.79.

A. Edward J. Coughlin, 900 F Street NW., Room 901, Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Room 901, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $195. E. (9) $20.

A. Council of Conservationists, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, Inc., 610 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $350. E. (9) $3,888.37.

A. Council of State Chambers of Commerce, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $259.79. E. (9) $259.79.

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) $57.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Chicago and North Western Railway System, 400 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Committee on Joint Resolution 1955 Legislature, P. O. Box 3170, Honolulu, Hawaii, U. S. A.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Embassy of Denmark, 2374 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $1.66.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. International Nickel Co., Inc., 67 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Covington & Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Machine Tool Builders' Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Edward B. Crosland, 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) $4,999.99.

A. John W. Cross, 920 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Deutsche Amerikakohlen-Transportgesellschaft (American German Coal Transport Co.), 17 Grabenstrasse, Dusseldorf, Germany.

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. 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.
D. (6) $2,736.80. E. (9) $306.

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.

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.
E. (9) $32.

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) $17.93.

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.

A. Charles W. Davis, 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $337.32.

A. Joseph B. Davis, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $75.43.

A. Donald S. Dawson, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

A. Donald S. Dawson and Robert J. Bird, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Hilton Hotels Corp., 720 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Michael B. Deane, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Watch Association, Inc., 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,250.22.

A. 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) $57.50.

A. Mary S. Deuel, 3026 Cambridge Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Washington Home Rule Committee, Inc., 924 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Philip M. DeVany, 1102 Ring Building Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. R. T. DeVany, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Cecil B. Dickson, 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Motion Picture Association of America, Inc., 1600 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,900. E. (9) $1,300.

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) $24.12.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Sacramento-Yolo Port District, California Fruit Building, Sacramento, Calif.
D. (6) $2,662.85. E. (9) $37.85.

A. Timothy V. A. Dillon, 1001 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

B. Westlands Water District, Post Office Box 4006, Fresno, Calif.
D. (6) $1,847.67. E. (9) $97.67.

A. Disabled American Veterans, National Headquarters, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) $4,507.22.

A. Disabled Officers Association, 1604 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $3,125.

A. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Petroleum Industry Trade Association.
D. (6) $459.50. E. (9) $459.50.

A. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, 303 Medical Science Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $17,310.08. E. (9) $17,690.93.

A. Division 689, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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) $18,104.51.

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) $49.04.

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. C. L. Dorson, 900 F Street NW., Room 906, Washington, D. C.
B. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Room 906, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,474.39.

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) $2,500.10. E. (9) $195.95.

A. W. A. Dozier, Jr., 17 Molton Building, Montgomery, Ala.
B. The 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. 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) $650.

A. Read P. Dunn, Jr., 502 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.

A. Stephen F. Dunn, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif.
D. (6) $10,000.

A. Henry I. Dworshak, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y., and 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3.40. E. (9) $57.09.

A. Herman Edelsberg, 1640 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $140. E. (9) $15.

A. John Doyle Elliott, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,235.

A. John M. Elliott, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes of America, 5025 Wisconsin Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Otis H. Ellis, Suite 1128, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Oil Jobbers Council, Suite 1135, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,000.

A. John H. Else, 302 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Lumber Dealers Association, 302 Ring Building, Washingon, D. C.
D. (6) $3,550. E. (9) $175.

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) $12.50.

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.

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) $6,900.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $325.

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) $10.20.

A. Family Tax Association, 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) $9,300.

A. The Farmers Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo., and 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $24,485.32. E. (9) $19,914.41.

A. Harold E. Fellows, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Broadcasters, 1771 N Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. John A. Ferguson, 918 16th Street NW., Suite 501, Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Suite 501, Washington, D. C.

A. Josiah Ferris, 510 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc., South Bay, Fla.; American Sugar Cane League of the U. S. A., New Orleans, La.; United States Sugar Corp., Clewiston, Fla.; Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association, Fellsmere, Fla.
D. (6) $5,850.

A. Financial General Corp., 103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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.

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 & Aroostook 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) $3,333.33.

A. Norman A. Flaningam, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Consolidated Natural Gas Co., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

A. Roger Fleming, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $3.95.

A. Donald G. Fletcher, 820 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
B. Rust Prevention Association, 820 Midland Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $2,499.99. E. (9) $229.76.

A. Florida Citrus Mutual (Legislative Fund), Lakeland, Fla.
E. (9) $1,841.50.

A. Florida Inland Navigation District, Citizens Bank Building, Bunnell, Fla.
E. (9) $1,429.63.

A. Florida Railroad Association, 404 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
D. (6) $12,313.75. E. (9) $6,608.86.

A. Florida Ship Canal Navigation District, 720 Florida Title Building, Jacksonville, Fla.
E. (9) $1,592.31.

A. W. Robert Fokes, 400 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.
B. Florida Railroad Association, 400 Midyette-Moor Building, Tallahassee, Fla.

A. Mrs. J. A. Ford, 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.
B. Townsend Plan, Inc., 808 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

A. Forest Farmers Association, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. James W. Foristel, 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $725. E. (9) $177.86.

A. James F. Fort, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Associations, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $34.20.

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) $410.

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.

A. George H. Frates, 1163 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Retail Druggists.
D. (6) $3,900. E. (9) $1,124.

A. Walter Freedman, 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Patchogue-Plymouth Corp., 261 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $11.95.

A. Elmer M. Freudenberger, 1701 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Disabled American Veterans, 5555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. (9) $1,587.50.

A. Philip P. Friedlander, Jr., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $22,164.34. E. (9) $5,475.02.

A. George Miller 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., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Henry T. Gage, 1100 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Wine Institute, 717 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Lawrence H. Gall, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Natural Gas Association of America, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. M. J. Galvin, 207 Union Depot Building, St. Paul, Minn.
B. Minnesota Railroads.
D. (6) $500.

A. Earl H. Gammons, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Marion R. Garstang, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $10.

A. Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, Inc., 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Gus F. Geissler, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America (National Farmers Union), 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 1575 Sherman Street, Denver, Colo.

A. General Gas Committee, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $194.82.

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) $1,177.50. E. (9) $27.70.

A. Joseph S. Gill, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Leif Gilstad, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Henry W. Goodall, 28 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Nathaniel H. Goodrich, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Jewish Committee, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. John A. Gosnell, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Small Business Men's Association, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $500.

A. Lawrence L. Gourley, 1757 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Osteopathic Association, 212 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $375.

A. Government Employees' Council, AFL–CIO, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $6,239.60. E. (9) $6,154.90.

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.

A. Grain and Feed Dealers National Association, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $11.36.

A. Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318–418 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $19,386.90. E. (9) $10,021.46.

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) $60. E. (9) $1.50.

A. Richard D. Green, 515 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Editorial Association, 608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Jerry N. Griffin, 731 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, 15th and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,875.

A. Weston B. Grimes, 1001 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Cargill, Inc., 200 Grain Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
D. (6) $6,000.

A. I. J. Gromfine, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Carl O. Gustafson, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Council of Conservationists, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $11,901.66.

A. Frank E. Haas, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 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) $507.88.

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) $900. E. (9) $238.60.

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. Radford Hall, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
B. American National Cattlemen's Association, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $3,000.

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) $7.16.

A. E. C. Hallbeck, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,874.96. E. (9) $374.28.

A. Harold F. Hammond, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Transportation Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Murray Hanson, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Investment Bankers Association of America, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $835.76.

A. Hardwood Plywood Manufacturers Committee, 1145 19th Street NW., Suite 601, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $13,034.50.

A. Eugene J. Hardy, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Manufacturers, 918 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. L. James Harmanson, Jr.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Conrad P. Harness, Suite 1117, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250.

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) $8.90.

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.

A. Stephen H. Hart, 520 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.
B. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,805.

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) $2,133.35. E. (9) $3,312.64.

A. Paul M. Hawkins, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.; and 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Kit H. Haynes.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Joseph H. Hays, 280 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.
B. The Association of Western Railways, 224 Union Station Building, Chicago, Ill.

A. John C. Hazen, Suite 801, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $7.15.

A. Health Insurance Association of America, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Patrick B. Healy, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $150.

A. George J. Hecht, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.
B. American Parents Committee, Inc., 132 Third Street SE., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert B. Heiney, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $75. E. (9) $595.17.

A. Kenneth G. Heisler, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Savings & Loan League, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $325.

A. Chas. H. Heltzel, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.

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. Willon A. Henderson, 612 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. General Petroleum Corp., 612 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. William B. Henderson, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Parcel Post Association, 925 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,601. E. (9) $3,601.

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) $1,489.91. E. (9) $364.91.

A. Maurice G. Herndon, 1002 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Insurance Agents, 96 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y., and 1002 Washington Loan & Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $116.90. E. (9) $116.90.

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) $41.70.

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.

A. Clinton M. Hester, 432 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Football League, 1 Bala Avenue, Bala Cynwyd, Pa.
E. (9) $249.65.

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) $53.40.

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) $1,250.

A. W. J. Hickey, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $196.88.

A. M. F. Hicklin, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
B. Iowa Railway Committee, 507 Bankers Trust Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
E. (9) $1,114.75.

A. L. S. Hitchner, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Claude E. Hobbs, Room 204, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Manufacturing Chemists Association, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. John R. Holden, 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II), 1710 Rhode Island Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Fuller Holloway, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., 1270 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y.

A. Richard C. Holmquist, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $920. E. (9) $446.03.

A. Winfield M. Homer, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. M. Hood, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300.

A. Samuel H. Horne, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $337.32.

A. Lawrence W. Horning, 1010 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. New York Central Railroad Co., 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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.
B. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,000.

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) $1,059.41.

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) $1,297.97.

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. B. A. Hungerford, 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y.
B. George P. Byrne, 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

A. C. E. Huntley, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Short Line Railroad Association, 2000 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $275.

A. Illinois Railroad Association, Room 1526, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $925.17.

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., Suite 501, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $32,365.91.

A. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel, Inc., 1729 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $1.25.

A. International Association of Machinists, Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $1,797.

A. International Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $50. E. (9) $165.

A. The Inter-State Manufacturers Association, 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Iron Ore Lessors Association, Inc., W–1481 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.
E. (9) $1,769.58.

A. Nelson P. Jackson, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Atomic Products Division, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A. Robert C. Jackson, Suite 504, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc., 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
D. (6) $1,925. E. (9) $158.17.

A. Japanese American Citizens League, 1759 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. Daniel Jaspan, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,487.50. E. (9) $16.

A. William T. Jobe, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Ice Industries, 810 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Peter D. Joers, Dierks Forests, Inc., 810 Whittington Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.

A. Gilbert R. Johnson, 1208 Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. Lake Carriers' Association, 305 Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. Reuben L. Johnson.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,979.04. E. (9) $268.26.

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. George Bliss Jones, Montgomery, Ala.
B. Alabama Railroad Association, 1002 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala.

A. L. Dan Jones, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Independent Petroleum Association of America, 1110 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $20.60.

A. Lyle W. Jones, 705 Warner Building, 501 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The United States Potters Association, East Liverpool, Ohio.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $630.76.

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) $218.73.

A. Max M. Kampelman, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Lipschultz, Altman, Geraghty & Mulally, Esq., 530 Minnesota Building, St. Paul, Minn.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,240. E. (9) $695.35.

A. John E. Kane, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. District of Columbia Petroleum Industries Committee.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $159.50.

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. Estate of Mary Clark deBrabant and Mrs. Katherine C. Williams, in care of Rodney W. Williams, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $31,875.

A. James P. Kem, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Mrs. M. Veronica Depataky, 7965 Fareholm Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $750.

A. I. L. Kenen, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. William J. Kennard, M. D., 1523 L Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $687.50. E. (9) $225.88.

A. Harold L. Kennedy, 420 Cafritz Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $319.75.

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) $394.53.

A. Ronald M. Ketcham, Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Southern California Edison Co., Post Office Box 351, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Omar B. Ketchum, 610 Wire Building, 1000 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $9,825. E. (9) $245.

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) $1,432.60. E. (9) $1,257.38.

A. John A. Killick, Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Eastern Meat Packers Association, Inc., Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y., and 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $12.50. E. (9) $1.50.

A. John A. Killick, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $221.25. E. (9) $92.50.

A. H. Cecil Kilpatrick, 912 American Security Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Minot, DeBlois & Maddison, 298 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $97.62.

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) $43.75.

A. Ludlow King, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
B. National Machine Tool Builders Association, 2071 East 102d Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. King & Noble, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Associated Equipment Distributors, 30 East Cedar Street, Chicago, Ill., et al.
E. (9) $918.92.

A. T. Bert King, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,200. E. (9) $1.75.

A. Clifton Kirkpatrick, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $390. E. (9) $29.60.

A. C. W. Kitchen, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Klukwan Iron Ore Corp., 110 Seward Street, Juneau, Alaska.

A. James F. Kmetz, 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,052.

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 Inst., Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $27.

A. Robert M. Koch, 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Crushed Limestone Inst., Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $10.

A. Germaine Krettek, Hotel Congressional, Washington, D. C.
B. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $2,169.71.

A. Herman C. Kruse, 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 245 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

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) $40.92.

A. J. M. DeW. (Jack) Kyle 2d, Post Office Box 1520, Washington, D. C.
B. Dav-Philians Social Security Organization, Inc., San Dionisio, Paranaque, Rizal, Republic of the Philippines.
D. (6) $525. E. (9) $488.11.

A. Labor-Management Maritime Committee, 132 3d Street SE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,719.16. E. (9) $4,122.80.

A. Lake Carriers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio.

A. A. M. Lampley, 401 Third Street NW., Washington D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, 318 Keith Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
D. (6) $2,750.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $260.12.

A. Fritz G. Lanham, 2737 Devonshire Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Patent Council, Inc., 1434 West 11th Avenue, Gary, Ind.
D. (6) $1,000.12.

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) $1,200. E. (9) $416.63.

A. J. Austin Latimer, Suite 1138, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $450.

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) $250. E. (9) $175.

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) $301.15.

A. Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $4,500. E. (9) $4,013.10.

A. G. E. Leighty, Railway Labor Executives' Association, 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) $2,121.04.

A. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., and 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $6,413.12. E. (9) $6,413.12.

A. Arthur Y. Lloyd, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Burley and Dark Leaf Tobacco Exports Association, Inc., Post Office Box 860, Lexington, Ky.

A. Lester W. Lindow, 1735 DeSales Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3.

A. John W. Lindsey, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

A. Robert G. Litschert, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $500.01. E. (9) $50.42.

A. Walter J. Little, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $247.92. E. (9) $35.

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. 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. Leonard Lopez, Room 303, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, Room 303, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1.750.21. 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) $1,200. E. (9) $98.

A. Harold O. Lovre, Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $100.

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. 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 NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Republic of Panama, Panama, Panama.
D. (6) $500.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Roadside Business Association, 646 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $500.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., 375 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Scott W. Lucas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Western Medical Corporation, 415–423 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Lucas & Thomas, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Adolph von Zedlitz, 60 Sutton Place, South, New York, N. Y.

A. Milton F. Lunch, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $750.

A. John C. Lynn, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,962.50. E. (9) $12.25.

A. A. E. Lyon, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Railway Labor Executives' Association.
D. (6) $900.

A. LeRoy E. Lyon, Jr., 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. California Railroad Association, 215 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $541.67.

A. Charlton H. Lyons, Sr., Suite 1500 Beck Building, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) $4,516.08.

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.

A. J. A. McCallam, 1507 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $482.61.

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, Room 716, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Government Employees, 900 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,055.55. E. (9) $4.80.

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) $799.80. E. (9) 152.32.

A. Angus McDonald.
B. The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,899.96. E. (9) $240.25.

A. Joseph T. McDonnell, 423 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th 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) $81.85.

A. A. J. McFarland, 126 North Eighth Street, Sterling, Kans.
B. Christian Amendment Movement.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. Thomas Edward McGrath, 4012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Taxpayers, U. S. A., 4012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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) $648.60. E. (9) $35.72.

A. W. H. McMains, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Distilled Spirits Institute, 1132 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Clarence M. McMillan, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Candy Wholesalers Association, Inc., 1424 K Street NW., 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) $373.50. E. (9) $3.86.

A. Francis J. McNamara, 610 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $2,250. E. (9) $14.80.

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.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. American Optometric Association, Inc., Development Fund (Legislative), 8001 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. William P. MacCracken, Jr., 1000 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Frankel Brothers, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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) 1181.25. E. (9) $756.11.

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. Don Mahon, Box 959, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $307.61.

A. William J. Mahon, 1 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. Associated Railroads of New York State.

A. John H. Mahoney, 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Seaboard & Western Airlines, Inc., 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.
B. National Business Publications, Inc., 1413 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $600.

A. Carter Manasco, 4201 Chesterbrook Road, Falls Church, Va.
B. National Coal Association, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $188.60.

A. Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,375. E. (9) $2,375.

A. Olya Margolin, 1637 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc., 1 West 47th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,625.78. E. (9) $64.70.

A. James Mark, Jr., 1435 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. United Mine Workers of America, 900 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,802.

A. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Mich.

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) $465.82.

A. Winston W. Marsh, 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Tire Dealers & Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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. J. Paull Marshall, 944 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $79.33. E. (9) $8.

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.

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) $2,676. E. (9) $1,006.

A. David Mathews, Jr., 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
B. The Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, 345 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. P. H. Mathews, 926 Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of American Railroads, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $279. E. (9) $85.

A. C. V. and R. V. Maudlin, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Waste Material Dealers, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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) $79.29.

A. The Medical Association of the State of Alabama, 17 Molton Building, Montgomery, Ala.
D. (6) $1,300. 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.

A. Ross A. Messer, Post Office Box 1611, 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) $97.48.

A. J. T. Metcalf, 1002 L. & N. Building, Louisville, Ky.
E. (9) $437.75.

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) $237.75.

A. Michigan Hospital Service, 441 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
E. (9) $1,272.79.

A. Louis J. Michot, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $39.

A. Clarence R. Miles, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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) $211. E. (9) $426.89.

A. Milk Industry Foundation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Blue Cross Association, 55 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $20.91.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Blue Shield Medical Care Plans, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $157.62.

A. Miller & Chevalier, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Cornelia S. Roberts.
D. (6) $175. E. (9) $7.83.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Dallas (Tex.) Chamber of Commerce.
D. (6) $2,200.

A. Dale Miller, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.
B. Intracoastal Canal Association of Louisiana and Texas, 1028 Electric Building, Houston, Tex.
D. (6) $2,250.

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. E. (9) $89.98.

A. Harold C. Miller, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $283.64.

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 (Rogan & Hartson), 810 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.

A. Clarence Mitchell, 100 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $2,000.

A. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $1,559.19.

A. M. D. Mobley, 1010 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Vocational Association, Inc.

A. Harry L. Moffett, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,650.

A. Albert H. Monacelli, 161 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
B. National Committee for Municipal Bonds, Inc., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $4,850. E. (9) $1,794.88.

A. Donald Montgomery, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Hotel Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $400. E. (9) $125.35.

A. Walter H. Moorman, 4650 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Md.
B. Maryland Railroad Associations, care of E. H. Burgess, Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
D. (6) $2,500. E. (9) $116.79.

A. Silas A. Morehouse, Post Office Box 4085, Jefferson Manor, Alexandria, Va.
B. F. W. Clarke, 112 North St. Asaph Street, 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. E. (9) $281.94.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Area Employment Expansion Committee, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Brewers' Association of America, 188 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

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. Lewis, Field, DeGoff & Stein, Penthouse, DeYoung Building, San Francisco, Calif.

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, 1144 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., 114 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. Morison, Murphy, Clapp & Abrams, The Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. West Coast Pipeline Co., Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

A. Giles Morrow, President and General Counsel, Freight Forwarders Institute, 1111 E Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,999.98. E. (9) $81.70.

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) $3,756. E. (9) $401.30.

A. William J. Mougey, Washington, D. C.
B. General Motors Corp., 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. Munro, Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Dr. Emmett J. Murphy, 5737 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Chiropractic Insurance Co., National Building, Webster City, Iowa.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $300.

A. Ray Murphy, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
B. Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $118.75.

A. J. Walter Myers, Jr., Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.
B. Forest Farmers Association Co-op, Post Office Box 7284, Station C, Atlanta, Ga.

A. 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) $1,356.90. E. (9) $1,356.90.

A. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 West 40th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. National Association of Direct Selling Cos., 163–165 Center Street, Winona, Minn.
D. (6) $14,300.

A. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $553.95. E. (9) $8,169.93.

A. National Association of Frozen Food Packers, 1415 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Insurance Agents, Inc., 96 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,394.81. E. (9) $7,309.85.

A. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. National Association of Postal Supervisors, Post Office Box 2013, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $7,250. E. (9) $5,757.06.

A. National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, 724 Ninth Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $9,173.92. E. (9) $1,400.26.

A. National Association of Refrigerated Warehouses, Inc., 1210 Tower Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Association of Travel Organizations, 1424 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $14,579. E. (9) $682.50.

A. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., Box 337, Fairfax, Va.
D. (6) $28.88. E. (9) $140.47.

A. National Canners Association, 1133 20th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $454,748.70. E. (9) $3,094.57.

A. National Coal Association, 802 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

A. National Committee for Municipal Bonds, Inc., 161 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $4,850. E. (9) $3,294.88.

A. National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations, Room 601, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders.
E. (9) $4,000.

A. The National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $4,074.50. E. (9) $2,606.71.

A. National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, Tenn.

A. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $1,745.90. E. (9) $1,745.90.

A. National Council on Business Mail, Inc., 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $121.57. E. (9) $601.25.

A. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. National Crushed Limestone Institute, Inc., 1015 12th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $271.85. E. (9) $271.85.

A. National Economic Council, Inc., 7501 Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

A. National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 155 East 44th Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,757.74. E. (9) $1,757.74.

A. National Federation of Federal Employees, 1729 G Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $91,521.70. E. (9) $8,604.43.

A. National Federation of Independent Bus, Inc., 740 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $6,512.65. E. (9) $6,512.65.

A. National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Suite 502, 711 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $149,758.17. E. (9) $15,052.41.

A. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,310. E. (9) $1,310.

A. National Housing Conference, Inc., 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $8,452.03. E. (9) $12,906.60.

A. National Independent Meat Packers Association, 740 11th Streeet NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $525.50. E. (9) $1,489.69.

A. National Live Stock Tax Committee, 801 East 17th Avenue, Denver, Colo.
D. (6) $1,805.

A. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $10,276.42. E. (9) $9.62.

A. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $698. E. (9) $698.

A. National Multiple Sclerosis Society, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $750.03.

A. National Postal Transport Association, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Room 403, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $7,780.28. E. (9) $7,780.28.

A. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $14,421. E. (9) $10,496.23.

A. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $4,125. E. (9) $4,573.44.

A. National Retail Furniture Association, 666 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

A. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,485. E. (9) $6,516.83.

A. National Savings and Loan League, 907 Ring Building, 18th and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $202.73. E. (9) $850.

A. National Small Business Men's Association, 801 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $13,412.21. E. (9) $15,893.76.

A. National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $33,893.22. E. (9) $3,281.68.

A. National Tax Relief Coalition, 2309 Pine Craft Road, Greensboro, N. C.
B. L. S. Franklin, 2309 Pine Craft Road, Greensboro, N. C.
D. (6) $625. E. (9) $935.

A. The National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association, Inc., 1012 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) $469.65. E. (9) $1,768.59.

A. National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.
D. (6) $45,506.50. E. (9) $2,965.81.

A. Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, Room 400, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $26,775. E. (9) $12,328.37.

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. A. Z. Nelson, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Lumber Manufacturers Association, 1319 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

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) $297.

A. New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City.
D. (6) $4,250. E. (9) $4,095.22.

A. New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $3,000.

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) $64.38.

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) $262.50. E. (9) $17.15.

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 & Hardwood Manufacturers Association, Washington Building, Oshkosh, Wis.
D. (6) $100.

A. E. M. Norton, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $100. E. (9) $28.

A. Brice O'Brien, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. George J. O'Brien, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Standard Oil Company of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.

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'Conor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C., and 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. 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) $1,200.

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) $3,125.

A. Eugene O'Dunne, Jr., Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Wool Manufacturers, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

A. The Ohio Railroad Association, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Alvin E. Oliver, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Grain & Feed Dealers National Association, 600 Folger Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $11.36.

A. E. L. Oliver, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Labor Bureau of Middle West, 1001 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Fred N. Oliver, 110 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y., and Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Robert Oliver, 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.

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) $10.

A. Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, O. R. C. & B. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
E. (9) $4,356.63.

A. Clayton L. Orn, 539 South Main Street, Findlay, Ohio.
B. The Ohio Oil Co., Findlay, Ohio.

A. Morris E. Osburn, Central Trust Building, Jefferson City, Mo.
B. Missouri Railroad Committee.

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) $74.15.

A. Mrs. Theodor Oxholm, 19 East 92d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Pacific American Tankship Association, 25 California Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $200. E. (9) $1,624.99.

A. Edwin F. Padberg, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 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. Lew M. Paramore, Post Office Box 356, Kansas City, Kans.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $3,000. E. (9) $207.01.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, 4401 East Colonial Drive, Orlando, Fla.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Institute of American Poultry Industries, 59 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. Joseph O. Parker, 531 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The National Grange, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,500. E. (9) $17.40.

A. Lovell H. Parker, 605 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Maryland Electronic Manufacturing Co., College Park, Md.; W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; and Record Industry Association of America, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $300.

A. A. Lee Parsons, 1145 19th Street NW., Suite 504, Washington, D. C.
B. American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N. C.
D. (6) $337.50. E. (9) $54.73.

A. Perry S. Patterson, 800 World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Automatic Phonograph Manufacturers Association, 1603 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. James G. Patton.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative 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.

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.
D. (6) $378.81. E. (9) $29.98.

A. Edmund W. Pavenstedt, in care of White & Case, 14 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Albert A. Payne, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washingon, D. C.
B. National Association of Real Estate Boards, 1300 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,916.66. E. (9) $66.98.

A. Philip C. Pendleton, Second Street Pike, Bryn Athyn, Pa.
B. Family Tax Association, 1616 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.,
E. (9) $69.27.

A. Francis E. Perkins, 21 School Street, Concord, N. H.
B. Boston and Maine Railroad, North Station, Boston, Mass.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.
B. Florida Citrus Mutual, Lakeland, Fla.
D. (6) $1,800. E. (9) $41.50.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, 208 South Tennessee, Lakeland, Fla.
B. Peoples Lobby, Inc.

A. J. Hardin Peterson, Box 111, Lakeland, Fla.
B. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Court House, Bradenton, Fla.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $30.60.

A. Philco Corporation, Tioga and C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. J. E. Phillips, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
B. Standard Oil Company of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $100.

A. Albert T. Pierson, 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.
B. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co., 54 Meadow Street, New Haven, Conn.

A. Albert Pike, Jr., 488 Madison Avenue, New York. N. Y.
B. Life Insurance Association of America, 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $65.

A. James F. Pinkney, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Trucking Association, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $500. E. (9) $17.40.

A. T. E. Pinkston, 101 East High Street, Lexington, Ky.

A. Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., 220-221 Lubbock National Building, Lubbock, Tex.
D. (6) $30,518.30. E. (9) $3,275.

A. Kenneth M. Plaisted, 152 West Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 315, Milwaukee, Wis.
B. National Board of Fur Farm Organizations, Inc., 152 West Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 315, Milwaukee, Wis.

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) $1,530.50.

A. Frank M. Porter, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Petroleum Institute, 50 West 50th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Nelson J. Post, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Milk Producers Federation, 1731 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $10.

A. Prefabricated Home Manufacturers' Institute, 1117 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.
D (6) $25,563.75. E. (9) $2,045.10.

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. Presser, P. O. Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., P. O. Box 2180, Houston, Tex.
E. (9) $10.

A. Allen I. Pretzman, 150 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.
B. Scioto-Sandusky Conservancy District, 150 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Karl R. Price, World Center Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Marie B. Kraus, 2500 Calvert Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $4,000.

A. Harry E. Proctor, 319 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Mutual Savings Banks, 60 East 42d Street, New York City.

A. Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries, 304 Empire Bank Building, Dallas, Tex.

A. Gansen Purcell, 910 17th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Insular Lumber Co., 1406 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $1.25.

A. Alexander Purdon, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $937.50. E. (9) $442.32.

A. Luke C. Quinn, Jr., Room 607, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Cancer Society, New York, N. Y.; Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation, New York; United Cerebral Palsy Associations, New York; National Multiple Sclerosis Society, N. Y., and National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders.
D. (6) $12,250.01. E. (9) $5,021.36.

A. Alex Radin, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Public Power Association, 1025 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

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 & Vegetable Association, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Thomas M. Raysor, 1366 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Sydney C. Reagan, 3840 Greenbrier, Dallas, Tex.
B. Southwestern Peanut Shellers Association, Box 48, Durant, Okla.
D. (6) $150.

A. Record Industry Association of America, Inc., 1 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Stanley Rector, Hotel Washington, 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) $1,490. E. (9) $1,490.

A. Thomas E. Rhodes, 219 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Sigfried Olsen, 1 Drumm Street, San Francisco, Calif.

A. George L. Reid, Jr., 1424 16th Street, NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $799.99. E. (9) $267.94

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) $3,000. E. (9) $650.

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) $58,269.20.

A. Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the United States Government, 900 F Street NW., Room 906, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,965.46. E. (9) $10,313.58.

A. Roland Rice, 618 Perpetual Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Association, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $280.

A. Theron Jennings Rice, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

A. Siert F. Riepma, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Munsey Building, Washington D. C.

A. John J. Riggle.
B. National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. C. E. Rightor, 3300 Rolling Road, Chevy Chase, Md.
B. Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing, 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $458.33.

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) $3,122. E. (9) $1,360.

A. John A. Riley, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, 1128 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. E. W. Rising, Suite 323, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Western Sugar Beet Growers Association, Post Office Box 742, Great Falls, Mont.
D. (6) $300. E. (9) $371.29.

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) $1,200. E. (9) $117.

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., Suite 1306, Washington, D. C.
B. Chrysler Corp., 341 Massachusetts Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
D. (6) $250. E. (9) $100.

A. Edward O. Rodgers, Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250. E. (9) $37.45.

A. Frank W. Rogers, Suite 801, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Western Oil & Gas Association, 609 South Grand Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.
D. (6) $4,213.50.

A. Watson Rogers, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Food Brokers Association, 1916 M Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,000.

A. George B. Roscoe, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Electrical Contractors Association, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Roland H. Rowe, 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Wholesale Grocers' Association, Inc., 400 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Albert R. Russell, 1918 North Parkway, Memphis, Tenn.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $195. E. (9) $163.28.

A. Horace Russell, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $437.50.

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) $500. E. (9) $454.30.

A. William H. Ryan, Room 303, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. District Lodge No. 44, International Association of Machinists, Room 303, 1029 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,250.27. E. (9) $60.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 508 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Associated Business Publications, 205 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $3,125. E. (9) $78.36.

A. Robert A. Saltzstein, 508 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Smaller Magazines Postal Committee, Post Office Box 975, New Canaan, Conn.
E. (9) $12.34.

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) $322.80.

A. Satterlee, Warfield & Stephens, 460 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. American Nurses' Association, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $375. E. (9) $66.27.

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. Schoene and Kramer, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Railway Labor Executives Association, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $2.14.

A. Seaboard & Western Airlines, Inc., 80 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

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 (CCBS); 532 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Harry See, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Leo Seybold, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Air Transport Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $575. E. (9) $42.90.

A. Alvin Shapiro, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.; 11 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $256.50. E. (9) $64.35.

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.
D. (6) $2,250.

A. A Manning Shaw, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brown, Lund & Fitzgerald, 1625 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $283.25.

A. Leander I. Shelley, 30 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Association of Port Authorities, Washington, D. C., and Airport Operators Council, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250.

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. Laurence P. Sherfy, 1102 Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Mining Congress, Ring Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. W. Lee Shield, 170 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $344.64. E. (9) $60.08.

A. Richard C. Shipman.
B. The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America, 1404 New York Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $728. E. (9) $78.78.

A. Robert L. Shortle, 801 International Building, New Orleans, La.
B. Mississippi Valley Association, 1978 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $2,750.

A. Charles B. Shuman, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $625.

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) $10,000. E. (9) $3,040.52.

A. Stephen Slipher, 812 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,625. E. (9) $4.90.

A. Smaller Magazines Postal Committee, Post Office Box 975, New Canaan, Conn.
E. (9) $120.99.

A. Elizabeth A. Smart, 144 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill.
D. (6) $606.12. E. (9) $160.16.

A. T. W. Smiley, Room 1150, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Railroad Association, Room 1526, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $100.17.

A. Fred Smith & Co., Inc., 588 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., 16 West Moreland Place, St. Louis, Mo.
D. (6) $7,206.46.

A. Harold Arden Smith, 605 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif.
B. Standard Oil Company of California, 225 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.
D. (6) $3,660. E. (9) $167.

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, Washingtin, 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, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
B. American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

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) $1,081.76.

A. J. D. Snyder, Room 1150, La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
B. Illinois Railroad Association, Room 1526, 33 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $825.

A. Marvin J. Sonosky, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. W. Byron Sorrell, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.
B. Mobilehome Dealers National Association, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,500. E. (9) $59.19.

A. Southern States Industrial Council, 1103 Stahlman Building, Nashville, Tenn.
D. (6) $23,455.50. E. (9) $24,328.25.

A. W. W. Spear, Fremont, Nebr.
B. Standard Oil Co., 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $785.

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) $30.24. E. (9) $40.23.

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) $4,691.

A. Howard M. Starling, 837 Washington Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Association of Casualty & Surety Companies, 60 John Street, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $150.

A. Mrs. C. A. L. Stephens, P. O. Box 6234, Northwest Station, Washington, D. C.

A. Russell M. Stephens, 900 F Street NW., Room 901, Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of Technical Engineers, 900 F Street NW., Room 901, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $240. E. (9) $20.

A. Herman Sternstein, 1001 Conecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. O. David Zimring, 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

A. B. H. Steuerwald, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, 503 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

A. Stevenson, Paul, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Ampex Corp., Redwood City, Calif.
E. (9) $0.30.

A. Stevenson, Paul, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. N. R. Caine & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.
E. (9) $0.30.

A. Stevenson, Paul Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Howard F. Knipp, 3401 South Hanover Street, Baltimore, Md.

A. Stevenson, Paul, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison, 1614 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Committee for Insurance Taxation, The Hay-Adams House, Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $5.58.

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) $13,949.24. E. (9) $12,285.05.

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) $1.25.

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. 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) $1.25.

A. Sterling F. Stoudenmire, Jr., 61 Saint Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
B. Waterman Steamship Corp., 61 Saint Joseph Street, Mobile, Ala.
D. (6) $1,250.

A. Francis W. Stover, 610 Wire Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.
D. (6) $1,625. E. (9) $58.45.

A. Paul A. Strachan, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, 1370 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Room 400, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,615.38.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Room 400, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $625.

A. O. R. Strackbein, 815 15th Street NW., Room 400, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $5,000.

A. William A. Stringfellow, 6004 Roosevelt Street, Bethesda, Md.
B. National Association of Mutual Insurance Agents, 829 Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Norman Strunk, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
B. United States Savings and Loan League, 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $950. E. (9) $135.93.

A. Arthur Sturgis, Jr., 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. E. Sturrock, Box 2084 Capitol Station, Austin, Tex.
B. Texas Water Conservation Association, Box 2084, Capitol Station, Austin Tex.
D. (6) $1.800. E. (9) $1,484.03.

A. Joseph Monroe Sullivan, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Committee of American Steamship Lines, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $450. E. (9) $226.48.

A. Frank L. Sundstrom, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. Schenley Industries, Inc., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

A. Noble J. Swearingen, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
B. National Tuberculosis Association, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A. Glenn J. Talbott.
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. Edward D. Taylor, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute (OEMI), 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Texas Water Conservation Association, Box 2084 Capitol Station, Austin, Tex.
D. (6) $6,650. E. (9) $8,575.91.

A. J. Woodrow Thomas, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Trans World Airlines, Inc., 10 Richards Road, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Oliver A. Thomas, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
B. Nevada Railroad Association, 125 North Center Street, Reno, Nev.
D. (6) $350.

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) $1,828.75. E. (9) $13.73.

A. Richard A. Tilden, 441 Lexington, Avenue, New York, N. Y.
B. R. E. Schanzer, Inc., 608-12 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. William H. Tinney, 1223 Pennsylvania Building, Washington, D. C.
B. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. M. S. Tisdale, 2355 Alameda Street, Vallejo, Calif.
B. Armed Services Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Vallejo, Solano County, Calif.
D. (6) $295. E. (9) $196.30.

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) $300.

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.

A. F. Gerald Toye, 777 14th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. General Electric Co., 570 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $1,000. E. (9) $214.80.

A. Transportation Association of America, 1000 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

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) $23.93.

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) $781.25.

A. Harold J. Turner, Henry Building, Portland, Oreg.
B. Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Co., Southern Pacific Co., and 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.
E. (9) $79.43.

A. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La., and United Gas Pipe Line Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
E. (9) $729.50.

A. United States Citizens' Association, Box 354, Balboa, C. Z.
D. (6) $523.35. E. (9) $1,885.27.

A. United States Savings and Loan League, 211 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
E. (9) $10,879.37.

A. Vegetable Growers Association of America, 528 Mills Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Richard E. Vernor, 1701 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Life Convention, 230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1, Ill.
D. (6) $38.15. E. (9) $3.

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) $1.05.

A. Woollen H. Walshe, 2800 Woodley Road NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Standard Oil Company of California, Suite 1204, 1700 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Stephen M. Walter, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Association of Electric Companies, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Thomas G. Walters, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Government Employees' Council, 100 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,000.

A. Charles A. Washer, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Retail Federation, 1145 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $625.

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) $1,989. E. (9) $1,728.93.

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, Room 1610, 21 West Street, New York, N. Y.

A. J. R. Watson, Room 1, I. C. R. R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.
B. Mississippi Railroad Association, Room 1, I. C. R. R. Passenger Station, Jackson, Miss.

A. Watters & Donovan, 161 William Street, New York City.
B. New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Association, 161 William Street, New York City.
D. (6) $3,750.

A. Weaver & Glassie, 1225 19th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Philco Corporation, Tioga and C Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. William H. Webb, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Rivers and Harbors Congress, 1028 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,880.40. E. (9) $333.56.

A. William E. Welsh, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
B. National Reclamation Association, 897 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $52.56.

A. Wenchel, Schulman & Manning, 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Estate of Mary Clark deBrabant and Mrs. Katherine C. Williams, care of Rodnew W. Williams, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
D. (6) $51,570.

A. West Coast Inland Navigation District, Courthouse, Bradenton, Fla.
E. (9) $625.

A. Gene T. West, 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Munitions Carriers Conference, Inc., 1424 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Robert V. Westfall, 401 Third Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Montana Power Co., Electric Building, Butte, Mont.
E. (9) $8.27.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Pacific Power & Light Co., Public Service Building, Portland, Oreg.
E. (9) $8.28.

A. Wheeler & Wheeler, 704 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash.
E. (9) $8.28.

A. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Wherry Housing Association, 1737 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.
E. (9) $5,808.93.

A. Don White, Box 337, Fairfax, Va.
B. National Audio-Visual Association, Inc., Box 337, Fairfax, Va.
D. (6) $3,249.99. E. (9) $459.63.

A. Richard P. White, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Association of Nurserymen, 635 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $3,750. E. (9) $118.11.

A. Whiteford, Hart, Carmody & Wilson, 815 15th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The American Humane Association.
D. (6) $1,249.98. E. (9) $281.94.

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 Sixteenth NW., Suite 501, 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. (9) $80.15.

A. John J. Wicker, Jr., 501 Mutual Building, Richmond, Va.
B. Mutual Insurance Committee on Federal Taxation, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $2,887.24. E. (9) $2,887.24.

A. Claude C. Wild, Jr., 1625 K Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Mid-Continent Oil & Gas Association, 300 Tulsa Building, Tulsa, Okla.

A. Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, 2345 Ashmead Place NW., Washington, D. C.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Arapahoe Tribe of Indians, Wind River Reservation, Fort Washakie, Wyo.
E. (9) $3.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. The Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Mont.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Klamath Indian Tribe, Klamath Agency, Oregon.
E. (9) $261.34.

A. Wilkinson, Craugun & Barker, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Reservation, Keshena, Wis.
E (9) $50.14.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Quinaielt Indian Tribe, Taholah, Wash.

A. Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, 744 Jackson Place NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Spokane Indian Tribe, Wellpinit, Wash.

A. Franz O. Willenbucher, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Retired Officers Association, 1616 I Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $2,100.

A. 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) $256.39.

A. E. Raymond Wilson, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
B. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C Street NE., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $1,246.15.

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. E. (9) $281.94.

A. W. E. Wilson, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
B. Union Producing Co., 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.
D. (6) $600. E. (9) $129.50.

A. W. F. Wimberly, 873 Spring Street NW., Atlanta, Ga.
B. The Pure Oil Co., 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

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) $258.43.

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.

A. Harley Z. Wooden.
B. The International Council for Exceptional Children, 1201 16th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
D. (6) $50.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 1828 Bank of the Southwest Building, Houston, Tex.
B. Angelina & Neches River RR Co., Keltys, Tex., et al.
D. (6) $6,050.40. E. (9) $907.02.

A. Walter F. Woodul, 1828 Bank of Southwest Building, Houston, Tex.
B. Humble Oil & Refining Co., Houston, Tex.
D. (6) $20,724.77. E. (9) $665.50.

A. Frank K. Wooley, 425 13th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. American Farm Bureau Federation, 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill.
D. (6) $1,662.50.

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 Ave., Spokane, Wash.
B. The Washington Water Power Co., Post Office Box 1445, Spokane, Wash.

A. Donald A. Young.
B. Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street NW., Washington, D. C.

A. J. Banks Young, Room 502, Ring Building, 1200 18th Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. National Cotton Council of America, Post Office Box 9905, Memphis, Tenn.
D. (6) $195.

A. O. David Zimring, 11 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and 1001 Connecticut Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees of America.

REGISTRATIONS

The following registrations were submitted for the period from October 22, 1957, to January 20, 1958, inclusive.

(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

P	QUARTER			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
(Mark one square only)				

NOTE ON ITEM "A".—(a) IN GENERAL. This "Report" form may be used by either an organization or an individual, as follows:

(i) "Employee".—To file as an "employee", state (in Item "B") the name, address, and nature of business of the "employer". (If the "employee" is a firm [such as a law firm or public relations firm], partners and salaried staff members of such firm may join in filing a Report as an "employee".)

(ii) "Employer".—To file as an "employer", write "None" in answer to Item "B".

(b) SEPARATE REPORTS. An agent or employee should not attempt to combine his Report with the employer's Report:

(i) Employers subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their agents or employees.

(ii) Employees subject to the Act must file separate Reports and are not relieved of this requirement merely because Reports are filed by their employers.

A. ORGANIZATION OR INDIVIDUAL FILING:

1. State name, address, and nature of business.

2. If this Report is for an Employer, list names or 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 ground are to be named, and the contribution of each member is to be specified; (*b*) if the work is done in the interest of one person but payment therefor is made by another, a single Report—naming both persons as "employers"—is to be filed each quarter.

B. EMPLOYER.—State name, address, and nature of business. If there is no employer, write "None."

NOTE ON ITEM "C".—(*a*) The expression "in connection with legislative interests," as used in this Report, means "in connection with attempting, directly or indirectly, to influence the passage or defeat of legislation." "The term 'legislation' means bills, resolutions, amendments, nominations, and other matters pending or proposed in either House of Congress, and includes any other matter which may be the subject of action by either House"—§ 302 (e).

(*b*) Before undertaking any activities in connection with legislative interests, organizations and individuals subject to the Lobbying Act are required to file a "Preliminary" Report (Registration).

(*c*) After beginning such activities, they must file a "Quarterly" Report at the end of each calendar quarter in which they have either received or expended anything of value in connection with legislative interests.

C. LEGISLATIVE INTERESTS, AND PUBLICATIONS in connection therewith:

1. State approximately how long legislative interests are to continue. If receipts and expenditures in connection with legislative interests have terminated, place an "X" in the box at the left, so that this Office will no longer expect to receive Reports. ☐

2. State the general legislative interests of the person filing and set forth the *specific* legislative interests by reciting: (*a*) Short titles of statutes and bills; (*b*) House and Senate numbers of bills, where known; (*c*) citations of statutes, where known; (*d*) whether for or against such statutes and bills.

3. In the case of those publications which the person filing has caused to be issued or distributed in connection with legislative interests, set forth: (*a*) Description, (*b*) quantity distributed, (*c*) date of distribution, (*d*) name of printer or publisher (if publications were paid for by person filing) or name of donor (if publications were received as a gift).

(Answer items 1, 2, and 3 in the space below. Attach additional pages if more space is needed)

4. If this is a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) rather than a "Quarterly" Report, state below what the nature and amount of anticipated expenses will be; and if for an agent or employee, state also what the daily, monthly, or annual rate of compensation is to be. If this is a "Quarterly" Report, disregard this item "C4" and fill out item "D" and "E" on the back of this page. Do not attempt to combine a "Preliminary" Report (Registration) with a "Quarterly" Report. ◄

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PAGE 1 ◄

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A. Association of American Medical Colleges, 2530 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

A. Donald Bartlett, Como, Miss.
B. National Beef Council, 406 West 34th, Kansas City, Mo.

A. Fleming Bomar, 306 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.
B. American Automobile Association.

A. W. Kenneth Brew, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.
B. American Paper and Pulp Association, 122 East 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

A. Jay H. Cerf, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.
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A. Committee on Foreign Policy Legislation, 300 Independence Avenue SE., Washington, D. C.

A. Communities for Sustained Yield Units, c/o A. Roy Dunn, Title Insurance Building, Shelton, Wash.

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B. Association of Advanced Life Underwriters, 708 Bowen Building, Washington, D. C.

A. Josephus Daniels, 261 Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.
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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Address by Hon. Clifford P. Case, of New Jersey, at Union Junior College

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. H. ALEXANDER SMITH
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Thursday, February 13, 1958

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, on last Sunday my colleague, the junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE], delivered a speech at the dedication of a new building for the Union Junior College, in Cranford, N. J. His address emphasized the importance of the junior colleges and the need to maintain and strengthen their contributions to the American system of education. Because I believe his remarks merit wide attention, I ask unanimous consent that the address be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY SENATOR CASE OF NEW JERSEY AT THE DEDICATION OF A NEW BUILDING FOR THE UNION JUNIOR COLLEGE, AT CRANFORD, N. J., ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1958

For high-school seniors, their mothers, their fathers, their ministers, yes, even their Senators, the anxious season is fast approaching. This is the period when the dread notices start arriving from college admissions officers with the bad news, "Sorry, we cannot accept your application for admission." At many homes, the postman will be ringing twice, three times and even more with this news since the high-school senior of today has found it prudent to apply to many institutions in the hopes that one will fall into loving hands. As the rejection slips mount, there is disappointment and sometimes despair. The rejected student and his family have no doubt that there is a shortage in college facilities.

The unhappy facts about today's situation is that our high-school classes are bigger and bigger, the desire of high-school students for college training is steadily mounting and college capacity cannot keep up with the growth. As one youngster has put it, as things stand now, "You can't go to college where your parents went; they want better people." The keeper of the admissions door at one New Jersey university indicates the future looks worse, rather than better. He says, "the great crime is that we soon must start saying 'No' to kids whom today we accept."

Now if the medical profession of our Nation were to begin warning today that some new disease had been discovered which would handicap thousands and thousands of youngsters, there is no doubt that the citizenry would spring to action and mobilize all possible resources to meet such a peril. In my judgment, the shortage of college facilities, and the shortage of competent, dedicated teachers represents an equal threat to the young men and women whose future we so cherish. A lack of a college education for the qualified youngster is a lasting blight on his growth.

The Director of the National Science Foundation, Dr. Alan T. Waterman, said that while this Nation has no positive measure of the losses incurred to our country's progress, we do know that statistically only about 50 percent of high-school graduates who are judged capable of receiving college training go on to college. And he adds, with an eye to the current headlines, we know that many potentially able scientists and engineers, as well as leaders in other fields, are lost as a result of the failure of this 50 percent to receive advanced training. This loss, I might add, will never be recouped. The youngster whose talents go undeveloped is a loss to his Nation's progress forever.

The situation looks bad now, but a look around the corner is an even greater shock to our complacement assumption that we have the best educational system in the world. President Eisenhower's Committee on Education Beyond the High School has warned:

"Our colleges and universities are expected by the American public to perform something close to a miracle in the next 10 to 15 years. They are called upon to provide education of a continually improving quality to a far larger number of students—at least 6 million by 1970, compared to 3 million now. * * * Our institutions of higher learning, despite their remarkable achievements in the past, are in no shape today to meet the challenge. Their resources are already strained; their quality standards are even now in jeopardy; and their projected plans fall far short of the indicated need."

There are those who suggest that in the light of this, the best course for us to follow, in effect, is to teach the best and shoot the rest. The restriction of education to an elite group is completely contrary to our democratic tradition; in fact, to the effective functioning of a democracy. But the task of expanding our facilities for higher education and at the same time maintaining the quality is not an easy one. Individuals, corporations, citizen groups, municipal, State, and Federal forces—each has a role to play. I emphasize this diversity of interest so that no one will feel that because I am a part of the Federal Government I believe that the problem should be placed entirely or permanently in Uncle Sam's hands. I do believe that it is important to keep the essential responsibility for education in the hands of States and local communities and private organizations, with the Federal Government assuming a role of leadership and stimulus in those areas of greatest need.

The very institution whose new campus we dedicate today, Union Junior College, is a fine example of the teamwork I have urged.

In 1933 this was the first junior college in the United States to be established with Federal funds. The first classes were at night with 243 persons enrolled. And in 1936, when Federal funds were withdrawn, it became a private institution, growing through the years to a student body of more than 600.

The facilities we are here to dedicate today will double the present educational plant, and as your president, Dr. MacKay, has said, "The new building will be tangible evidence of what Union Junior College is doing to cope with the tremendous problem of swelling college enrollments. It will help to assure that the Union County area will find itself adequately prepared with college facilities."

As a Union County resident—and one with a son who will be seeking admission to college in a few years—I congratulate you all on the hard work and great devotion which you have given to make this accomplishment possible. This is a proud day for Union County.

The theme which you have chosen for the meetings of this week, Giving New Jersey Youth the Chance to Go to College, is indeed an appropriate one. The New Jersey State Department of Education has estimated that at least half and possibly 55 percent of our high-school seniors want to go on to college, but not all of these find it possible to do so. Another New Jersey report indicates that in 1956, 35 percent of the graduates of all New Jersey secondary schools went on to college. The disparity—and I recognize it is difficult to measure it exactly—is our challenge and our opportunity.

Nationally, the situation is no better. Secretary Folsom has warned that among those who graduate in the upper fourth of their high-school senior class, more than 1 out of 3 do not go on to college. Altogether, in round numbers, about 200,000 of these ablest students now stop their education below the college level.

In studying how the Federal Government could most effectively help remedy this educational deficit, I have become increasingly interested in the potentiality of the junior college, or the community college, as it is known in some localities.

Last year I introduced legislation to provide emergency Federal assistance to interested States to help establish public community colleges. Such colleges, as you well know, can provide youngsters with the first 2 years of a liberal arts education or 2 years of terminal training in technical and semiprofessional fields. They can do this at a low cost and close to people's homes. I have been informed that the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare will consider my bill in the course of its current hearings on educational legislation.

As many of you know, the members of both President Truman's and President Eisenhower's commissions on higher education gave these 2-year institutions a very hearty endorsement. Numerous respected educators have seconded this, particularly Dr. James Bryant Conant. The former president of Harvard University commented that there would be no inconsistency with our educational ideals if local, 2-year colleges were to enroll as many as half of the boys and girls who wish to engage in formal studies beyond high school. A national organization founded by businessmen, the Council for Financial Aid to Education, also sings the praises of the junior college, emphasizing that it offers a means to make the educational dollar go far.

There is particular need for public and private junior colleges in the light of our new emphasis on higher education and especially science and technology. President Eisenhower's Committee on Scientists and Engineers, in urging development of junior or community colleges, pointed out that there is great need for men and women with at least 2 years of college preparation: "Members of the President's Committee are unanimous in the belief that the shortage of technicians is at least as severe as the shortage